MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

1985-86

Man.
Mass.
1985-86

MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

CALENDAR 1985

JANUARY

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1985-1986

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws, as most recently amended by Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1947

BY

EDWARD B. O'NEILL

CLERK OF THE SENATE

AND

ROBERT E. MACQUEEN

CLERK OF THE HOUSE

CAUSEWAY PRINT

BOSTON, MASS.

1985

ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[July 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient

sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended; he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine

Providence. We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN.
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON.
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,
THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH. JEFFERSON,
BENJ. HARRISON,
THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol.* 1, *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

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We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

*Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. †[The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; †[and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

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*See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

†See Seventeenth Amendment.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

*[The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

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*See Twentieth Amendment.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill

shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces — to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress

insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

*[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president,

*See Twelfth Amendment.

and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; — to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; — to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; — to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; — to controversies between two or more states; — between a state and citizens of another state; — between citizens of different states; — between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction,

both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No persons shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the

consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES
IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall

then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state

deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

†[ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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*"In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

†Repealed. See Twenty-first Amendment.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECT. 2. *The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECT. 4 The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of

*"In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXII. SECT. 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SECT. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXIII. SECT. 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART XXIV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XXV. SECT. 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SECT. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

SECT. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of

Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

SECT. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

ART. XXVI. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[NOTE: The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows: viz.: By convention of *Delaware,* December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania,* December 12, 1787; *New Jersey,* December 18, 1787; *Georgia,* January 2, 1788; *Connecticut,* January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts,* February 6, 1788; *Maryland,* April 28, 1788; *South Carolina,* May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire,* June 21, 1788; *Virginia,* June 26, 1788; *New York,* July 26, 1788; *North Carolina,* November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island,* May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally rafitied by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. Subsequently they were ratified by Massachusetts on March 2, 1939.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress. December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official

documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska* and *Iowa,* and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina* and *Alabama;* that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey,* ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana,* being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut,* June 30; *New Hampshire,* July 7; *Tennessee,* July 19; *Oregon,* September 19; *Vermont,* November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York,* January 10; *Illinois,* January 15; *West Virginia,* January 16; *Kansas,* January 18; *Maine,* January 19; *Nevada,*

January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9, 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently, it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia* again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in

the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware* and *Wyoming,* in all thirty-six; and further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania* and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in

the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first session, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massa-*

chusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-second amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the eightieth congress, at its first session, in 1947. On March 1, 1951, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South*

Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-third amendment was proposed by Congress on June 16, 1960. On April 3, 1961, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fourth amendment was proposed by Congress on August 27, 1962. On February 4, 1964, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia* and *Wisconsin;* and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further

certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fifth amendment was proposed by Congress on January 6, 1965. On February 27, 1967, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the several states by a joint resolution of Congress, at the first session, ninety-second Congress, begun January 21, 1971, and was certified by the Administrator of General Services on July 5, 1971, 36 Fed. Reg. 12725, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the required number of states.]

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT
FOR THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government,* as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. CVI.]

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys, paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [Art. XI of Amendments substituted for this.]

Art. IV. The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the

public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Arts. XLV and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sec. 2] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.][For use of voting machines at elections, see Amendments, Art. XXXVIII.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Art. LXXVI.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require,

that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXIX, XLIII, XLVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, LXIX, L, LI and XCVII.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs, that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant

ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practiced, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XVI. [The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVII.]

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common

good: give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, I. *Definition* and LXXXIX.]

Art XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and CXVI.]

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2, LXVIII and XCVIII.]

Art. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives: each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assembly every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be stiled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated: who shall enter the objections sent down by the

governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

[And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.] [See Amendments, Arts. I, XLVIII, LIV, LXIII, sect. 5 and LXXXX, sect. 1.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be

not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling all civil officers within the said Commonwealth; the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy, reasonable duties and excises, upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Arts. XLI, XLIV, XCIX and CXII.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments, Arts. II and LXX.

For power of the general court to establish voting precincts in towns, see Amendments, Art. XXIX.

For additional taxing power given to the general court, see Amendments, Arts. XLI and XLIV.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. LXVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, LXXIV and LXXXI.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, The Referendum, II, and LXVII.

For new provisions authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision authorizing the governor to return a bill with a recommendation of amendment, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For the power of the general court to limit the use or construction of buildings, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For the power given the general court to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted in the case of a felony see Amendments, ART. LXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male

inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Arts. II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXIV, LXXI, LXXVI, LXXX, XCII, XCIII, XCIV, XVC, C, CI and CIX.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May]. [See Amendments, Arts. II and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; [and the

plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose accordingly. [See Amendments, Arts. XV and LXIV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] [annually,] the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the return copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided nevertheless, that for the first year the said return copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV, LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so

many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV and XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXII, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Arts. LII and CII.]

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted, shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and XXXIII.]

CHAPTER I.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this Commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town, containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls, the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XII, XIII, XXI, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

Provided nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative: but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member

who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Art. XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written vote; [and for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative, or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Arts. III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXXVI, XCIII, XCIV, XCV and C.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XV and LXIV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Arts. LII and CII.]

Art IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives, shall constitute a quorum for doing business. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly, or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases. Provided that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

Chapter II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

Governor.

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and whose title shall be — His Excellency.

Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]: and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time, be seised, in his own right, of a freehold within the Commonwealth of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this Commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May]; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them

examined: and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published. But if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Arts. II, X, XIV, XV, XLV, LXIV, LXXVI and LXXX.]

Art IV. The governor shall have authority from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May;] and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same: and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other the most convenient place within the state.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not

exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. [The governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter, repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well as by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise

conveniently have access.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIV.]

Art. VIII. [The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXIII.]

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, and LXIV.] [For provision as to election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc., see Amendments, Art. XIX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards: the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments: the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades: and such officers, so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Art. V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the Commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. All public boards, [the commissary-general,] all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months,

officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively. [See Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time be enlarged as the general court shall judge proper. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion, property,] and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor, and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner: and if no one person shall be found to have [a majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have [a majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XIV, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council: and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present. [See Amendments, Art. LV.]

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of government, to consist of [nine] persons

besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together. And the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room: and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIII, XXV and LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. [Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of

this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LV.]

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people: and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XVI and XXV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, LXIV, LXXIX, LXXX and LXXXII.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public and the commissary-general, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LIII and LVII; see also Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for

whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: Provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [For tenure, etc. of judges, see Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.] [For retirement of judicial officers, see Amendments, Art. LVIII.] [For removal of justices of the peace and notaries public, see Amendments, Art. XXXVII.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XCVIII.]

Art. II. [Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions. [Amended and superseded by Art. LXXXV.]

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the Commonwealth. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require. And the legislature shall from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.] [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, July 26, 1788.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the

foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of GOD, been initiated in those arts and sciences, which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state: and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America — it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattles, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively: it is declared: that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College: and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor and magistrates: it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this

Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufacture, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XVIII, XLVI, XCVI and CIII.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AN EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possesed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

Any every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend that same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence,

authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me GOD."]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ; according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth. So help me GOD."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form and subscribe the same, omitting the words [*"I do swear," "and abjure," "oath or," "and abjuration,"* in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] *"swear and,"* and [in each of them] the words *"So help me* GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, *"This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."* [See Amendments, Art. VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. VI and VII.]

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under

the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments. Art. VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds: and never more than any two offices which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College —] sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Arts. VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat on council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at

six shillings and eight pence per ounce: and it shall be in the power of the legislature from time to time to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Art. XIII and XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue: they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the Province, Colony or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and

people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead: and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority; until the general court and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Art. IX.]

And if it shall appear by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land — and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT

Article I. [If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.] [See Const. Ch. I, § 1, Art. II.] [Superceded by Amendments, Art. LXXXX, sect. 2.]

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this Commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Art. LXX.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXIX.]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of [twenty-one] years of age and upwards, excepting [paupers and] persons under guardianship, who shall have resided [within the commonwealth one year, and] within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of

this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Arts. XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, LXVIII, LXIX, XCIII, XCIV, XCV and C.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of the allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or

military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, GOD," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Const., Ch. VI, Art. I.]

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. IX. [If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and

two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.][Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor. [The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.] [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth

Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution [; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision].

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be

members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect.2.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called

for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI, XXII, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be perman-

ent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Arts. XXII, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVI, LXIV, LXXX, XCII, CI and CIX.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have

been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however,* that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments. Arts. XXV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen [annually], on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of [one year] from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the [two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid], by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.]

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools

than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XLVI, XCVI and CIII.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however,* that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Arts. III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid.

to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, — shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.] [Not less than one hundred members

of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

Art. XXII. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however,* that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.][Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Art. XXIV.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII, LXXI, XCII, CI and CIX.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years

subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided,* that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further,* that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided,* that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further,* that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy

of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [Amended by Amendments, Art. XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absent and compulsory voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his

parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however,* that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however,* that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. CX.]

Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: *provided, however,* that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. XLV. [The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. LXXVI and CV.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.]

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section. 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which

may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXII, XCVI, sect. 1 and CIII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The Initiative.

II. Initiative Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that

makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

[SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together

with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.] [Section 3 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

SECTION 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

[SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.] [Section 2 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the

affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

[SECTION 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in

thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.] [Section 1 superseded by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

[SECTION 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.] [Section 2 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot

as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

The Referendum.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith

and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Art. LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the

petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 3 amended by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if

thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 4 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 5 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

General Provisions.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

[*III. Form of Ballot.*

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: --

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.] [Subheadings *III* and *IV* superseded by section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.] [Subheading *IV* superseded by Amendments, Art. CVIII.]

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor. [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XCVII.]

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling. [Superseded by Amendments, Art. CII.]

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendments and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend. [Superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXXX, Sect. 3.]

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement. [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XCVIII.]

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. Section 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed. [Superseded by Art. LXXXIV.]

Section 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

Section 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

Section 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. Section 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

Section 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes,

revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. CVII.]

SECTION 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

SECTION 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. [*Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.] [See Amendments, Art. LXXXX, sect. 4.]

Art. LXIV. [SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Section 1 superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXX.]

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms. [Annulled by Art. LXXXII.]

SECTION 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers before-mentioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the

statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXVII.]

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. Section 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

Section 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and

inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXIX.]

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand, or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special

enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives,

and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, as its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XCII, CI and CIX.]

Art. LXXII. [SECTION 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the year following the approval of this article and biennially on said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

Section 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXV.]

Art. LXXIII. Article VIII of section 1 of chapter II of Part the Second of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council, provided, that if the offence is a felony and general court shall have the power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted, but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. LXXIV. Section 1. Article XLVIII of the amendments to the constitution is hereby amended by striking out section three, under the heading "The Initiative. *II. Initiative Petitions.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: — Section 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall be submitted to the attorney-general not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the general court into which it is to be introduced, and if he shall certify that the measure and the title thereof are in proper form for submission to the people, and that the measure is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney-general, of

the proposed measure as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 2. Section three of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.",* is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 3. Section four of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.",* is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 4. Said Article XLVIII is hereby further amended by striking out, under the heading "GENERAL PROVISIONS", all of subheading *"III. Form of Ballot."* and all of subheading *"IV. Information for Voters.",* and inserting in place thereof the following: —

III. Form of Ballot

A fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, of each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be printed on the ballot, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure. [See Amendments, Art. CVIII.]

Art. LXXV. Article LXXII of the amendments to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the general court and a biennial budget is hereby annulled, and all provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto which were

annulled or affected by said Article shall have the same force and effect as though said Article had not been adopted.

Art. LXXVI. Article XLV of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of such an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their votes in person at the polling places. [Superseded by Amendments, Art. CV.]

Art. LXXVII. Article XVI of Part the First is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth. The right of free speech shall not be abridged.

Art. LXXVIII. No revenue from fees, duties, excises or license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administration of laws providing for such revenue, making of refunds and adjustments in relation thereto, payment of highway obligations, or cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges of the enforcement of state traffic laws; and such revenue shall be expended by the commonwealth or its counties, cities and towns for said highway purposes only and in such manner as the general court may direct; provided, that this amendment shall not apply to revenue from any excise tax imposed in lieu of local property taxes for the privilege of registering such vehicles. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. CIV.]

Art. LXXIX. Article XVII of the Amendments of the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the third sentence, the words "two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November

aforesaid" and inserting in place thereof the words: — people at large, — so that said sentence will read as follows: — In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the people at large, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council.

Art. LXXX. [Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday

in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art LXXXI. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the Amendment to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 2, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Joint Session. — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in May, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 1. Legislative Procedure. — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of May upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of May, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 3. Section 2 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Amendment by Petitioners. — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of May, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following June, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which

signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

SECTION 4. Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the sentence "If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following sentence: — If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than two per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if sixty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the

qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

SECTION 5. Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following: — If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one and one half per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If sixty days do not so intervene, then it shall

be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Art LXXXII. Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended by Article LXXX of said Amendments, is hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be elected quadrennially and councillors, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 3. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter elections for the choice of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be held quadrennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November and elections for the choice of councillors, senators and representatives shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXXXIII. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices in periods of emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring continuity of the government of the commonwealth and the governments of its political subdivisions.

Art. LXXXIV. Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 1.* The commonwealth may give, loan or pledge its credit only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Art. LXXXV. Article II of Chapter III of the Constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor or the council, shall have authority to require the

opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. LXXXVI. Names of candidates of political parties for the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be grouped on the official ballot for use at state elections according to the parties they represent, and the voter may cast a single vote for any such group, which shall count as a vote for each candidate in such group, but may not cast a vote for only one of the candidates in such group.

Art. LXXXVII. *Section 1.* For the purpose of transferring, abolishing, consolidating or coordinating the whole or any part of any agency, or the functions thereof, within the executive department of the government of the commonwealth, or for the purpose of authorizing any officer of any agency within the executive department of the government of the commonwealth to delegate any of his functions, the governor may prepare one or more reorganization plans, each bearing an identifying number and may present such plan or plans to the general court, together with a message in explanation thereof.

Section 2. (a) Every such reorganization plan shall be referred to an appropriate committee, to be determined by the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the approval of the President and Speaker, which committee shall not later than thirty days after the date of the Governor's presentation of said plan hold a public hearing thereon and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it approves or disapproves such plan and such reorganization plan shall have the force of law upon expiration of the sixty calendar days next following its presentation by the governor to the general court, unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the general court present and voting, the general court not having been prorogued within such sixty days.

(b) After its presentation by the governor to the general court, no such reorganization plan shall be subject to amendment by the general court before expiration of such sixty days.

(c) Any such reorganization plan may provide for its taking effect on any date after expiration of such sixty days and every such reorganization plan shall comply with such conditions as

the general court may from time to time prescribe by statute regarding the civil service status, seniority, retirement and other rights of any employee to be affected by such plan.

Section 3. Article LXVI of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled.

Art. LXXXVIII. The industrial development of cities and towns is a public function and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may provide for the same in such manner as the general court may determine.

Art LXXXIX. Article II of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as amended by Article LXX of said Articles of Amendment, is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article II. Section 1. Right of Local Self-Government. — It is the intention of this article to reaffirm the customary and traditional liberties of the people with respect to the conduct of their local government, and to grant and confirm to the people of every city and town the right of self-government in local matters, subject to the provisions of this article and to such standards and requirements as the general court may establish by law in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Section 2. Local Power to adopt, revise or amend Charters. — Any city or town shall have the power to adopt or revise a charter or to amend its existing charter through the procedures set forth in sections three and four. The provisions of any adopted or revised charter or any charter amendment shall not be inconsistent with the constitution or any laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

No town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants shall adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants shall adopt a form of government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

Section 3. Procedure for Adoption or Revision of a Charter by a City or Town. — Every city and town shall have the power to

adopt or revise a charter in the following manner: A petition for the adoption or revision of a charter shall be signed by at least fifteen per cent of the number of legal voters residing in such city or town at the preceding state election. Whenever such a petition is filed with the board of registrars or voters of any city or town, the board shall within ten days of its receipt determine the sufficiency and validity of the signatures and certify the results to the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town, as the case may be. As used in this section, the phrase "board of registrars of voters" shall include any local authority of different designation which performs the duties of such registrars, and the phrase "city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town" shall include local authorities of different designation performing the duties of such council or board. Objections to the sufficiency and validity of the signatures on any such petition as certified by the board of registrars of voters shall be made in the same manner as provided by law for objections to nominations for city or town offices, as the case may be.

Within thirty days of receipt of certification of the board of registrars of voters that a petition contains sufficient valid signatures, the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town shall by order provide for submitting to the voters of the city or town the question of adopting or revising a charter, and for the nomination and election of a charter commission.

If the city or town has not previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to frame a charter for (name of city or town)?" If the city or town has previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to revise the charter of (name of city or town)?"

The charter commission shall consist of nine voters of the city or town, who shall be elected at large without party or political designation at the city or town election next held at least sixty days after the order of the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town. The names of candidates for such commission shall be listed alphabetically on the ballot used at such election. Each voter may vote for nine candidates.

The vote on the question submitted and the election of the

charter commission shall take place at the same time. If the vote on the question submitted is in the affirmative, the nine candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Within [ten months] after the election of the members of the charter commission, said commission shall submit the charter or revised charter to the city council of the city or the board of selectmen of the town, and such council or board shall provide for publication of the charter and for its submission to the voters of the city or town at the next city or town election held at least two months after such submission by the charter commission. If the charter or revised charter is approved by a majority of the voters of the city or town voting thereon, it shall become effective upon the date fixed in the charter. [See Amendments, Art. CXIII.]

Section 4. Procedure for Amendment of a Charter by a City or Town. — Every city and town shall have the power to amend its charter in the following manner: The legislative body of a city or town may, by a two-thirds vote, propose amendments to the charter of the city or town; provided, that (1) amendments of a city charter may be proposed only with the concurrence of the mayor in every city that has a mayor, and (2) any change in a charter relating in any way to the composition, mode of election or appointment, or terms of office of the legislative body, the mayor or city manager or the board of selectmen or town manager shall be made only by the procedure of charter revision set forth in section three.

All proposed charter amendments shall be published and submitted for approval in the same manner as provided for adoption or revision of a charter.

Section 5. Recording of Charters and Charter Amendments. — Duplicate certificates shall be prepared setting forth any charter that has been adopted or revised and any charter amendments approved, and shall be signed by the city or town clerk. One such certificate shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth and the other shall be recorded in the records of the city or town and deposited among its archives.

All courts may take judicial notice of charters and charter amendments of cities and towns.

Section 6. Governmental Powers of Cities and Towns. — Any city or town may, by the adoption, amendment, or repeal of local ordinances or by-laws, exercise any power or function which the general court has power to confer upon it, which is not inconsistent with the constitution or laws enacted by the general court in conformity with powers reserved to the general court by section eight, and which is not denied, either expressly or by clear implication, to the city or town by its charter. This section shall apply to every city and town, whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 7. Limitations on Local Powers. — Nothing in this article shall be deemed to grant to any city or town the power to (1) regulate elections other than those prescribed by sections three and four; (2) to levy, assess and collect taxes; (3) to borrow money or pledge the credit of the city or town; (4) to dispose of park land; (5) to enact private or civil law governing civil relationships except as an incident to an exercise of an independent municipal power; or (6) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony or to impose inprisonment as a punishment for any violation of law; provided, however, that the foregoing enumerated powers may be granted by the general court in conformity with the constitution and with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight; nor shall the provisions of this article be deemed to diminish the powers of the judicial department of the commonwealth.

Section 8. Powers of the General Court. — The general court shall have the power to act in relation to cities and towns, but only by general laws which apply alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two, and by special laws enacted (1) on petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the general court following a recommendation by the governor; (3) to erect and constitute metropolitan

or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities or towns or cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes, and to grant to these entities such powers, privileges and immunities as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof; or (4) solely for the incorporation or dissolution of cities or towns as corporate entities, alteration of city or town boundaries, and merger or consolidation of cities and towns, or any of these matters.

Subject to the foregoing requirements, the general court may provide optional plans of city or town organization and government under which an optional plan may be adopted or abandoned by majority vote of the voters of the city or town voting thereon at a city or town election; provided, that no town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

This section shall apply to every city and town whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 9. Existing Special Laws. — All special laws relating to individual cities or towns shall remain in effect and have the force of an existing city or town charter, but shall be subject to amendment or repeal through the adoption, revision or amendment of a charter by a city or town in accordance with the provisions of sections three and four and shall be subject to amendment or repeal by laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

Art. LXXXX. *Section 1.* Article II of section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out the second paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph: —

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within ten days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

Section 2. Article I of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor, and if the general court shall adjourn within ten days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

Section 3. Article LVI of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article LVI. The governor, within ten days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Section 4. Article LXIII of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out Section 5 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 5. Submission to the Governor. — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within ten days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. XCI. Whenever the governor transmits to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall be deemed to be vacant within the meaning of this Constitution.

Whenever the chief justice and a majority of the associate justices of the supreme judicial court, or such other body as the general court may by law provide, transmit to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house their written declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall be deemed to be vacant within the meaning of this Constitution.

Thereafter, in either of the above cases, whenever the governor transmits to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house his written declaration that no inability exists such vacancy shall be deemed to have terminated four days thereafter and the governor shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the chief justice and a majority of the associate justices of the supreme judicial court, or such other body as the general court may by law provide, transmit within said four days to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house their written declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon the general court shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the general court within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if the general court is not in session, within twenty-one days after the general court is required to assemble, determine by a vote, taken by yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house present and voting thereon, that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall continue to be deemed to be vacant; otherwise such vacancy shall be deemed to have terminated and the governor shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

The above provisions shall be applicable to the lieutenant-governor when the lieutenant-governor in case of a vacancy is performing all the duties incumbent upon the governor as provided in this Constitution.

If a vacancy in the office of governor, as described in this

Article, continues for six months and if such six-month period expires more than five months prior to a biennial state election other than an election for governor, there shall be an election of governor at such biennial state election for the balance of the unexpired four-year term.

Art. XCII. [*Section 1.* In the year nineteen hundred and seventy-one and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken. Said census shall specify the number of inhabitants residing in each precinct of each town and in each precinct and ward of each city. Said census shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following the taking of said census; provided that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-eight shall continue until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-five.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the year in which said census was taken, divide the commonwealth into two hundred and forty representative districts of contiguous territory so that each representative will represent an equal number of inhabitants, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be formed as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties or parts of two or more counties, two towns or parts of two or more towns, two cities or parts of two or more cities, or a city and a town, or parts of cities and towns, into one district; provided, however, that the county of Dukes county and Nantucket county shall each be a representative district. Such districts shall also be so formed that no town containing less than six thousand inhabitants according to said census shall be divided. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such division. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Section 2. Each census of inhabitants required in section one shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following the taking of such census; provided that such districts as established prior to the year nineteen hundred and seventy-one shall continue until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-five. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the year in which said census is taken, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants according to said census; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Section 3. Articles XXI and XXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, as appearing in Article LXXI of said Amendments, are hereby annulled.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. CI.]

Art. XCIII. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "within the commonwealth one year, and".

Art. XCIV. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "twenty-one" and inserting in place thereof the word: — nineteen.

Article XCV. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "pauper and".

Article XCVI. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to make loans, on such terms as it

may deem reasonable, to any residents of the commonwealth for tuition and board at any college, university or other institution of higher learning.

Article XCVII. Article XLIX of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:- The people shall have the right to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic qualities of their environment; and the protection of the people in their right to the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources is hereby declared to be a public purpose.

The general court shall have the power to enact legislation necessary or expedient to protect such rights.

In the furtherance of the foregoing powers, the general court shall have the power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, or for the acquisition by purchase or otherwise, of lands and easements or such other interests therein as may be deemed necessary to accomplish these purposes.

Lands and easements taken or acquired for such purposes shall not be used for other purposes or otherwise disposed of except by laws enacted by a two-thirds vote, taken by yeas and nays, of each branch of the general court.

Article XCVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the Constitution, as amended by Article LVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution, is hereby annulled and the following Article is adopted in place thereof:-

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this Constitution; provided, nevertheless, the governor, with the consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature; and provided, also, that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability; and provided further, that upon attaining

seventy years of age said judges shall be retired. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Article XCIX. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe, for the purpose of developing and conserving agricultural or horticultural lands, that such lands shall be valued, for the purpose of taxation, according to their agricultural or horticultural uses; provided, however, that no parcel of land which is less than five acres in area or which has not been actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural uses for the two years preceding the tax year shall be valued at less than fair market value under this article.

Article C. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the word indicating the age at which a citizen shall have a right to vote in an election of Governor and other public officers and inserting in place thereof the following word: — eighteen.

Article CI. In the year nineteen hundred and seventy-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken. Said census shall specify the number of inhabitants residing in each precinct of each town and in each precinct and ward of each city. Said census shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following the taking of said census; provided that such districts as established based on the census in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-one shall terminate on the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-nine. [See Amendments, Art. CIX.]

The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and sixty members. The General Court shall, at its first regular session after the year in which said census was taken, divide the Commonwealth into one hundred and sixty representative districts of contiguous territory so that each representative will represent an equal number of inhabitants, as nearly as may be; and such district shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties or parts of two or more counties, two towns

or parts of two or more towns, two cities or parts of two or more cities, or a city and a town, or parts of cities and towns, into one district. Such districts shall also be so formed that no town containing less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants according to said census shall be divided. The General Court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such division. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. Each such census of inhabitants required in section one shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following the taking of such census; provided that such districts as established based on the census in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-one shall terminate on the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-nine. The Senate shall consist of forty members. The General Court shall, at its first regular session after the year in which said census is taken, divide the Commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants according to said census; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The General Court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of senators and councillors, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. Original jurisdiction is hereby vested in the supreme judicial court upon the petition of any voter of the Commonwealth, filed with the clerk of the supreme judicial court for the Commonwealth, for judicial relief relative to the establishment of House of Representatives, councillor and senatorial districts.

SECTION 4. Article XCII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled.

Article CII. Article LII of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

ART. LII. The General Court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days.

Article CIII. Article XLVI of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth is hereby amended by striking out section 2 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

SECTION 2. No grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any infirmary, hospital, institution, primary or secondary school, or charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and supervision of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth from making grants-in-aid to private higher educational institutions or to students or parents or guardians of students attending such institutions.

Article CIV. Article LXXVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Art. LXXVIII. No revenue from fees, duties, excises or license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administration of laws providing for such revenue, making of refunds and adjustments in relation thereto, payment of highway obligations, or cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges, and mass transportation lines and of the enforcement of state traffic laws, and for other mass transportation purposes; and such revenue shall be expended by the commonwealth or its counties, cities and towns for said highway and mass transportation purposes only and in such manner as the general court may direct; provided, that this amendment shall not apply to revenue from any excise tax imposed in lieu of local property taxes for the privilege of registering such vehicles.

Art. CV. Article XLV of the articles of amendment to the constitution, as amended by Article LXXVI of said articles of amendments, is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of such an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reasons of physical disability to cast their votes in person at the polling places or who hold religious beliefs in conflict with the act of voting on the day on which such an election is to be held.

Art. CVI. Article I of Part the First of the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted:

All people are born free and equal and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness. Equality under

the law shall not be denied or abridged because of sex, race, color, creed or national origin.

Art. CVII. Section 2 of Article LXIII of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Section 2. The Budget. — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. In the first year of the term of office of a governor who has not served in the preceding year said governor shall recommend such budget within eight weeks after the convening of the general court. The budget shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

Art. CVIII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth is hereby amended by striking out, under the heading "GENERAL PROVISIONS," all of subheading "*IV. Information for Voters.*", as amended by section 4 of Article LXXIV of said Amendments, and inserting in place thereof the following subheading:

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each person eligible to vote in the commonwealth or to each residence of one or more persons eligible to vote in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law,

cause to be prepared and sent other information and arguments for and against the measure.

Art. CIX. The first paragraph of Section 1 of Article CI of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth is hereby amended by striking out the second sentence and inserting in place thereof the following two sentences: —

For purposes of said census every person shall be considered an inhabitant of the city or town of his usual place of residence in accordance with standards used by the United States from time to time in conducting the federal census required by Section 2 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States subject to such exceptions as the general court may provide by law. Said census shall specify the number of inhabitants of each precinct of each town and of each precinct and ward of each city.

Art. CX. Article XLI of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following Article is adopted in place thereof: —

Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands and lands retained in a natural state for the preservation of wildlife and other natural resources and lands for recreational uses, such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources, wildlife and other natural resources and the environmental benefits of recreational lands within the commonwealth.

Art. CXI. No student shall be assigned to or denied admittance to a public school on the basis of race, color, national origin or creed.

Art. CXII. Article IV of chapter 1 of Part the Second of the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the words "and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within said Commonwealth" the words: —, except that, in addition to the powers conferred under Articles XLI and XCIX of the Amendments, the general court may classify real property according to its use in no more than four classes and to assess, rate and tax such property differently in the classes so established, but proportionately in the same class, and except that reasonable exemptions may be granted.

Art. CXIII. The first sentence of the sixth paragraph of Section 3 of Article II of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as appearing in Article LXXXIX of said Amendments, is hereby amended by striking out the words "ten months" and inserting in place thereof the words: — eighteen months.

Art. CXIV. No otherwise qualified handicapped individual shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity within the commonwealth.

Art. CXV. No law imposing additional costs upon two or more cities or towns by the regulation of the compensation, hours, status, conditions or benefits of municipal employment shall be effective in any city or town until such law is accepted by vote or by the appropriation of money for such purposes, in the case of a city, by the city council in accordance with its charter, and in the case of a town, by a town meeting or town council, unless such law has been enacted by a two-thirds vote of each house of the general court present and voting thereon, or unless the general court, at the same session in which such law is enacted, has provided for the assumption by the commonwealth of such additional cost.

Art. CXVI. Article XXVI of part 1 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth is hereby amended by adding the following two sentences: No provision of the Constitution, however, shall be construed as prohibiting the imposition of the punishment of death. The general court may, for the purpose of protecting the general welfare of the citizens, authorize the imposition of the punishment of death by the courts of law having jurisdiction of crimes subject to the punishment of death.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777-78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay." which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15th, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles were numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive. The *first* Article was annulled by the *ninetieth* Article, the *second* Article by the *eighty-ninth* Article, the *fifth* Article by the *fifty-third* Article and the *ninth* Article by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829-30, and 1830-31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth,* and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855. The *eighteenth* Article was superseded by the *forty-sixth* Article.

The *twentieth, twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The *twenty-first* and

twenty-second Articles were annulled and superseded by the *seventy-first* Article, which was subsequently annulled by the *ninety-second* Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulled by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth and thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the

General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912. The *forty-first* Article was annulled by the *one hundred and tenth* Article.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the *forty-fifth, forty-sixth,* and *forty-seventh* Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth, forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917. The *forty-fifth* Article was annulled and superseded by the *seventy-sixth* and *one hundred and fifth* Articles.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August

21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918. The *forty-ninth* Article was annulled by the *ninety-seventh* Article, the *fifty-second* Article by the *one hundred and second* Article, the *fifty-sixth* Article by the *ninetieth* Article, the *fifty-eighth* Article by the *ninety-eighth* Article, the *sixty-fourth* Article by the *eighty-second* Article and the *sixty-sixth* Article by the *eighty-seventh* Article. Section 2 of the *sixty-third* Article was annulled by the *one hundred and eighth* Article.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a subcommittee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*. On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring *v.* Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349]. [For text of the *Rearrangement*, see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930. The *seventy-first* Article was annulled by the *ninety-second* Article.

The *seventy-second* Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on the 8th day of November, 1938, and was annulled by the *seventy-fifth* Article.

The *seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth* and *seventy-sixth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1941 and 1943, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1944. The *seventy-sixth* Article was annulled by the *one hundred and fifth* Article.

The *seventy-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1945 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948. The *seventy-eighth* Article was annulled by the *one hundred and fourth* Article.

The *seventy-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1948, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *eightieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1947 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1948 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth* and *eighty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1963 and 1965, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1966.

The *ninetieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1965 and 1967; the *ninety-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1966 and 1967; and both Articles were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1968.

The *ninety-second* Article of Amendment was approved by the General Court during the sessions of 1968 and 1969; the *ninety-third* and *ninety-fourth* Articles of Amendment were approved by the General Court during the sessions of 1967 and 1969; and all three Articles were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1970. The *ninety-second* Article was annulled by the *one hundred and first* Article.

The *ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth* and *one hundredth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1969 and 1971, and all six Articles were approved and ratified by the people on the seventh day of November, 1972.

The *one hundred and first* and *one hundred and second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions 1971 and 1973, and both Articles were approved and ratified by the people on the fifth day of November, 1974.

The *one hundred and third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1972 and 1973, and was approved and ratified by the people on the fifth day of November, 1974.

The *one hundred and fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1972 and 1974, and was approved and ratified by the people on the fifth day of November, 1974.

The *one hundred and fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1973 and 1976, and was approved and ratified by the people on the second day of November, 1976.

The *one hundred and sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1973 and 1975, and was approved and ratified by the people on the second day of November, 1976.

The *one hundred and seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1975 and 1977, and was approved and ratified by the people on the seventh day of November, 1978.

The *one hundred and eighth* and *one hundred and ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1976 and 1977, and were approved and ratified by the people on the seventh day of November, 1978.

The *one hundred and tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1976 and

1978, and was approved and ratified by the people on the seventh day of November, 1978.

The *one hundred and eleventh* and *one hundred and twelfth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1975 and 1977, and were approved and ratified by the people on the seventh day of November, 1978.

The *one hundred and thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1976 and 1977, and was approved and ratified by the people on the seventh day of November, 1978.

The *one hundred and fourteenth* and *one hundred and fifteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1977 and 1980, and were approved and ratified by the people on the fourth day of November, 1980.

The *one hundred and sixteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1980 and 1982, and was approved and ratified by the people on the second day of November, 1982.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court; adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to give the General Court the power to pass an income tax at graduated or proportioned rates, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1959 and 1961 was rejected by the people on the sixth day of November, 1962; and similar Articles of Amendment adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1966 and 1967, and 1973 and 1975 were rejected by the people on the fifth day of November, 1968 and the second day of November, 1976.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment authorizing the Legislature to classify real property according to uses, and authorizing the assessment, rating and taxation of real property at different rates in the different classes so established, but proportionately in the same classes while granting reasonable exemptions and abatements, approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years of 1968 and 1969, was rejected by the people on the third day of November, 1970.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment authorizing the General Court to impose and levy a graduated income tax and to base such tax upon the federal income tax, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1969 and 1971, was rejected by the people on the seventh day of November, 1972.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment changing the procedure by which the Legislature declares a measure to be an emergency law, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1977 and 1980, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1980.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment permitting the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions to extend aid to non-public school students within the limits of the United States Constitution, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1980 and 1982, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1982.]

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NOTE: — Ancient spelling used in text of original Constitution and early Amendments has been continued in this edition.

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THE STATE HOUSE,
SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
STATE LIBRARY, ETC.

THE STATE HOUSE
and
GOVERNMENT CENTER.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795-7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodeling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodeling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodeling at an expense of $759,872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of

the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, $270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of

providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them

to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 was appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout

the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House

Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chariman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, $900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, $600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, $65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

By item 8157-08, section 2, Chapter 711, Acts of 1956 The State Superintendent of Buildings was directed to cause the

preparation of plans for, and the construction of, an archives building on the grounds of the State House. This item appropriated $1,005,000 for the project. With Maurice A. and F. Parker Reidy of Boston, engineers in charge, and the Boston firm of Perry Shaw, Hepburn and Dean as consulting architects, construction was begun July 1, 1958. The archives musuem and underground vaults for the archives and the State Library were completed and accepted by the Commonwealth on September 27, 1960.

Chapter 711 of the Acts of 1956 also provided for the air conditioning of both the House and Senate chambers.

The Government Center Commission was created by Chapter 635, Acts of 1960 to construct additional buildings near the State House to house the various expanding agencies of the state government. The land bounded by Cambridge, Somerset, Bowdoin, and Ashburton Place was taken by eminent domain in 1961. The state office building at 100 Cambridge Street was designed by Emery Roth and Sons of New York. Construction was begun in 1962 under contract with Wexler Construction Company of Newton Highlands and completed by the Perini Corporation at a cost of about $26,600,000. Occupancy began in December 1965 and formal dedication ceremonies were conducted on May 17, 1966. The building has since been named for former Governor Leverett Saltonstall.

The Division of Employment Security Building on Cambridge Street was designed by Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbott, a Boston architectural firm. Construction was begun in 1967 by Vappi and Company. This building, completed in March 1970 at a cost of over $11,200,000, was named as a memorial to former Governor Charles F. Hurley.

Also part of the Government Center project is the Mental Health Center. Designed by Paul Rudolph of the Boston architectural firm, Desmond and Lord, this building cost approximately $10,935,000. The state took occupancy in December 1970 and it was named for Dr. Erich Lindemann, former Chief of Psychiatric Services, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Lindemann had been greatly instrumental in the organization and staffing of the center.

A fourth building on New Chardon Street, planned to house the state health, welfare, and education agencies, never reached the construction stage.

Chapter 685, Acts of 1968 authorized the construction of an underground garage and office building on Ashburton Place. This project was designed by Hoyle, Doran and Berry of Boston. Construction began in 1971 under contract to Vappi and Company. It was completed in 1975 at an approximate cost of $34,250,000 and was designated the John W. McCormack State Office Building.

These new buildings permitted moving many state agencies out of the State House and allowed a great expansion in the space available for offices for members and staff of the General Court.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNCIL RECORDS,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Maggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicae Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[CHAPTER 2 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.]

Arms, Great Seal, Flag, Flower, Tree, Bird, Juice, Song, Horse, Insect, Fish, Dog, Gem, Marine Mammal, Fossil, Mineral, Rock, Historical Rock, Explorer Rock and Building and Monument Stone of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

SECTION 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

SECTION 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicae Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

SECTION 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

SECTION 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

SECTION 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration

building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

SECTION 6A. The flag of the commonwealth shall be flown at half-staff at or on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth, at or on each other state-owned or state-controlled building, and at all state military installations on various occasions. [See Chapter 2 § 6A.]

SECTION 7. The mayflower (epigaea repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 8. The American elm (*Ulmus americana*) shall be the tree or tree emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 9. The chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus*) shall be the bird or bird emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 10. Cranberry juice shall be the beverage of the commonwealth.

SECTION 11. The Morgan horse shall be the horse or horse emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 12. The Lady bug shall be the insect or insect emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 13. The Cod shall be the fish or fish emblem and the historic and continuing symbol of the commonwealth.

SECTION 14. The Boston terrier shall be the dog or dog emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 15. Rhodonite shall be the gem or gem emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 16. The right whale (Eubalaena Glacialis) shall be the marine mammal or marine mammal emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 17. The dinosaur track shall be the fossil or fossil emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 18. Babingtonite shall be the mineral or mineral emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 19. The song "All Hail to Massachusetts", words and music by Arthur J. Marsh, shall be the song of the commonwealth.

SECTION 20. The song "Massachusetts", words and music by Arlo Guthrie, shall be the folk song of the commonwealth.

SECTION 21. The poem, "Blue Hills of Massachusetts", composed by Katherine E. Mullen of the town of Barre shall be the official state poem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 22. The Roxbury Puddingstone (Roxbury Conglomerate), shall be the rock or rock emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 23. Plymouth Rock, located in the town of Plymouth, shall be the historical rock of the commonwealth.

SECTION 24. Dighton Rock shall be the explorer rock of the commonwealth.

SECTION 25. Granite shall be the building and monument stone of the commonwealth.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: —

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

I, (name), do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

AFFIRMATION.

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

The State Library is a public affairs research library with rich historic collections of importance to scholars. It is purposely maintained to meet the current information and research requirements of the members of the General Court and their staff, as well as officers and staffs of the executive branch. Its collections are strong in the areas of public affairs, public policy, public law, law enforcement and Massachusetts and American history. It also has important map and manuscript collections as well as an extraordinary collection of rare and valuable books.

The General Court in 1811 made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the other states of the union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 responsibility for the library was transferred to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was established and Caleb B. Tillinghast, who had been serving in an acting capacity since 1879, became the first incumbent. The library moved into its present quarters in 1899 when the North Wing or Annex to the State House was occupied. In 1960 the State Library was officially designated as a memorial to George Fingold, the late Attorney General.

The State Library is governed by a board of trustees, four of whom are citizens appointed by the Governor. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and the State Secretary serve on the board ex officio. The library is managed by the State Librarian who is appointed by the Governor, and a professional and supportive staff appointed under the provisions of the Commonwealth's civil service laws.

The library contains over 1,200,000 items. The law collection emphasizes public law as contrasted to the law of private

practice. It is especially strong in the statutory laws and judicial decisions of all of the 49 other states. The coverage of Massachusetts law is complete both historically and currently. There is complete coverage of current federal law.

The State Library has been a selective depository for federal government publications for over a hundred years.

The publications of the many agencies of the Massachusetts government are maintained in both current as well as historic files. The collection of legislative documents and journals is especially noteworthy. The library also has an extensive collection of material on the history of Massachusetts and its towns and cities.

The library is open for research to anyone who finds the collection useful. Only certain state employees, however, have limited borrowing privileges.

Trustees. William M. Bulger (President of the Senate), *exofficio;* George Keverian (Speaker of the House of Representatives), *exofficio;* Michael J. Connolly (State Secretary), *exofficio;* E. William Johnson, Danvers; *(Chairperson);* Representative Marie J. Parente, Milford *(Vice-chairperson);* John Cronin, Milton; Dr. Albert W. Whitaker, Jr., Boston; Ms. Frances Faletra, Roslindale; Ms. Virginia B. Bernard, Haverhill; I. Albert Matkof, Belmont.

State Librarian — Gasper Caso.

Assistant State Librarian — Mary McLellan.

Coordinator of Information Services — Leo McAuliffe.

Chief of Technical Services — Margaret Lourie.

Chief of Reference Services — Mary Ann Neary.

Chief of Special Collections — Brenda Howitson.

Legislative Reference Librarian — Pamela Schofield.

Circulation Librarian — Kimberly Seitter.

Government Documents Librarian — Susan Steinway.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM.

10½ Beacon Street.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenaeum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall, and may have free access to the library and museum of said Society."

THE SOCIAL LAW LIBRARY.

Room 1200, Suffolk County Court House.

The Social Law Library was founded in 1804 as a private association library, owned by and available only to its members. The Commonwealth appropriates annually a sum to the support of this library for providing law library service to the judiciary and all attorneys in the employ of the Commonwealth. Its 175,000 volume collection makes it the largest law library in Boston for the practicing lawyer. By an act of October 21, 1814 the library is open to all members of the General Court.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph, as most recently amended by Chapter 12 of the Acts of 1978.)

New Year's Day	January the first
Martin Luther King's Birthday	Third Monday in January
Washington's Birthday	Third Monday in February
Patriots' Day	Third Monday in April
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	July the fourth
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Columbus Day	Second Monday in October
Veterans' Day	November the eleventh
Christmas Day	December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a day of Thanksgiving, customarily the fourth Thursday in November.

In Suffolk County only	March the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616)
	June the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616)

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR

New Orleans Day	January the eighth (Acts of 1938, Chapter 49)
Albert Schweitzer's Reverence for Life Day	January the fourteenth (Acts of 1983, Chapter 53)
Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	January the fifteenth (Acts of 1971, Chapter 69)
Jaycee Week and Jaycee Day	Third week in January and Wednesday of that week (Acts of 1973, Chapter 152)

Child Nutrition Week ..... Last week in January
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 469)
American History Month ..... Month of February
(Acts of 1957, Chapter 44)
Tadeusz Kosciuszko Day ..... First Sunday in February
(Acts of 1977, Chapter 524)
Boy Scout Week ..... February fifth to eleventh
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 281)
Lincoln Day ..... February the twelfth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)
Spanish War Memorial Day and
Maine Memorial Day ..... February the fifteenth
(Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)
Lithuanian Independence Day ..... February the sixteenth
(Acts of 1983, Chapter 373)
Iwo Jima Day ..... February the nineteenth
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 19)
Washington Day ..... Third Monday in February
(Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Kalevala Day ..... February the twenty-eighth
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 664)
Anniversary of the Boston Massacre March the fifth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)
Slovak Independence Day ..... March the fourteenth
(Acts of 1984, Chapter 180)
Peter Francisco Day ..... March the fifteenth
(Acts of 1954, Chapter 124)
Evacuation Day ..... March the seventeenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 89)
Employ the Older Worker Week ... Third week in March
(Acts of 1977, Chapter 265)
Greek Independence Day ..... March the twenty-fifth
(Acts of 1983, Chapter 13)
Italian American War Veterans of
the United States, Inc., Day ..... March the twenty-seventh
(Acts 1965, Chapter 274)
Vietnam Veterans Day ..... March the twenty-ninth
(Acts of 1979, Chapter 244)
Parliamentary Law Month ..... Month of April
(Acts of 1982, Chapter 82)

Bataan-Corregidor Day ..... April the ninth
(Acts of 1974, Chapter 112)
Student Government Day ..... First Friday of April
(Acts of 1959, Chapter 368)
Veterans of World War I
Hospital Day ..... First Sunday in April
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Earth Week ..... First week in April
(Acts of 1973, Chapter 147)
Aunt's and Uncle's Day ..... Second Sunday in April
(Acts of 1982, Chapter 182)
Licensed Practical Nurse Week .... Second last full week in April
(Acts of 1979, Chapter 8)
Armenian Martyrs' Day ..... April the twenty-fourth
(Acts of 1978, Chapter 185)
Patriots' Day ..... Third Monday in April
(Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Earth Day ..... Fourth Monday in April
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 70)
Arbor and Bird Day ..... Last Friday in April
(Acts of 1946, Chapter 201)
Secretaries Week ..... Last week in April
(Acts of 1974, Chapter 158)
Senior Citizens Month ..... Month of May
(Acts of 1965, Chapter 558)
Keep Massachusetts
Beautiful Month ..... Month of May
(Acts of 1969, Chapter 65)
Loyalty Day ..... May the first
(Acts of 1949, Chapter 263)
Polish Constitution Day ..... May the third
(Acts of 1953, Chapter 172)
Horace Mann Day ..... May the fourth
(Acts of 1975, Chapter 21)
Mother's Day ..... Second Sunday in May
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Police Officers' Week ..... Week in which May 15 occurs
(Acts of 1969, Chapter 65)

Lafayette Day ..... May the twentieth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)
Deborah Samson Day ..... May the twenty-third
(Acts of 1983, Chapter 310)
American Indian Heritage Week ... Third week in May
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 124)
National Family Week ..... Third week in May
(Acts of 1978, Chapter 318)
Maritime Day ..... May the twenty-second
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 282)
Massachusetts Art Week ..... Last week in May
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 125)
Memorial Day ..... Last Monday in May
(Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Presidents' Day ..... May the twenty-ninth
(Acts of 1984, Chapter 223)
Massachusetts National Guard Week Week preceding Armed Forces Day
(Acts of 1974, Chapter 603)
Teachers' Day ..... First Sunday in June
(Acts of 1960, Chapter 46)
Retired Members of the Armed Forces Day ..... First Monday in June
(Acts of 1976, Chapter 67)
Public Employees Appreciation Day First Wednesday in June
(Acts of 1983, Chapter 263)
Children's Day ..... Second Sunday in June
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 81)
State Walking Sunday ..... Second Sunday in June
(Acts of 1979, Chapter 331)
Fire Fighters Memorial Sunday .... Second Sunday in June
(Acts of 1978, Chapter 221)
Flag Day ..... June the fourteenth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)
Father's Day ..... Third Sunday in June
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Bunker Hill Day ..... June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)

Battleship Massachusetts Memorial Day ..... Last Saturday in June
(Acts of 1969, Chapter 65)

John Carver Day ..... Fourth Sunday in June
(Acts of 1977, Chapter 428)

Saint Jean de Baptiste Day ..... Fourth Sunday in June
(Acts of 1980, Chapter 33)

Independence Day ..... July the fourth
(Acts of 1977, Chapter 37)

Jamaican Independence Day ..... First Monday in August
(Acts of 1967, Chapter 153)

Purple Heart Day ..... August the seventh
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)

Liberty Tree Day ..... August the fourteenth
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 319)

Susan B. Anthony Day ..... August the twenty-sixth
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 265)

Sight-Saving Month ..... Month of September
(Acts of 1959, Chapter 358)

Grandparents Day ..... Sunday following the first Monday of September
(Acts of 1981, Chapter 102)

Endangered Species Day ..... Second Saturday in September
(Acts of 1977, Chapter 141)

Commodore John Barry Day ..... September the thirteenth
(Acts of 1934, Chapter 191)

Constitution Day ..... September the seventeenth
(Acts of 1953, Chapter 170)

Cystic Fibrosis Week ..... Third full week of September
(Acts of 1967, Chapter 241)

National Hunting and Fishing Day ..... Fourth Saturday of September
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 419)

Pro-Life Month ..... Month of October
(Acts of 1977, Chapter 141)

Employ Handicapped Persons Week First Week in October
(Acts of 1981, Chapter 90)

American Education Week ..... First week in October or November
(Acts of 1976, Chapter 31)
Grandparents' Day and
Senior Citizens' Day ..... First Sunday in October
(Acts of 1970, Chapter 14)
Employ the Handicapped Week ... First full week in October
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 662)
Fire Prevention Week ..... Date fixed by Fire Marshal
Social Justice for Ireland ..... First Saturday in October
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 710)
Town Meeting Day ..... October the eighth
(Acts of 1980, Chapter 63)
Pulaski Day ..... October the eleventh
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 14)
Columbus Day ..... Second Monday in October
(Acts of 1970, Chapter 215)
White Cane Safety Day ..... October the fifteenth
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 15)
United Nations Day ..... October the twenty-fourth
(Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
State Constitution Day ..... October the twenty-fifth
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 291)
Statue of Liberty Awareness Day ....October the twenty-sixth
(Acts of 1984, Chapter 63)
Youth Honor Day ..... October the thirty-first
(Acts of 1960, Chapter 536)
Hospice Week ..... Second week in November
(Acts of 1983, Chapter 65)
United States Marine Corps Day .. November the tenth
(Acts of 1970, Chapter 210)
Armistice Day ..... November the eleventh
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 27)
Veterans Day ..... November the eleventh
(Acts of 1974, Chapter 205)
Traffic Safety Week ..... Date fixed by Governor
(Acts of Acts of 1969, Chapter 255)

Thanksgiving Day ..... Customarily the fourth Thursday in November
(Proclamation not required by law but customarily issued by the Governor)

John F. Kennedy Day ..... Last Sunday in November
(Acts 1968, Chapter 8)

Disabled American Veterans' Hospital Day ..... First Sunday in December
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)

Pearl Harbor Day ..... December the seventh
(Acts of 1980, Chapter 140)

Civil Rights Week ..... December eighth to fourteenth
(Acts of 1952, Chapter 104)

Army and Navy Union Day ..... Second Saturday in December
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)

Veteran Firemen's Muster Day .... Date fixed by Governor when issued
(Acts of 1941, Chapter 387)

CHAPTER 140 of the Acts of 1934.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 183 of the Acts of 1962.

AN ACT REVISING THE LAW RELATIVE TO PARKING ON THE STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would tend to defeat its purpose, which is to provide forthwith for the establishment of rules and regulations relative to the parking of motor vehicles on the state house grounds in order to relieve traffic congestion in the vicinity of the state house, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The parking area on the state house grounds, including that portion of Mount Vernon street between the westerly curb of Bowdoin street and the easterly curb of Hancock street, is hereby designated for the use of members of the general court, subject to such rules and regulations as the committee on rules of the two branches acting concurrently may adopt and for the use of such other persons as said committee may by such rules and regulations prescribe. Whoever violates any such rule or regulation shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each such violation. The capitol police shall enforce said rules and regulations and for said purpose may exercise the powers conferred on them by section twelve of chapter eight of the General Laws.

SECTION 2. Chapter two hundred and eleven of the acts of nineteen hundred and fifty-one is hereby repealed.

DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL, COUNCILLOR, SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

[As established by Chapter 630 of the Acts of 1981. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

The United States census of 1980 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Berkshire County.	
Adams	10,381
Alford	394
Becket	1,339
Cheshire	3,124
Clarksburg	1,871
Dalton	6,797
Egremont	1,311
Florida	730
Great Barrington	7,405
Hancock	643
Hinsdale	1,707
Lanesborough	3,131
Lee	6,247
Lenox	6,573
Monterey	818
Mount Washington	93
New Ashford	159
New Marlborough	1,160
North Adams	18,063
Otis	963
Peru	633
Pittsfield	51,974
Richmond	1,659
Sandisfield	720
Savoy	644
Sheffield	2,743
Stockbridge	2,328
Tyringham	344
Washington	587
West Stockbridge	1,280
Williamstown	8,741
Windsor	598
Franklin County.	
Ashfield	1,458
Bernardston	1,750
Buckland	1,864
Charlemont	1,149
Colrain	1,552
Conway	1,213
Deerfield	4,517
Erving	1,326
Gill	1,259
Greenfield	18,436
Hawley	280
Heath	482
Leverett	1,471
Leyden	498
Monroe	179
Montague	8,011
New Salem	688
Northfield	2,386
Orange	6,844
Rowe	336
Shelburne	2,002

DISTRICT NO. 1. — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Shutesbury	1,049
Sunderland	2,929
Warwick	603
Wendell	694
Whately	1,341
Hampden County.	
Agawam	26,271
Blandford	1,038
Chester	1,123
Granville	1,204
Holyoke	44,678
Montgomery	637
Russell	1,570
Southwick	7,382
Tolland	235
Westfield	36,465
West Springfield	27,042
Hampshire County.	
Amherst	33,229
Belchertown	8,339
Chesterfield	1,000
Cummington	657
Easthampton	15,580
Goshen	651
Granby	5,380
Hadley	4,125
Hatfield	3,045
Huntington	1,804
Middlefield	385
Northampton	29,286
Pelham	1,112
Plainfield	425
Southampton	4,137
South Hadley	16,399
Ware	8,953
Westhampton	1,137
Williamsburg	2,237
Worthington	932
Worcester County.	
Athol	10,634
Petersham	1,024
Phillipston	953
Royalston	955
Templeton	6,070
Winchendon	7,019
Total	522,540

[Silvio O. Conte]

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Cities and Towns	Population 1980	Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Hampden County.		Hardwick	2,272
Brimfield	2,318	Holden	13,336
Chicopee	55,112	Hubbardston	1,797
East Longmeadow	12,905	Leominster	34,508
Hampden	4,745	New Braintree	671
Holland	1,589	North Brookfield	4,150
Longmeadow	16,301	Oakham	994
Ludlow	18,150	Oxford	11,680
Monson	7,315	Paxton	3,762
Palmer	11,389	Princeton	2,425
Springfield	152,319	Rutland	4,334
Wales	1,177	Southbridge	16,665
Wilbraham	12,053	Spencer	10,774
		Sterling	5,440
Worcester County.		Sturbridge	5,976
Barre	4,102	Warren	3,777
Brookfield	2,397	Webster	14,480
Charlton	6,719	West Brookfield	3,026
Dudley	8,717	Westminster	5,139
East Brookfield	1,955		
Fitchburg	39,580	Total	521,942
Gardner	17,900	[Edward P. Boland]	

DISTRICT NO. 3

Middlesex County.		*Worcester County.*	
Ashland	9,165	Auburn	14,845
Holliston	12,622	Berlin	2,215
Hopkinton	7,114	Blackstone	6,570
Hudson	16,408	Bolton	2,530
Marlborough	30,617	Boylston	3,470
Sherborn	4,049	Clinton	12,771
Shirley	5,124	Douglas	3,730
Stow	5,144	Grafton	11,238
		Hopedale	3,905
Norfolk County.		Lancaster	6,334
Bellingham	14,300	Leicester	9,446
Franklin	18,217	Lunenburg	8,405
Medway	8,447	Mendon	3,108
Millis	6,908	Milford	23,390
Norfolk	6,363	Millbury	11,808

DISTRICT NO. 3. — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Population 1980	Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Millville	1,693	West Boylston	6,204
Northborough	10,568	Westborough	13,619
Northbridge	12,246	Worcester	161,799
Shrewsbury	22,674		
Southborough	6,193	Total	521,354
Sutton	5,855		
Upton	3,886	[Joseph D. Early]	
Uxbridge	8,374		

DISTRICT NO. 4

Bristol County.		Newton	83,622
Attleboro	34,196		
Berkley	2,731	*Norfolk County.*	
Fall River	92,574	Brookline	55,062
Freetown	7,058	Dover	4,703
Mansfield	13,453	Foxborough	14,148
North Attleborough	21,095	Medfield	10,220
Norton	12,690	Plainville	5,857
Rehoboth	7,570	Sharon	13,601
Seekonk	12,269	Walpole	18,859
Somerset	18,813	Wellesley	27,209
Swansea	15,461	Wrentham	7,580
Westport	13,763		
		Total	521,995
Middlesex County.			
Natick	29,461	[Barney Frank]	

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Essex County.		Ayer	6,993
Andover	26,370	Bedford	13,067
Lawrence	63,175	Boxborough	3,126
Methuen	36,701	Carlisle	3,306
		Chelmsford	31,174
Middlesex County.		Concord	16,293
Acton	17,544	Dracut	21,249
Ashby	2,311	Dunstable	1,671

DISTRICT NO. 5. — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Population 1980	Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Framingham	65,113	Westford	13,434
Groton	6,154	Weston	11,169
Lincoln	7,098		
Littleton	6,970	*Worcester County.*	
Lowell	92,418	Ashburnham	4,075
Maynard	9,590	Harvard	12,170
Pepperell	8,061		
Sudbury	14,027	Total	518,313
Townsend	7,201		
Tyngsborough	5,683	[Chester G. Atkins]	
Wayland	12,170		

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Essex County.		Newburyport	15,900
Amesbury	13,971	North Andover	20,129
Beverly	37,655	Peabody	45,976
Boxford	5,374	Rockport	6,345
Danvers	24,100	Rowley	3,867
Essex	2,998	Salem	38,220
Georgetown	5,687	Salisbury	5,973
Gloucester	27,768	Saugus	24,746
Groveland	5,040	Swampscott	13,837
Hamilton	6,960	Topsfield	5,709
Haverhill	46,865	Wenham	3,897
Ipswich	11,158	West Newbury	2,861
Lynn	78,471		
Lynnfield	11,267	*Middlesex County.*	
Manchester	5,424	North Reading	11,455
Marblehead	20,126		
Merrimac	4,451	Total	518,841
Middleton	4,135		
Nahant	3,947	[Nicholas Mavroules]	
Newbury	4,529		

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Cities and Towns	Population 1980	Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Middlesex County.		Wilmington	17,471
Billerica	36,727	Winchester	20,701
Burlington	23,486	Woburn	36,626
Everett	37,195		
Lexington	29,479	*Suffolk County.*	
Malden	53,386	Chelsea	25,431
Medford	58,076	Revere	42,423
Melrose	30,055	Winthrop	19,294
Reading	22,678		
Stoneham	21,424	Total	523,982
Tewksbury	24,635		
Wakefield	24,895	[Edward J. Markey]	

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County.*	
Arlington	48,219	Boston:	
Belmont	26,100	Ward 1	32,178
Cambridge	95,322	Ward 2	13,364
Somerville	77,372	Ward 4	28,472
Waltham	58,200	Ward 5	35,896
Watertown	34,384	Ward 21	34,932
		Ward 22	35,745
		Total	520,184
		[Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.]	

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Bristol County.	
Dighton	5,352
Easton	16,623
Raynham	9,085
Taunton	45,001
Norfolk County.	
Canton	18,182
Dedham	25,298
Needham	27,901
Norwood	29,711
Stoughton	26,710
Westwood	13,212
Plymouth County.	
Bridgewater	17,202
Halifax	5,513
Lakeville	5,931
Middleborough	16,404
Suffolk County.	
Boston:	
Ward 3	28,048
Ward 6	15,995
Ward 7	21,719
Ward 8	11,119
Ward 9	13,576
Ward 10	18,119
Ward 11	17,954
Ward 12	18,530
Ward 13	16,824
Ward 14	29,648
Ward 19	24,110
Ward 20	43,859
Total	521,626

[John Joseph Moakley]

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Barnstable County.	
Barnstable	30,898
Bourne	13,874
Brewster	5,226
Chatham	6,071
Dennis	12,360
Eastham	3,472
Falmouth	23,640
Harwich	8,971
Mashpee	3,700
Orleans	5,306
Provincetown	3,536
Sandwich	8,727
Truro	1,486
Wellfleet	2,209
Yarmouth	18,449
Bristol County.	
Acushnet	8,704
Dartmouth	23,966
Fairhaven	15,759
New Bedford	98,478
Dukes County.	
Chilmark	489
Edgartown	2,204
Gay Head	220
Gosnold	63
Oak Bluffs	1,984
Tisbury	2,972
West Tisbury	1,010

DISTRICT NO. 10. — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Population 1980	Cities and Towns	Population 1980
Nantucket County.		Marion	3,932
Nantucket	5,087	Marshfield	20,916
		Mattapoisett	5,597
Norfolk County.		Norwell	9,182
Cohasset	7,174	Pembroke	13,487
		Plymouth	35,913
Plymouth County.		Plympton	1,974
Carver	6,988	Rochester	3,205
Duxbury	11,807	Scituate	17,317
Hanover	11,358	Wareham	18,457
Hanson	8,617		
Hingham	20,339	Total	522,200
Hull	9,714		
Kingston	7,362	[Gerry E. Studds]	

DISTRICT NO. 11.

Norfolk County.		*Suffolk County.*	
Avon	5,026	Boston:	
Braintree	36,337	Ward 15	16,762
Holbrook	11,140	Ward 16	24,291
Milton	25,860	Ward 17	25,745
Quincy	84,743	Ward 18	55,601
Randolph	28,218		
Weymouth	55,601	Total	523,546
Plymouth County.		[Brian J. Donnelly]	
Abington	13,517		
Brockton	95,172		
East Bridgewater	9,945		
Rockland	15,695		
West Bridgewater	6,359		
Whitman	13,534		

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.

(With Councillors for 1985-86)

[As established by Chapter 180, Section 1, of the Acts of 1977, based on the State census of 1975. See General Laws, Chapter 57]

I. The first and second Bristol, the Bristol and Plymouth, the Cape and Islands, and the second Plymouth Senatorial Districts.

Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport, *in the county of Bristol;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Bridgewater, Carver, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* [Rosemary S. Tierney, New Bedford]

II. The first Middlesex and Norfolk, the Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex, the Norfolk and Suffolk, the second Suffolk and the first Suffolk and Norfolk Senatorial Districts.

Mansfield and North Attleborough, *in the county of Bristol;* Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex;* Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ward 4, Precincts 3 and 4, Ward 8, Ward 9, Ward 10, Ward 11, Ward 12, Ward 14, Ward 18, Ward 19 and Ward 20 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk* [Christopher A. Iannella, Jr., Boston]

III. The first and fifth Middlesex, the second Middlesex and Norfolk, the Middlesex and Suffolk and the Middlesex and Worcester Senatorial Districts.

Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Boxborough, Burlington, Wards 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Lowell, Marlborough, Maynard, Newton, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Tyngsborough, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Westford and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex;* Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* Precincts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Ward 21 and Ward 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* Berlin and Harvard, *in the county of Worcester.* [Herbert L. Connolly, Newton]

IV. The Norfolk, the Norfolk and Plymouth, the first Plymouth, the first Suffolk and the second Suffolk and Norfolk Senatorial Districts.

Avon, Braintree, Cohasset, Holbrook, Milton, Quincy, Randolph and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* Abington, Brockton, Duxbury, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth;* Precincts 6, 7 and 8 of Ward 3, Precincts numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Ward 5, Ward 6, Ward 7, Precincts 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 of Ward 8, Ward 13, Ward 15, Ward 16, Ward 17 and Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Ward 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* [Peter L. Eleey, Quincy]

V. The first, second and third Essex and the first and second Essex and Middlesex Senatorial Districts.

Andover, Amesbury, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Precincts numbered 5 and 9 of Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex;* and Billerica, North Reading, Precincts numbered 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 of Reading, Tewksbury and Wilmington, *in the county of Middlesex.* [John F. Markey, North Andover]

VI. The second, third and fourth Middlesex, the Suffolk and Middlesex and the Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex Senatorial Districts.

Precincts numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of Saugus, *in the county of Essex;* Arlington, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Cambridge, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Precincts numbered 3, 4, and 5 of Reading, Somerville, Stoneham, Wakefield, Winchester and Woburn, *in the county of Middlesex;* Wards 1, 2, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Ward 3, and Precinct numbered 5 of Ward 5 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk.* [Joseph A. Langone, III, Boston]

VII. The Worcester, the Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire, the first and second Worcester and Middlesex and the Worcester and Norfolk Senatorial Districts.

Bernardston, Erving, Gill, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Warwick and Wendell, *in the county of Franklin;* Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer and Wales, *in the county of Hampden;* Belchertown and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire;* Ashby, Hopkinton and Townsend, *in the county of Middlesex;* Bellingham, *in the county of Norfolk;* Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Barre, Blackstone, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Northbridge, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, West Boylston, West Brookfield, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester.* [Leo J. Turo, Worcester]

VIII. The Berkshire, the Franklin and Hampshire, the Hampden and the first and second Hampden and Hampshire Senatorial Districts.

Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, *in the county of Berkshire;* Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield, Westfield and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden;* and Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* [Edward M. O'Brien, Easthampton]

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

(With Senators for 1985-86)

[As established by Chapter 180, Section 1, of the Acts of 1977, based on the State census of 1975. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

[Average ratio for the State, Inhabitants, 144, 737.]

BERKSHIRE. — North Adams, Pittsfield, Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, Otis, Peru, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor. [Peter C. Webber, Pittsfield]

FIRST BRISTOL. — Attleboro, Taunton, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Swansea. [John F. Parker, Taunton]

SECOND BRISTOL. — Fall River, Acushnet, Freetown, Somerset and Westport. [Thomas C. Norton, Fall River]

BRISTOL AND PLYMOUTH. — New Bedford, Dartmouth and Fairhaven, *in the county of Bristol;* and Marion and Mattapoisett, *in the county of Plymouth.* [William Q. "Biff" MacLean, Jr., Fairhaven]

CAPE AND ISLANDS. — Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties. [Paul V. Doane, Harwich]

FIRST ESSEX. — Lynn, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Nahant, precincts numbered five and nine of Saugus and Swampscott. [Walter J. Boverini, Lynn]

SECOND ESSEX. — Beverly, Peabody, Salem and Danvers. [Frederick E. Berry, Peabody]

THIRD ESSEX. — Haverhill, Newburyport, Amesbury, Groveland, Merrimac, Methuen, North Andover, Salisbury and West Newbury. [Nicholas J. Costello, Amesbury]

FIRST ESSEX AND MIDDLESEX. — Gloucester, precincts numbered six, seven and eight of Andover, Boxford, Essex, Georgetown, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Topsfield and Wenham, *in the county of Essex;* and North Reading, precincts numbered one, two, six, seven and eight of Reading and Wilmington, *in the county of Middlesex.* [Robert C. Buell, Boxford]

SECOND ESSEX AND MIDDLESEX. — Lawrence and precincts one, two, three, four and five of Andover, *in the county of Essex;* and Billerica and Tewksbury, *in the county of Middlesex.* [Patricia McGovern, Lawrence]

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Northampton, Amherst, Easthampton, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Pelham, South Hadley and Williamsburg, *in the county of Hampshire.* [John W. Olver, Amherst]

HAMPDEN. — Wards numbered two, five, seven and eight of Springfield, Ludlow and Wilbraham. [Martin T. Reilly, Springfield]

FIRST HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden;* and Southampton, *in the county of Hampshire.* [John P. Burke, Holyoke]

SECOND HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Wards numbered one, three, four and six of Springfield, Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and West Springfield, *in the county of Hampden;* and Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Westhampton and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* [Linda J. Melconian, Springfield]

FIRST MIDDLESEX. — Lowell, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Tyngsborough and Westford. [Paul J. Sheehy, Lowell]

SECOND MIDDLESEX. — Medford and Somerville. [Salvatore R. Albano, Somerville]

THIRD MIDDLESEX. — Malden, Melrose, precincts numbered three, four and five of Reading, Stoneham and Wakefield. [John A. Brennan, Jr., Malden]

FOURTH MIDDLESEX. — Woburn, Arlington, Lexington and Winchester. [Richard A. Kraus, Arlington]

FIFTH MIDDLESEX. — Waltham, Bedford, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Lincoln and Weston. [Carol C. Amick, Bedford]

FIRST MIDDLESEX AND NORFOLK. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston and Natick, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Franklin and Medway, *in the county of Norfolk.* [Edward L. Burke, Framingham]

SECOND MIDDLESEX AND NORFOLK. — Newton, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk.* [Jack H. Backman, Brookline]

MIDDLESEX AND SUFFOLK. — Wards numbered eight, nine, ten and eleven of Cambridge, Belmont and Watertown, *in the county of Middlesex;* and precincts numbered nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of ward numbered twenty-one and ward numbered twenty-two of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* [George Bachrach, Watertown]

MIDDLESEX AND WORCESTER. — Marlborough, Acton, Ayer, Boxborough, Concord, Hudson, Littleton, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury and Wayland, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Berlin and Harvard, *in the county of Worcester.* [Argeo Paul Cellucci, Hudson]

NORFOLK. — Quincy, Avon, Braintree and Holbrook. [Paul D. Harold, Quincy]

NORFOLK, BRISTOL AND MIDDLESEX. — Mansfield and North Attleborough, *in the county of Bristol;* Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Dover, Foxborough, Medfield, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Plainville, Wellesley and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.* [David H. Locke, Wellesley]

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH. — Cohasset and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Duxbury, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.* [William B. Golden, Weymouth]

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK. — Canton, Norwood, Sharon and Stoughton, *in the county of Norfolk;* and precincts numbered one, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three of ward numbered eighteen in Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* [William R. Keating, Sharon]

FIRST PLYMOUTH. — Brockton, Abington, Hanover, Norwell and Rockland. [Anna P. Buckley, Brockton]

SECOND PLYMOUTH. — Bridgewater, Carver, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Lakeville, Middleborough, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman. [Edward P. Kirby, Whitman]

FIRST SUFFOLK. — Precincts numbered six, seven and eight of ward numbered three, precincts numbered one, two, three, four, six, seven and eight of ward numbered five, wards numbered six and seven, precincts numbered one, two, five, six and seven of ward numbered eight, precincts numbered three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of ward numbered thirteen and precincts numbered one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight of ward numbered twenty-one of Boston. [William M. Bulger, Boston]

SECOND SUFFOLK. — Ward numbered four, precincts numbered three and four of ward numbered eight, ward numbered nine, precincts numbered one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight of ward numbered ten, precincts numbered one, two, three, four and five of ward numbered eleven, ward numbered twelve, ward numbered fourteen and precincts numbered two and three of ward numbered eighteen of Boston. [Royal L. Bolling, Sr., Boston]

SUFFOLK, ESSEX AND MIDDLESEX. — Ward numbered two of Boston, Chelsea and Revere, *in the county of Suffolk;* Precincts numbered one, two, three, four, six, seven, eight, and ten of Saugus, *in the county of Essex;* and Everett, *in the county of Middlesex.* [Francis D. Doris, Revere]

SUFFOLK AND MIDDLESEX. — Ward numbered one, precincts numbered one, two, three, four and five of ward numbered three, precinct numbered five of ward numbered five of Boston, and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and wards numbered one, two, three, four, five, six and seven of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* [Michael LoPresti, Jr., Boston]

FIRST SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK. — Precinct numbered nine of ward numbered ten, precincts numbered six, seven, eight, nine and ten of ward numbered eleven and wards numbered nineteen and twenty of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Dedham, Walpole and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk.* [Arthur Joseph Lewis, Jr., Boston]

SECOND SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK. — Precincts numbered one, two, four and five of ward numbered thirteen, wards numbered fifteen, sixteen and seventeen of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Milton and Randolph, *in the county of Norfolk.* [Joseph B. Walsh, Boston]

WORCESTER. — Wards numbered one, two, three, four, nine and ten of Worcester, Boylston, Clinton, Shrewsbury and West Boylston. [Gerard D'Amico, Worcester]

WORCESTER, FRANKLIN, HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Athol, Barre, Brookfield, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Rutland, Spencer, Sturbridge, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield and Winchendon, *in the county of Worcester;* Bernardston, Erving, Gill, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Warwick and Wendell, *in the county of Franklin;* Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer and Wales, *in the county of Hampden;* and Belchertown and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire.* [Robert D. Wetmore, Barre]

First Worcester and Middlesex. — Wards numbered five, six, seven and eight of Worcester, Grafton, Hopedale, Leicester, Millbury, Northborough, Southborough, Upton and Westborough, *in the county of Worcester;* and Hopkinton, *in the county of Middlesex.* [John Patrick Houston, Worcester]

Second Worcester and Middlesex. — Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Ashburnham, Bolton, Holden, Lancaster, Lunenberg, Princeton, Sterling and Westminster, *in the county of Worcester;* and Ashby and Townsend, *in the county of Middlesex.* [Mary L. Padula, Lunenburg]

Worcester and Norfolk. — Auburn, Blackstone, Charlton, Douglas, Dudley, Mendon, Milford, Millville, Northbridge, Oxford, Southbridge, Sutton, Uxbridge and Webster, *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham, *in the county of Norfolk.* [Louis P. Bertonazzi, Milford]

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

[As established under authority of Chapter 277 of the Acts of 1977. See General Laws, Chapter 47.]

One To Be Elected From Each District.

Average ratio for Representative: Population 36,182.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Brewster, Dennis, Harwich and Yarmouth. Henri S. Rauschenbach (R), Brewster.

2.—Barnstable and Sandwich. Peter B. Morin (R), Barnstable.

3.—Bourne, Falmouth and Mashpee. Thomas S. Cahir (D), Bourne.

CAPE AND ISLANDS

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

Chatham, Chilmark, Eastham, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Nantucket, Oak Bluffs, Orleans, Provincetown, Tisbury, Truro, Wellfleet and West Tisbury. Howard C. Cahoon, Jr. (R), Chatham.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Florida, North Adams, Savoy and Windsor. Frank N. Costa (D), Adams.

2.—Dalton, Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 7, Precinct C and Williamstown. Sherwood Guernsey (D), Williamstown.

*The State Census of 1975 was the basis of apportionment.

3.—Pittsfield: Ward 3, Ward 4, Ward 5, Ward 6 and Ward 7, Precincts A and B. Robert F. Jakubowicz (D), Pittsfield.

4.—Alford, Becket, Egremont, Gt. Barrington, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Peru, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge. Christopher J. Hodgkins (D), Lee.

BRISTOL COUNTY

FOURTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Easton, Mansfield and Norton. William B. Vernon (R), Mansfield.

2.—Attleboro. Stephen J. Karol (D), Attleboro.

3.—Taunton: Ward 1, Ward 2, Precinct A, Ward 3, Ward 4, Precincts B and C, Ward 5, Precincts B and C, Ward 6, Ward 7 and Ward 9. Theodore J. Aleixo, Jr. (D), Taunton.

4.—Rehoboth, Seekonk and Swansea. Philip Travis (D), Rehoboth.

5.—Dighton, Fall River: Ward 3, Ward 4, Precincts C, D and E and Somerset. Joan M. Menard (D), Somerset.

6.—Fall River: Ward 7, Ward 8 and Ward 9. Albert Herren (D), Fall River.

7.—Fall River: Ward 1 and Ward 2. Robert Correia (D), Fall River.

8.—Fall River: Ward 4, Precincts A, B and F, Ward 5, Ward 6 and Westport. Charles E. Silvia (D), Fall River.

9.—Berkley, Dartmouth, Freetown and Lakeville (Plymouth Co.). Roger L. Tougas (D), Dartmouth.

10.—Acushnet, Fairhaven, Marion (Plymouth Co.), Mattapoisett (Plymouth Co.) and Rochester (Plymouth Co.). John C. Bradford (R), Rochester.

11.—New Bedford: Ward 1 and Ward 2, Precincts A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I and J. Roger R. Goyette (D), New Bedford.

12.—New Bedford: Ward 2, Precinct H, Ward 3 and Ward 4, Precincts A, B, C, E, F, G, H and I. Joseph B. McIntyre (D), New Bedford.

13.—New Bedford: Ward 4, Precinct D, Ward 5 and Ward 6. Denis Lawrence (D), New Bedford.

14.—Foxborough (Norfolk Co.), No. Attleborough and Plainville (Norfolk Co.). Kevin Poirier (R), North Attleborough.

ESSEX COUNTY

SEVENTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Amesbury, Newburyport and Salisbury. Barbara Hildt (D), Amesbury.

2.—Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill: Ward 3, Merrimac, Newbury, Rowley and West Newbury. Thomas G. Palumbo (R), Newbury.

3.—Haverhill: Ward 1, Ward 2 and Ward 4. Frank A. Emilio (D), Haverhill.

4.—Boxford, Essex, Hamilton, Ipswich, Middleton, Topsfield and Wenham. Forrester A. Clark (R), Hamilton.

5.—Gloucester, Manchester and Rockport. Patricia G. Fiero (D), Gloucester.

6.—Beverly. Frances F. Alexander (D), Beverly.

7.—Salem. J. Michael Ruane (D), Salem.

8.—Marblehead and Swampscott. Lawrence R. Alexander (D), Marblehead.

9.—Lynn: Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2 and 3 and Saugus. Steven Angelo (D), Saugus.

10.—Lynn: Ward 1, Precinct 4, Ward 2, Ward 3 and Ward 4. Timothy A. Bassett (D), Lynn.

11.—Lynn: Ward 5, Ward 6, Ward 7 and Nahant. Thomas W. McGee (D), Lynn.

12.—Danvers, Precincts 1, 2 and 3, Peabody: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3 and Ward 4, Precincts 1 and 3. Theodore C. Speliotis (D), Danvers.

13.—Danvers, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and Peabody: Ward 4, Precinct 2, Ward 5 and Ward 6. Peter G. Torkildsen (R), Danvers.

14.—Lawrence: Ward 6, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and North Andover. Joseph N. Hermann (D), North Andover.

15.—Methuen. Nicholas J. Buglione (D), Methuen.

16.—Lawrence: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, Ward 4 and Ward 5, Precincts 1, 3, 6 and 7. Kevin P. Blanchette (D), Lawrence.

17.—Andover, Lawrence: Ward 5, Precincts 2, 4, 5 and 8 and Ward 6, Precinct 6. Susan C. Tucker (D), Andover.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Two Representatives.

District

1.—Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Chesterfield (Hampshire Co.), Colrain, Conway, Cummington (Hampshire Co.), Deerfield, Goshen (Hampshire Co.), Hawley, Heath, Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Middlefield (Hampshire Co.), Monroe, Montague, Plainfield (Hampshire Co.), Rowe, Shelburne, Sunderland, Whatley, Williamsburg (Hampshire Co.), and Worthington (Hampshire Co.). Jonathan L. Healy (R), Charlemont.

2.—Bernardston, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Leyden, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Warwick and Wendell. Carmen D. Buell (D), Greenfield.

HAMPDEN COUNTY

Thirteen Representatives.

District

1.—Brimfield, Harwick (Worcester Co.), Holland, Monson, Palmer, Petersham (Worcester Co.), Wales and Ware (Hampshire Co.). William E. Moriarty (D), Ware.

2.—East Longmeadow, Hampden and Longmeadow. Iris K. Holland (R), Longmeadow.

3.—Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick and Tolland. Michael P. Walsh (D), Agawam.

4.—Westfield. Steven D. Pierce (R), Westfield.

5.—Holyoke: Ward 1, Precinct B, Ward 2, Precinct C, Ward 3, Ward 4, Ward 5, Ward 6 and Ward 7. Robert J. Rohan (D), Holyoke.

6.—Holyoke: Ward 1, Precinct A, Ward 2, Precincts A and B and West Springfield. Walter A. DeFillippi (R), West Springfield.

7.—Chicopee: Ward 4, Ward 5, Ward 6 and Ludlow. William D. Mullins (D), Ludlow.

8.—Chicopee: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, Ward 7, Ward 8 and Ward 9. Kenneth M. Lemanski (D), Chicopee.

9.—Springfield: Ward 1 and Ward 2. Athan Catjakis (D), Springfield.

10.—Springfield: Ward 3, Ward 6 and Ward 7, Precincts B and C. Anthony M. Scibelli (D), Springfield.

11.—Springfield: Ward 8, Precincts A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, L and M. Paul E. Caron (D), Springfield.

12.—Springfield: Ward 4, Ward 5 and Ward 7, Precincts A, G, H and J. Raymond A. Jordan, Jr. (D), Springfield.

13.—Springfield: Ward 7, Precincts D, E, F, I and K, Ward 8, Precincts H and I and Wilbraham. Robert L. Howarth (R), Springfield.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

THREE REPRESENSTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Hatfield, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton. William P. Nagle, Jr. (D), Northampton.

2.—Easthampton, Hadley and South Hadley. William A. Carey (D), Easthampton.

3.—Amherst, Belchertown, Granby and Pelham. James G. Collins (D), Amherst.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

THIRTY-NINE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Ashby, Dunstable, Groton, Lunenberg (Worcester Co.), Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend. Augusta Hornblower (R), Groton.

2.—Ayer, Berlin (Worcester Co.), Bolton (Worcester Co.), Harvard (Worcester Co.), Littleton and Westford. John F. MacGovern (R), Harvard.

3.—Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Patricia A. Walrath (D), Stow.

4.—Marlborough and Southborough (Worcester Co.). Robert A. Durand (D), Marlborough.

5.—Framingham, Precinct 3 and Natick. Joseph M. Connolly (D), Natick.

6.—Framingham, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Barbara E. Gray (R), Framingham.

7.—Ashland, Precincts 1 and 2 and Framingham, Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. David P. Magnani, (D), Framingham.

8.—Ashland, Precinct 3, Holliston, Hopkinton, Medfield (Norfolk Co.), and Sherborn. Andrew S. Natsios (R), Holliston.

9.—Waltham: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, Ward 4, Ward 6 and Ward 7. Peter G. Trombley (D), Waltham.

10.—Newton: Ward 1, Precincts 1 and 4, Ward 2, Precincts 1 and 3, Ward 3 Precincts 1, 3 and 4, Ward 4, Precinct 4, Waltham: Ward 5, Ward 8 and Ward 9. A. Joseph DeNucci (D), Newton.

11.—Newton: Ward 1, Precincts 2 and 3, Ward 2, Precinct 2, Ward 5, Precinct 3. Ward 6, Precincts 1 and 4, Ward 7 and Ward 8, Precincts 1 and 2. David B. Cohen (D), Newton.

12.—Newton: Ward 2, Precinct 4, Ward 3, Precinct 2, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2 and 3, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2 and 4, Ward 6, Precincts 2 and 3 and Ward 8, Precincts 3 and 4. Susan D. Schur (D), Newton.

13.—Lincoln, Sudbury and Wayland. Lucile P. Hicks (R), Wayland.

14.—Acton, Carlisle and Concord. John H. Loring (R), Acton.

15.—Lexington. Stephen W. Doran (D), Lexington.
16.—Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. Bruce N. Freeman (R), Chelmsford.
17.—Dracut and Lowell: Ward 5, Ward 6, Precincts 2 and 4 and Ward 9. John F. Cox (D), Lowell.
18.—Lowell: Ward 1, Ward 2, Precincts 2, 3, and 4, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2 and 4, Ward 4, Precinct 2, Ward 8, Precinct 1, Ward 10, Precincts 1, 3 and 4 and Ward 11. Edward A. LeLacheur (D), Lowell.
19.—Lowell: Ward 2, Precinct 1, Ward 3, Precincts 3 and 5, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 3 and 4, Ward 6, Precincts 1, 3 and 5, Ward 7, Ward 8, Precincts 2, 3 and 4 and Ward 10, Precinct 2. Susan F. Rourke (D), Lowell.
20.—Tewksbury and Wilmington, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. James R. Miceli (D), Wilmington.
21.—North Reading, Reading and Wilmington, Precinct 3. Geoffrey C. Beckwith (D), Reading.
22.—Lynnfield (Essex Co.) and Wakefield. Richard R. Tisei (R), Wakefield.
23.—Bedford and Burlington. Robert A. Vigneau (D), Burlington.
24.—Billerica. Michael J. Rea (D), Billerica.
25.—Arlington, Precincts 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. John F. Cusack (D), Arlington.
26.—Arlington, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and Belmont. Mary Jane Gibson (D), Belmont.
27.—Cambridge: Ward 6, Precinct 3, Ward 8, Ward 9, Ward 10 and Ward 11. Charles F. Flaherty (D), Cambridge.
28.—Cambridge: Ward 3, Precincts 3, 4 and 5, Ward 4, Ward 5, Precincts 3, 4 and 5, Ward 6, Precincts 2, 4 and 5 and Ward 7. Saundra Graham (D), Cambridge.
29.—Cambridge: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, Precincts 1 and 2, Ward 5, Precincts 1 and 2, Ward 6, Precinct 1 and Somerville, Ward 2, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Peter A. Velucci (D), Cambridge.
30.—Somerville: Ward 4, Precincts 2, 3, 5 and 6, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 4 and 5, Ward 6, Precincts 1, 3, 4 and 5 and Ward 7. Joseph K. Mackey (D), Somerville.
31.—Somerville: Ward 1, Ward 2, Precinct 5, Ward 3, Ward 4, Precincts 1 and 4, Ward 5, Precincts 2, 3 and 6 and Ward 6, Precinct 2. Marie E. Howe (D), Somerville.
32.—Watertown. Salvatore Ciccarelli (D), Watertown.
33.—Woburn. Nicholas A. Paleologos (D), Woburn.
34.—Stoneham, Precincts 2, 3, 4 and 6 and Winchester. Sherman W. Saltmarsh, Jr. (R), Winchester.

35.—Melrose and Stoneham, Precincts 1 and 5. William G. Robinson (R), Melrose.
36.—Malden: Ward 3, Ward 4, Ward 5, Ward 6 and Ward 7. John C. McNeil (D), Malden.
37.—Malden: Ward 1 and Ward 2, Medford: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, Precinct 4 and Ward 7. Michael J. McGlynn (D), Medford.
38.—Medford: Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2, 3, and 5, Ward 4, Ward 5 and Ward 6. Angelo Marotta (D), Medford.
39.—Everett. George Keverian (D), Everett.

NORFOLK COUNTY

FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Quincy: Ward 3, Precincts 3, 4, 6 and 7, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Ward 6. Michael W. Morrissey (D), Quincy.
2.—Quincy: Ward 1, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2 and 5, Ward 4, Precinct 7 and Ward 5. Thomas F. Brownell (D), Quincy.
3.—Quincy: Ward 2, and Weymouth, Precincts 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 16 and 17. Robert A. Cerasoli (D), Quincy.
4.—Weymouth, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 18. Robert B. Ambler (D), Weymouth.
5.—Braintree. Suzanne M. Bump (D), Braintree.
6.—Canton and Randolph, Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4. John H. Flood (D), Canton.
7.—Milton and Randolph, Precincts 5 and 6. M. Joseph Manning (D), Milton.
8.—Sharon and Stoughton. Marjorie A. Clapprood (D), Sharon.
9.—Millis, Norfolk, Walpole and Wrentham. Francis H. Woodward (D), Walpole.
10.—Bellingham, Blackstone (Worcester Co.) and Franklin. Daniel J. Ranieri (D), Bellingham.
11.—Dedham and Westwood, Precincts 1 and 2. Marie-Louise Kehoe (D), Dedham.
12.—Norwood and Westwood, Precinct 3. Gregory W. Sullivan (D), Norwood.
13.—Dover and Needham. Ellen M. Canavan (R), Needham.
14.-Wellesley and Weston (Middlesex Co.). Royall H. Switzler (R), Wellesley.
15.—Brookline, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. John A. Businger (D), Brookline.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

ELEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Kingston and Plymouth. Peter Forman (R), Plymouth.

2.—Carver, Middleborough, Plympton and Wareham. Charles N. Decas (R), Wareham.

3.—Cohasset (Norfolk Co.), Hingham and Hull. Mary Jeanette Murray (R), Cohasset.

4.—Marshfield and Scituate. Frank M. Hynes (D), Marshfield.

5.—Hanover, Norwell and Rockland. William J. Flynn, Jr. (D), Hanover.

6.—Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson and Pembroke. Charles W. Mann (R), Hanson.

7.—Abington, Holbrook (Norfolk Co.) and Whitman. Robert Emmet Hayes (D), Whitman.

8.—Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Raynham (Bristol Co.), Taunton (Bristol Co.), Ward 2, Precinct B, Ward 4, Precinct A and Ward 5, Precinct A. Jacqueline Lewis (R), Bridgewater.

9.—Brockton: Ward 1, Ward 2, Precincts C and D, Ward 3 and Ward 4, Precinct A. Thomas P. Kennedy (D), Brockton.

10.—Brockton: Ward 2, Precinct B, Ward 4, Precincts B, C and D, Ward 5, Ward 6, Precinct B and West Bridgewater. Michael C. Creedon (D), Brockton.

11.—Avon (Norfolk Co.), Brockton: Ward 2, Precinct A, Ward 6, Precincts A, C and D, and Ward 7. Francis G. Mara (D), Brockton.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

TWENTY-ONE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Boston: Ward 1. Emmanuel G. Serra (D), Boston.

2.—Boston: Ward 2, Chelsea: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, Precinct 1, Ward 4 and Ward 5, Richard A. Voke (D), Chelsea.

3.—Boston: Ward 3 and Ward 8. Salvatore F. DiMasi (D), Boston.

4.—Boston: Ward 6 and Ward 7, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Michael F. Flaherty (D), Boston.

5.—Boston: Ward 7, Precincts 6, 8, 9 and 10, Ward 13, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 and Ward 15, Precincts 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9. Richard J. Rouse (D), Boston.

6.—Boston: Ward 14, Precincts 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and Ward 18, Precinct 3. Royal L. Bolling, Jr. (D), Boston.

7.—Boston: Ward 9, Precincts 3, 4 and 5, Ward 12 and Ward 14, Precincts 1, 3 and 6. Doris Bunte (D), Boston.

8.—Boston: Ward 5, Precincts 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Thomas J. Vallely (D), Boston.

9.—Boston: Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Ward 5, Precinct 2, Ward 9, Precincts 1 and 2 and Ward 21, Precinct 1. Byron Rushing (D), Boston.

10.—Boston: Ward 20, Precincts 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Charles Robert Doyle (D), Boston.

11.—Boston: Ward 11, Precincts 9 and 10, Ward 19, Precincts 2, 8 and 9, Ward 20, Precincts 1, 2, 4 and 6 and Brookline (Norfolk Co.): Precincts 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Eleanor Myerson (D), Brookline.

12.—Boston: Ward 11, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Ward 18, Precinct 9 and Ward 19, Precincts 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13. John E. McDonough (D), Boston.

13.—Boston: Ward 15, Precincts 2 and 5, Ward 16, Precincts 3, 6, 7 and 8, and Ward 17, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11. W. Paul White (D), Boston.

14.—Boston: Ward 7, Precinct 7, Ward 13, Precincts 3, 7 and 10, Ward 15, Precincts 6 and 8 and Ward 16, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12. James T. Brett (D), Boston.

15.—Boston: Ward 17, Precincts 4, 7, 10, 12, 13 and 14 and Ward 18, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 21. Thomas M. Finneran (D), Boston.

16.—Boston: Ward 18, Precincts 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23. Angelo M. Scaccia (D), Boston.

17.—Boston: Ward 4, Precinct 10, Ward 10 and Ward 19, Precincts 1, 3, 4 and 5. Kevin W. Fitzgerald (D), Boston.

18.—Boston: Ward 21, Precincts 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 and Ward 22, Precincts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10 and 12. Thomas M. Gallagher (D), Boston.

19.—Boston: Ward 21, Precincts 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 and Ward 22, Precincts 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 13. William F. Galvin (D), Boston.

20.—Revere: Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2 and 3, Ward 2, Precincts 2, 3 and 4, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2 and 3 and Winthrop. Alfred Saggese, Jr. (D), Winthrop.

21.—Chelsea: Ward 3, Precinct 2, Malden (Middlesex Co.): Ward 8 and Revere: Ward 1, Precinct 4, Ward 2, Precinct 1, Ward 3, Ward 4, Ward 5, Precincts 4 and 5 and Ward 6. Angelo R. Cataldo (D), Revere.

WORCESTER COUNTY

SEVENTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1.—Athol, Holden, Hubbardston, Phillipston, Princeton, Rutland and Westminster. Mary Jane McKenna (R), Holden.

2.—Ashburnham, Gardner, Royalston, Templeton and Winchendon. Chester A. Suhoski (D), Gardner.

3.—Fitchburg. George J. Bourque (D), Fitchburg.

4.—Leominster. Angelo Picucci (D), Leominster.

5.—Barre, Brookfield, East Brookfield, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. Henry R. Grenier (D), Spencer.

6.—Charlton, Dudley, Southbridge and Sturbridge. Marilyn L. Travinski (D), Southbridge.

7.—Auburn, Millbury and Oxford. Paul Kollios (D), Millbury.

8.—Douglas, Hopedale, Mendon, Millville, Sutton, Uxbridge and Webster. Richard T. Moore (D), Uxbridge.

9.—Grafton, Northbridge and Westborough. John R. Driscoll (R), Northbridge.

10.—Medway (Norfolk Co.), Milford and Upton. Marie J. Parente (D), Milford.

11.—Northborough and Shrewsbury. Roberta R. Goldman (D), Shrewsbury.

12.—Boylston, Clinton, Lancaster, Sterling and West Boylston. William Constantino, Jr. (R), Clinton.

13.—Worcester: Ward 1 and Ward 9. Thomas P. White (D), Worcester.

14.—Worcester: Ward 2, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Ward 10, Precinct 4. Robert J. Bohigian (D), Worcester.

15.—Worcester: Ward 3, Precinct 7, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ward 5, Precinct 7, Ward 8, Precinct 3 and Ward 10, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Andrew Collaro (D), Worcester.

16.—Worcester: Ward 4, Precincts 7 and 8, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ward 6 and Ward 8, Precinct 8. William J. Glodis, Jr. (D), Worcester.

17.—Leicester, Worcester: Ward 7 and Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. William H. Donovan (D), Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY

with

Congressional Districts (as established by Chapter 630 of the Acts of 1980), Councillor and Senatorial Districts (as established by Chapter 180 of the Acts of 1977), and Representative Districts (as established by Chapter 277 of the Acts of 1977).

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Abington	11	4	1st Plymouth	7th Plymouth
Acton	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	14th Middlesex
Acushnet	10	1	2d Bristol	10th Bristol
Adams	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire
Agawam	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Alford	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Amesbury	6	5	3d Essex	1st Essex
Amherst	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire
Andover	5	5	1st Essex and Middlesex, Precincts 6, 7 and 8 2d Essex and Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	17th Essex
Arlington	8	6	4th Middlesex	26th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. 25th Middlesex, Precincts 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.
Ashburnham	5	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	2d Worcester
Ashby	5	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	1st Middlesex
Ashfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Ashland	3	2	1st Middlesex and Norfolk	7th Middlesex, Precincts 1 and 2. 8th Middlesex, Precinct 3.
Athol	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Worcester

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Attleboro	4	1	1st Bristol	2d Bristol
Auburn	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	7th Worcester
Avon	11	4	Norfolk	11th Plymouth
Ayer	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	2d Middlesex
Barnstable	10	1	Cape and Islands	2d Barnstable
Barre	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Becket	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Bedford	5	3	5th Middlesex	23d Middlesex
Belchertown	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampshire
Bellingham	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	10th Norfolk
Belmont	8	3	Middlesex and Suffolk	26th Middlesex
Berkley	4	1	1st Bristol	9th Bristol
Berlin	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	2d Middlesex
Bernardston	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Beverly	6	5	2d Essex	6th Essex
Billerica	7	5	2d Essex and Middlesex	24th Middlesex
Blackstone	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	10th Norfolk
Blandford	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Bolton	3	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	2d Middlesex
Boston	8*	2§	1st Suffolk, Ward 3, Precincts 6, 7 and 8, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Wards 6 and 7, Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7, Ward 13. Precincts 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and Ward 21, Precincts 1 to 8.	1st Suffolk, Ward 1. 2d Suffolk, Ward 2. 3d Suffolk, Wards 3 and 8. 4th Suffolk, Ward 6 and Ward 7, Precincts 1 to 5. 5th Suffolk, Ward 7, Precincts 6, 8, 9 and 10, Ward 13, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9, and Ward 15, Pre-
	9**	3§§		
	11***	4§§§		
		6§§§§		

(Boston)

2d Suffolk, Ward 4, Ward 8, Precincts 3 and 4, Ward 9, Ward 10, Precincts 1 to 8, Ward 11, Precincts 1 to 5, Wards 12 and 14 and Ward 18, Precincts 2 and 3.
Middlesex and Suffolk, Ward 21, Precincts 9 to 16, and Ward 22.
Norfolk and Suffolk, Ward 18, Precincts 1 and 4 to 23.
Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, Ward 2.
Suffolk and Middlesex, Ward 1, Ward 3, Precincts 1 to 5, and Ward 5, Precinct 5.
1st Suffolk and Norfolk, Ward 10, Precinct 9, Ward 11, Precincts 6 to 10, and Wards 19 and 20.
2d Suffolk and Norfolk, Ward 13, Precincts 1, 2, 4 and 5, and Wards 15, 16 and 17.

cincts 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9.
6th Suffolk, Ward 14, Precincts 2, 4, 5, and 7 to 14, and Ward 18, Precinct 3.
7th Suffolk, Ward 9, Precincts 3, 4 and 5, Ward 12, and Ward 14, Precincts 1, 3 and 6.
8th Suffolk, Ward 5, Precincts 1 and 3 to 10.
9th Suffolk, Ward 4, Precincts 1 to 9, Ward 5, Precinct 2, Ward 9, Precincts 1 and 2, and Ward 21, Precinct 1.
10th Suffolk, Ward 20, Precincts 3, 5 and 7 to 20.
11th Suffolk, Ward 11, Precincts 9 and 10, Ward 19, Precincts 2, 8 and 9, and Ward 20, Precincts 1, 2, 4 and 6.
12th Suffolk, Ward 11, Precincts 1 to 8, Ward 18, Precinct 9, and Ward 19, Precincts 6, 7 and 10 to 13.
13th Suffolk, Ward 15, Precincts 2 and 5, Ward 16, Precincts 3, 6, 7 and 8, and Ward 17, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11.
14th Suffolk, Ward 7, Precinct 7, Ward 13, Precincts 3, 7 and 10, Ward 15, Precincts 6 and 8, and Ward 16, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, and 9 to 12.

*8th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 21, 22.
**9th Congressional District, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20.
***11th Congressional District, Wards 15, 16, 17, 18.
§2d Councillor District, Ward 4, Ward 8, Precincts 3 and 4, Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19 and 20.
§§3rd Councillor District, Ward 21, Precincts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 and Ward 22.
§§§4th Councillor District, Ward 3, Precincts 6, 7 and 8, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Wards 6 and 7, Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7, Wards 13, 15, 16 and 17, and Ward 21, Precincts 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
§§§§6th Councillor District, Wards 1 and 2, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and Ward 5, Precinct 5.

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
(Boston)				15th Suffolk, Ward 17, Precincts 4, 7, 10, 12, 13 and 14, and Ward 18, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 21. 16th Suffolk, Ward 18, Precincts 8, 10 to 20, 22 and 23. 17th Suffolk, Ward 4, Precinct 10, Ward 10, and Ward 19, Precincts 1, 3, 4 and 5. 18th Suffolk, Ward 21, Precincts 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, and Ward 22, Precincts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10 and 12. 19th Suffolk, Ward 21, Precincts 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16, and Ward 22, Precincts 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 13.
Bourne	10	1	Cape and Islands	3d Barnstable
Boxborough	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	3d Middlesex
Boxford	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	4th Essex
Boylston	3	7	Worcester	12th Worcester
Braintree	11	4	Norfolk	5th Norfolk
Brewster	10	1	Cape and Islands	1st Barnstable
Bridgewater	9	1	2d Plymouth	8th Plymouth
Brimfield	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampden

Brockton	11	4	1st Plymouth	9th Plymouth, Ward 1, Ward 2, Precincts C and D, Ward 3, Ward 4, Precinct A. 10th Plymouth, Ward 2, Precinct B, Ward 4, Precincts B, C and D, Ward 5 and Ward 6, Precinct B. 11th Plymouth, Ward 2, Precinct A, Ward 6, Precincts A, C and D and Ward 7.
Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Brookline	4	3	2d Middlesex and Norfolk	11th Suffolk, Precincts 12 to 16. 15th Norfolk, Precincts 1 to 11.
Buckland	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Burlington	7	3	5th Middlesex	23d Middlesex
Cambridge	8	3* 6**	Suffolk and Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Middlesex and Suffolk, Wards 8, 9, 10 and 11.	29th Middlesex, Wards 1 and 2, Ward 3, Precincts 1 and 2, Ward 5, Precincts 1 and 2, and Ward 6, Precinct 1. 28th Middlesex, Ward 3, Precincts 3, 4 and 5, Ward 4, Ward 5, Precincts 3, 4 and 5, Ward 6, Precincts 2, 4 and 5, and Ward 7. 27th Middlesex, Ward 6, Precinct 3, and Wards 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Canton	9	2	Norfolk and Suffolk	6th Norfolk
Carlisle	5	3	5th Middlesex	14th Middlesex
Carver	10	1	2d Plymouth	2d Plymouth
Charlemont	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Charlton	2	7	Worcester and Norfolk	6th Worcester
Chatham	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Chelmsford	5	3	5th Middlesex	16th Middlesex

*3d Councillor District, Wards 8, 9, 10, 11.
**6th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Chelsea	7	6	Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex	2d Suffolk, Wards 1 and 2, Ward 3, Precinct 1, and Wards 4 and 5. 21st Suffolk, Ward 3, Precinct 2.
Cheshire	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire
Chester	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Chesterfield	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Chicopee	2	8	1st Hampden and Hampshire	8th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9. 7th Hampden, Wards 4, 5 and 6.
Chilmark	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Clarksburg	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire
Clinton	3	7	Worcester	12th Worcester
Cohasset	10	4	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Plymouth
Colrain	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Concord	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	14th Middlesex
Conway	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Cummington	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Dalton	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire
Danvers	6	5	2d Essex	12th Essex, Precincts 1, 2 and 3. 13th Essex, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Dartmouth	10	1	Bristol and Plymouth	9th Bristol
Dedham	9	2	1st Suffolk and Norfolk	11th Norfolk
Deerfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Dennis	10	1	Cape and Islands	1st Barnstable
Dighton	9	1	1st Bristol	5th Bristol
Douglas	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	8th Worcester
Dover	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	13th Norfolk
Dracut	5	3	1st Middlesex	17th Middlesex
Dudley	2	7	Worcester and Norfolk	6th Worcester

Dunstable	5	3	1st Middlesex	1st Middlesex
Duxbury	10	4	Norfolk and Plymouth	6th Plymouth
East Bridgewater	11	1	2d Plymouth	8th Plymouth
East Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Eastham	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Easthampton	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire
East Longmeadow	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Hampden
Easton	9	1	1st Bristol	1st Bristol
Edgartown	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Egremont	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Erving	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Essex	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	4th Essex
Everett	7	6	Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex	39th Middlesex
Fairhaven	10	1	Bristol and Plymouth	10th Bristol
Fall River	4	1	2d Bristol	5th Bristol, Ward 3 and Ward 4, Precincts C, D and E. 6th Bristol, Wards 7, 8 and 9. 7th Bristol, Wards 1 and 2. 8th Bristol, Ward 4, Precincts A, B and F, and Wards 5 and 6.
Falmouth	10	1	Cape and Islands	3d Barnstable
Fitchburg	2	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	3d Worcester
Florida	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire
Foxborough	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	14th Bristol
Framingham	5	2	1st Middlesex and Norfolk	5th Middlesex, Precinct 3. 6th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. 7th Middlesex, Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
Franklin	3	2	1st Middlesex and Norfolk	10th Norfolk
Freetown	4	1	2d Bristol	9th Bristol
Gardner	2	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	2d Worcester

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Gay Head	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Georgetown	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	2d Essex
Gill	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Gloucester	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	5th Essex
Goshen	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Gosnold	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Grafton	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	9th Worcester
Granby	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire
Granville	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Great Barrington	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Greenfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Groton	5	3	1st Middlesex	1st Middlesex
Groveland	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex
Hadley	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire
Halifax	9	1	2d Plymouth	6th Plymouth
Hamilton	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	4th Essex
Hampden	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Hampden
Hancock	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire
Hanover	10	4	1st Plymouth	5th Plymouth
Hanson	10	1	2d Plymouth	6th Plymouth
Hardwick	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampden
Harvard	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	2d Middlesex
Harwich	10	1	Cape and Islands	1st Barnstable
Hatfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire
Haverhill	6	5	3d Essex	3d Essex, Wards 1, 2, and 4. 2d Essex, Ward 3.
Hawley	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Heath	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Hingham	10	4	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Plymouth
Hinsdale	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire

Holbrook	11	4	Norfolk	7th Plymouth
Holden	2	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	1st Worcester
Holland	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire	1st Hampden
Holliston	3	2	1st Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Middlesex
Holyoke	1	8	1st Hampden and Hampshire	5th Hampden, Ward 1, Precinct B, Ward 2, Precinct C, and Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. 6th Hampden, Ward 1, Precinct A, and Ward 2, Precincts A and B.
Hopedale	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	8th Worcester
Hopkinton	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	8th Middlesex
Hubbardston	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Worcester
Hudson	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	3d Middlesex
Hull	10	4	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Plymouth
Huntington	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Ipswich	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	4th Essex
Kingston	10	1	2d Plymouth	1st Plymouth
Lakeville	9	1	2d Plymouth	9th Bristol
Lancaster	3	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	12th Worcester
Lanesborough	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire
Lawrence	5	5	2d Essex and Middlesex	16th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Ward 5, Precincts 1, 3, 6 and 7. 17th Essex, Ward 5, Precincts 2, 4, 5 and 8, and Ward 6, Precinct 6. 14th Essex, Ward 6, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Lee	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Leicester	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	17th Worcester
Lenox	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Leominster	2	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	4th Worcester
Leverett	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Lexington	7	6	4th Middlesex	15th Middlesex
Leyden	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Franklin

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Lincoln	5	3	5th Middlesex	13th Middlesex
Littleton	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	2d Middlesex
Longmeadow	2	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	2d Hampden
				18th Middlesex, Ward 1, Ward 2, Precincts 2, 3 and 4, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2 and 4, Ward 4, Precinct 2, Ward 8, Precinct 1, Ward 10, Precincts 1, 3 and 4 and Ward 11.
Lowell	5	3	1st Middlesex	19th Middlesex, Ward 2, Precinct 1, Ward 3, Precincts 3 and 5, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 3 and 4, Ward 6, Precincts 1, 3 and 5, Ward 7, Ward 8, Precincts 2, 3 and 4, and Ward 10, Precinct 2.
				17th Middlesex, Ward 5, Ward 6, Precincts 2 and 4, and Ward 9.
Ludlow	2	8	Hampden	7th Hampden
Lunenburg	3	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	1st Middlesex
				9th Essex, Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2 and 3.
Lynn	6	5	1st Essex	10th Essex, Ward 1, Precinct 4 and Wards 2, 3 and 4.
				11th Essex, Wards 5, 6 and 7.
Lynnfield	6	5	1st Essex	22nd Middlesex
				21st Suffolk, Ward 8.
Malden	7	6	3d Middlesex	37th Middlesex, Wards 1 and 2.
				36th Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Manchester	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	5th Essex
Mansfield	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	1st Bristol
Marblehead	6	5	1st Essex	8th Essex
Marion	10	1	Bristol and Plymouth	10th Bristol
Marlborough	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	4th Middlesex
Marshfield	10	4	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth
Mashpee	10	1	Cape and Islands	3d Barnstable
Mattapoisett	10	1	Bristol and Plymouth	10th Bristol
Maynard	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	3d Middlesex
Medfield	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	8th Middlesex
Medford	7	6	2d Middlesex	37th Middlesex, Wards 1 and 2, Ward 3, Precinct 4, and Ward 7. 38th Middlesex, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 5, and Wards 4, 5 and 6.
Medway	3	2	1st Middlesex and Norfolk	10th Worcester
Melrose	7	6	3d Middlesex	35th Middlesex
Mendon	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	8th Worcester
Merrimac	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex
Methuen	5	5	3d Essex	15th Essex
Middleborough	9	1	2d Plymouth	2d Plymouth
Middlefield	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Middleton	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	4th Essex
Milford	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	10th Worcester
Millbury	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	7th Worcester
Millis	3	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	9th Norfolk
Millville	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	8th Worcester
Milton	11	4	2d Suffolk and Norfolk	7th Norfolk
Monroe	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Monson	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampden
Montague	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Monterey	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Montgomery	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Mt. Washington	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Nahant	6	5	1st Essex	11th Essex
Nantucket	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Natick	4	2	1st Middlesex and Norfolk	5th Middlesex
Needham	9	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	13th Norfolk
New Ashford	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire
New Bedford	10	1	Bristol and Plymouth	11th Bristol, Ward 1 and Ward 2, Precincts A to G, I and J. 12th Bristol, Ward 2, Precinct H, Ward 3, and Ward 4, Precincts A, B, C, E, F, G, H and I. 13th Bristol, Ward 4, Precinct D, and Wards 5 and 6.
New Braintree	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Newbury	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	2d Essex
Newburyport	6	5	3d Essex	1st Essex
New Marlborough	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
New Salem	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin

Newton	4	3	2d Middlesex and Norfolk	10th Middlesex, Ward 1, Precincts 1 and 4, Ward 2, Precincts 1 and 3, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 3 and 4, and Ward 4, Precinct 4. 11th Middlesex, Ward 1, Precincts 2 and 3, Ward 2, Precinct 2, Ward 5, Precinct 3, Ward 6, Precincts 1 and 4, Ward 7 and Ward 8, Precincts 1 and 2. 12th Middlesex, Ward 2, Precinct 4, Ward 3, Precinct 2, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2 and 3, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2 and 4, Ward 6, Precincts 2 and 3, and Ward 8, Precincts 3 and 4.
Norfolk	3	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	9th Norfolk
North Adams	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire
Northampton	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire
North Andover	6	5	3d Essex	14th Essex
North Attleborough	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	14th Bristol
Northborough	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	11th Worcester
Northbridge	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	9th Worcester
North Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Northfield	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin
North Reading	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	21st Middlesex
Norton	4	1	1st Bristol	1st Bristol
Norwell	10	4	1st Plymouth	5th Plymouth
Norwood	9	2	Norfolk and Suffolk	12th Norfolk
Oak Bluffs	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Oakham	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Orange	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Orleans	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Otis	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Oxford	2	7	Worcester and Norfolk	7th Worcester
Palmer	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hanpshire	1st Hampden
Paxton	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Peabody	6	5	2d Essex	12th Essex, Wards 1, 2 and 3 and Ward 4, Precincts 1 and 3. 13th Essex, Ward 4, Precinct 2, and Wards 5 and 6.
Pelham	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire
Pembroke	10	1	2d Plymouth	6th Plymouth
Pepperell	5	3	1st Middlesex	1st Middlesex
Peru	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Petersham	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampden
Phillipston	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Worcester
Pittsfield	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire, Wards 1 and 2, and Ward 7, Precinct C. 3d Berkshire, Wards 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Ward 7, Precincts A and B.
Plainfield	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Plainville	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	14th Bristol
Plymouth	10	1	2d Plymouth	1st Plymouth
Plympton	10	1	2d Plymouth	2d Plymouth
Princeton	2	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	1st Worcester
Provincetown	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands

Quincy	11	4	Norfolk	Precincts 1, 2 and 5, Ward 4, Precinct 7, and Ward 5. 3d Norfolk, Ward 2. 1st Norfolk, Ward 3, Precincts 3, 4, 6 and 7, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and Ward 6.
Randolph	11	4	2d Suffolk and Norfolk	6th Norfolk, Precincts 1 to 4. 7th Norfolk, Precincts 5 and 6.
Raynham	9	1	1st Bristol	8th Plymouth
Reading	7	5* 6**	1st Essex and Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8. 3d Middlesex, Precincts 3, 4 and 5.	21st Middlesex
Rehoboth	4	1	1st Bristol	4th Bristol
Revere	7	6	Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex	20th Suffolk, Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2 and 3, Ward 2, Precincts 2, 3 and 4, and Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2 and 3. 21st Suffolk, Ward 1, Precinct 4, Ward 2, Precinct 1, Wards 3 and 4, Ward 5, Precincts 4 and 5, and Ward 6.
Richmond	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Rochester	10	1	2d Plymouth	10th Bristol
Rockland	11	4	1st Plymouth	5th Plymouth
Rockport	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	5th Essex
Rowe	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Rowley	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	2d Essex
Royalston	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Worcester
Russell	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Rutland	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Worcester
Salem	6	5	2d Essex	7th Essex
Salisbury	6	5	3d Essex	1st Essex
Sandisfield	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Sandwich	10	1	Cape and Islands	2d Barnstable

*5th Councillor District, Precincts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8.

**6th Councillor District, Precincts 3, 4, 5.

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Saugus	6	5*	Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10.	9th Essex
		6**	1st Essex, Precincts 5 and 9.	
Savoy	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire
Scituate	10	4	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth
Seekonk	4	1	1st Bristol	4th Bristol
Sharon	4	2	Norfolk and Suffolk	8th Norfolk
Sheffield	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Shelburne	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Sherborn	3	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	8th Middlesex
Shirley	3	3	1st Middlesex	1st Middlesex
Shrewsbury	3	7	Worcester	11th Worcester
Shutesbury	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Somerset	4	1	2d Bristol	5th Bristol
Somerville	8	6	2d Middlesex	31st Middlesex, Ward 1, Ward 2, Precinct 5, Ward 3, Ward 4, Precincts 1 and 4, Ward 5, Precincts 2, 3 and 6, and Ward 6, Precinct 2. 29th Middlesex, Ward 2, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. 30th Middlesex, Ward 4, Precincts 2, 3, 5 and 6, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 4 and 5, Ward 6, Precincts 1, 3, 4 and 5, and Ward 7.
Southampton	1	8	1st Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampshire
Southborough	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	4th Middlesex
Southbridge	2	7	Worcester and Norfolk	6th Worcester
South Hadley	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire
Southwick	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Spencer	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester

Springfield	2	8	2d Hamden and Hampshire, Wards 1, 3, 4 and 6. Hampden, Wards 2, 5, 7 and 8.	9th Hampden, Wards 1 and 2. 10th Hampden, Wards 3 and 6, and Ward 7, Precincts B and C. 11th Hampden, Ward 8, Precincts A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, L and M. 12th Hampden, Wards 4 and 5, and Ward 7, Precincts A, G, H and J. 13th Hampden, Ward 7, Precincts D, E, F, I and K, and Ward 8, Precincts H and I.
Sterling	2	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	12th Worcester
Stockbridge	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Stoneham	7	6	3d Middlesex	35th Middlesex, Precincts 1 and 5. 34th Middlesex, Precincts 2, 3, 4 and 6.
Stoughton	9	2	Norfolk and Suffolk	8th Norfolk
Stow	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	3d Middlesex
Sturbridge	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	6th Worcester
Sudbury	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	13th Middlesex
Sunderland	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Sutton	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	8th Worcester
Swampscott	6	5	1st Essex	8th Essex
Swansea	4	1	1st Bristol	4th Bristol
Taunton	9	1	1st Bristol	3rd Bristol, Ward 1, Ward 2, Precinct A, Ward 3, Ward 4, Precincts B and C, Ward 5, Precincts B and C, and Wards 6, 7 and 8. 8th Plymouth, Ward 2, Precinct B, Ward 4, Precinct A, and Ward 5, Precinct A.
Templeton	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Worcester

*5th Councillor District, Precincts 5, 9.

**6th Councillor District, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10.

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Tewksbury	7	5	2d Essex and Middlesex	20th Middlesex
Tisbury	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Tolland	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	3d Hampden
Topsfield	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	4th Essex
Townsend	5	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	1st Middlesex
Truro	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Tyngsborough	5	3	1st Middlesex	16th Middlesex
Tyringham	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Upton	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	10th Worcester
Uxbridge	3	7	Worcester and Norfolk	8th Worcester
Wakefield	7	6	3d Middlesex	22d Middlesex
Wales	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampden
Walpole	4	2	1st Suffolk and Norfolk	9th Norfolk
Waltham	8	3	5th Middlesex	9th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. 10th Middlesex, Wards 5, 8 and 9.
Ware	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampden
Wareham	10	1	2d Plymouth	2d Plymouth
Warren	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Warwick	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin
Washington	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
Watertown	8	3	Middlesex and Suffolk	32d Middlesex
Wayland	5	3	Middlesex and Worcester	13th Middlesex
Webster	2	7	Worcester and Norfolk	8th Worcester
Wellesley	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	14th Norfolk
Wellfleet	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Wendell	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Franklin

Wenham	6	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	4th Essex
Westborough	3	7	1st Worcester and Middlesex	9th Worcester
West Boylston	3	7	Worcester	12th Worcester
West Bridgewater	11	1	2d Plymouth	10th Plymouth
West Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	5th Worcester
Westfield	1	8	1st Hampden and Hampshire	4th Hampden
Westford	5	3	1st Middlesex	2d Middlesex
Westhampton	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Hampshire
Westminster	2	7	2d Worcester and Middlesex	1st Worcester
West Newbury	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex
Weston	4	3	5th Middlesex	14th Norfolk
Westport	4	1	2d Bristol	8th Bristol
West Springfield	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	6th Hampden
West Stockbridge	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire
West Tisbury	10	1	Cape and Islands	Cape and Islands
Westwood	9	2	1st Suffolk and Norfolk	11th Norfolk, Precincts 1 and 2. 12th Norfolk, Precinct 3.
Weymouth	11	4	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Norfolk, Precincts, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 18. 3d Norfolk, Precincts 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 16 and 17.
Whately	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Whitman	11	1	2d Plymouth	7th Plymouth
Wilbraham	2	8	Hampden	13th Hampden
Williamsburg	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Williamstown	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire
Wilmington	7	5	1st Essex and Middlesex	20th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. 21st Middlesex, Precinct 3.
Winchendon	1	7	Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	2d Worcester
Winchester	7	6	4th Middlesex	34th Middlesex
Windsor	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire
Winthrop	7	6	Suffolk and Middlesex	20th Suffolk
Woburn	7	6	4th Middlesex	33d Middlesex

Cities and Towns	Congressional	Councillor	Senatorial	Representative
Worcester	3	7	Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10. 1st Worcester and Middlesex, Wards 5, 6, 7 and 8.	13th Worcester, Wards 1 and 9. 14th Worcester, Ward 2, Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and Ward 10, Precinct 4. 15th Worcester, Ward 3, Precinct 7, Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ward 5, Precinct 7, Ward 8, Precinct 3, and Ward 10, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7. 16th Worcester, Ward 4, Precincts 7 and 8, Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ward 6, and Ward 8, Precinct 8. 17th Worcester, Ward 7 and Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Worthington	1	8	2d Hampden and Hampshire	1st Franklin
Wrentham	4	2	Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	9th Norfolk
Yarmouth	10	1	Cape and Islands	1st Barnstable

VALUATION, POPULATION and VOTERS

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963.*]
Property Value Adjusted to Nearest $1,000. (000's omitted.)

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Barnstable	$67,620	$6 23
Bourne	22,067	2 03
Brewster	6,167	57
Chatham	16,817	1 55
Dennis	18,748	1 73
Eastham	6,564	61
Falmouth	49,086	4 52
Harwich	20,231	1 87
Mashpee	4,324	40
Orleans	11,764	1 08
Provincetown	11,535	1 06
Sandwich	7,571	70
Truro	5,769	53
Wellfleet	6,387	59
Yarmouth	21,646	2 00
Totals	$276,296	$25 47

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	$19,136	$1 76
Alford	633	06
Becket	1,908	18
Cheshire	3,271	30
Clarksburg	2,201	20

*Under the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 58 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), as amended by section 43 of chapter 14 of the Acts of 1966, the Tax Commissioner is required to report to the General Court, in the year 1966 and in every second year thereafter, a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963, to constitute a basis of apportionment for the year 1965 and until another is made and enacted by the General Court.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Dalton	$13,450	$1 24
Egremont	2,458	23
Florida	1,682	15
Great Barrington	17,219	1 59
Hancock	807	07
Hinsdale	1,971	18
Lanesborough	4,219	39
Lee	10,599	98
Lenox	9,905	91
Monterey	1,373	13
Mount Washington	325	03
New Ashford	241	02
New Marlborough	3,702	34
North Adams	33,196	3 06
Otis	2,282	21
Peru	771	07
Pittsfield	128,753	11 87
Richmond	2,342	22
Sandisfield	1,274	12
Savoy	453	04
Sheffield	4,302	40
Stockbridge	7,869	72
Tyringham	958	09
Washington	371	03
West Stockbridge	2,898	27
Williamstown	14,749	1 36
Windsor	792	07
Totals	$296,110	$27 29

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	$7,910	$0 73
Attleboro	54,658	5 04
Berkley	1,784	16
Dartmouth	29,567	2 73
Dighton	7,732	71
Easton	13,208	1 22
Fairhaven	22,987	2 12
Fall River	160,834	14 82
Freetown	4,120	38
Mansfield	14,733	1 36
New Bedford	170,913	15 75
North Attleborough	24,505	2 26
Norton	6,838	63

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Raynham	$5,890	$0 54
Rehoboth	7,358	68
Seekonk	14,871	1 37
Somerset	46,765	4 31
Swansea	13,625	1 26
Taunton	58,799	5 42
Westport	14,221	1 31
Totals	$681,318	$62 80

DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	$2,104	$0 20
Edgartown	9,685	89
Gay Head	665	06
Gosnold	1,379	13
Oak Bluffs	7,818	72
Tisbury	9,323	86
West Tisbury	1,752	16
Totals	$32,726	$3 02

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	$15,051	$1 39
Andover	39,541	3 64
Beverly	75,690	6 98
Boxford	4,216	39
Danvers	36,523	3 37
Essex	4,290	40
Georgetown	4,244	39
Gloucester	52,826	4 87
Groveland	4,024	37
Hamilton	11,283	1 04
Haverhill	84,897	7 82
Ipswich	15,559	1 43
Lawrence	153,421	14 14
Lynn	226,053	20 84
Lynnfield	18,453	1 70
Manchester	17,834	1 64
Marblehead	50,736	4 68
Merrimac	4,274	39

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Methuen	$45,708	$4 21
Middleton	4,550	42
Nahant	9,081	84
Newbury	5,339	49
Newburyport	23,173	2 14
North Andover	26,718	2 46
Peabody	65,033	5 99
Rockport	14,424	1 33
Rowley	3,722	34
Salem	96,993	8 94
Salisbury	6,378	59
Saugus	37,146	3 42
Swampscott	45,256	4 17
Topsfield	9,822	91
Wenham	7,841	72
West Newbury	3,365	31
Totals	$1,223,464	$112 76

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	$2,074	$0 19
Bernardston	2,485	23
Buckland	3,878	36
Charlemont	1,756	16
Colrain	2,660	25
Conway	1,468	14
Deerfield	6,582	61
Erving	3,131	29
Gill	1,751	16
Greenfield	46,245	4 26
Hawley	428	04
Heath	681	06
Leverett	1,464	13
Leyden	504	05
Monroe	1,084	10
Montague	15,296	1 41
New Salem	674	06
Northfield	3,852	35
Orange	7,796	72
Rowe	2,491	23
Shelburne	4,600	42
Shutesbury	786	07
Sunderland	2,201	20
Warwick	882	08

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Wendell	$496	$0 05
Whately	2,335	22
Totals	$117,600	$10 84

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	$26,724	$2 46
Blandford	1,898	17
Brimfield	2,894	27
Chester	2,204	20
Chicopee	73,922	6 81
East Longmeadow	18,536	1 71
Granville	5,045	46
Hampden	3,268	30
Holland	1,614	15
Holyoke	125,520	11 57
Longmeadow	35,297	3 25
Ludlow	18,419	1 70
Monson	7,897	73
Montgomery	599	05
Palmer	19,188	1 77
Russell	5,374	50
Southwick	7,796	72
Springfield	371,800	34 27
Tolland	741	07
Wales	1,161	11
West Springfield	68,569	6 32
Westfield	47,631	4 39
Wilbraham	14,090	1 30
Totals	$860,187	$79 28

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	$19,864	$1 83
Belchertown	5,052	47
Chesterfield	1,139	10
Cummington	1,253	11
Easthampton	22,334	2 06
Goshen	944	09

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Granby	$4,835	$0 45
Hadley	6,398	59
Hatfield	5,755	53
Huntington	1,924	18
Middlefield	1,009	09
Northampton	51,946	4 79
Pelham	1,461	13
Plainfield	845	08
South Hadley	21,202	1 95
Southampton	3,095	28
Ware	13,746	1 27
Westhampton	1,259	12
Williamsburg	2,963	27
Worthington	1,500	14
Totals	$168,524	$15 53

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	$14,038	$1 29
Arlington	110,391	10 17
Ashby	2,654	24
Ashland	10,682	98
Ayer	6,033	56
Bedford	15,614	1 44
Belmont	94,029	8 67
Billerica	24,376	2 25
Boxborough	1,139	11
Burlington	18,242	1 68
Cambridge	249,777	23 02
Carlisle	2,831	26
Chelmsford	23,420	2 16
Concord	29,900	2 76
Dracut	15,090	1 39
Dunstable	1,110	10
Everett	164,421	15 15
Framingham	86,368	7 99
Groton	8,903	82
Holliston	9,311	86
Hopkinton	6,878	63
Hudson	16,228	1 50
Lexington	54,133	4 99
Lincoln	12,542	1 16
Littleton	8,558	79
Lowell	137,558	12 68

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Malden	$106,839	$9 85
Marlborough	34,217	3 15
Maynard	13,742	1 27
Medford	121,107	11 16
Melrose	70,358	6 49
Natick	56,217	5 18
Newton	290,472	26 77
North Reading	11,304	1 04
Pepperell	6,838	63
Reading	38,278	3 53
Sherborn	6,562	60
Shirley	3,607	33
Somerville	166,267	15 32
Stoneham	34,132	3 15
Stow	5,446	50
Sudbury	14,235	1 31
Tewksbury	15,224	1 40
Townsend	4,912	45
Tyngsborough	4,543	42
Wakefield	50,158	4 62
Waltham	115,743	10 67
Watertown	99,022	9 13
Wayland	21,435	1 98
Westford	15,779	1 45
Weston	29,754	2 74
Wilmington	16,694	1 54
Winchester	62,448	5 76
Woburn	44,559	4 11
Totals	$2,584,388	$238 20

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	$25,795	$2 38
Total	$25,795	$2 38

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	$5,891	$0 54
Bellingham	8,357	77
Braintree	61,885	5 70

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Brookline	$210,814	$19 43
Canton	22,574	2 08
Cohasset	18,797	1 73
Dedham	61,241	5 64
Dover	11,146	1 03
Foxborough	16,244	1 50
Franklin	17,365	1 60
Holbrook	12,609	1 16
Medfield	8,145	75
Medway	8,683	80
Millis	8,265	76
Milton	77,947	7 18
Needham	71,924	6 63
Norfolk	4,331	40
Norwood	52,175	4 81
Plainville	5,177	48
Quincy	222,963	20 55
Randolph	22,906	2 11
Sharon	16,657	1 54
Stoughton	21,814	2 01
Walpole	34,013	3 14
Wellesley	93,415	8 61
Westwood	24,899	2 29
Weymouth	127,113	11 72
Wrentham	8,842	82
Totals	$1,256,192	$115 78

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	$14,670	$1 35
Bridgewater	12,629	1 16
Brockton	132,481	12 21
Carver	5,153	48
Duxbury	19,228	1 77
East Bridgewater	10,914	1 01
Halifax	4,026	37
Hanover	10,525	97
Hanson	7,028	65
Hingham	34,740	3 20
Hull	25,999	2 40
Kingston	8,885	82
Lakeville	5,023	46
Marion	10,652	98
Marshfield	18,458	1 70

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Mattapoisett	$9,187	$0 85
Middleborough	16,413	1 51
Norwell	8,530	79
Pembroke	8,008	74
Plymouth	43,402	4 00
Plympton	1,709	16
Rochester	3,134	29
Rockland	20,011	1 84
Scituate	30,602	2 82
Wareham	29,937	2 76
West Bridgewater	8,030	74
Whitman	15,192	1 40
Totals	$514,566	$47 43

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston	$1,628,334	$150 08
Chelsea	52,087	4 80
Revere	72,400	6 67
Winthrop	38,829	3 58
Totals	$1,791,650	$165 13

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	$4,136	$0 38
Athol	18,817	1 73
Auburn	21,996	2 03
Barre	5,383	50
Berlin	2,580	24
Blackstone	5,378	50
Bolton	2,794	26
Boylston	2,953	27
Brookfield	3,089	29
Charlton	4,861	45
Clinton	18,423	1 70
Douglas	4,174	38
Dudley	9,059	83
East Brookfield	2,374	22
Fitchburg	85,761	7 90

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Gardner	$35,512	$3 27
Grafton	11,788	1 09
Hardwick	2,902	27
Harvard	4,527	42
Holden	15,502	1 43
Hopedale	11,000	1 01
Hubbardston	1,765	16
Lancaster	5,179	48
Leicester	8,576	79
Leominster	45,213	4 17
Lunenburg	8,964	83
Mendon	3,422	32
Milford	29,584	2 73
Millbury	12,464	1 15
Millville	2,175	20
New Braintree	1,324	12
North Brookfield	5,011	46
Northborough	7,819	72
Northbridge	18,262	1 68
Oakham	902	08
Oxford	9,443	87
Paxton	3,828	35
Petersham	2,219	20
Phillipston	1,089	10
Princeton	2,415	22
Royalston	1,249	12
Rutland	4,274	39
Shrewsbury	24,625	2 27
Southborough	7,390	68
Southbridge	30,327	2 80
Spencer	11,211	1 03
Sterling	6,088	56
Sturbridge	6,993	64
Sutton	5,011	46
Templeton	6,404	59
Upton	3,552	33
Uxbridge	13,946	1 29
Warren	5,290	49
Webster	25,336	2 33
West Boylston	7,267	67
West Brookfield	3,658	34
Westborough	12,016	1 11
Westminster	5,297	49
Winchendon	9,339	86
Worcester	388,873	35 84
Totals	$1,020,809	$94 09

RECAPITULATION.

Counties	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Barnstable	$276,296,000	$25 47
Berkshire	296,110,000	27 29
Bristol	681,318,000	62 80
Dukes	32,726,000	3 02
Essex	1,223,464,000	112 76
Franklin	117,600,000	10 84
Hampden	860,187,000	79 28
Hampshire	168,524,000	15 53
Middlesex	2,584,388,000	238 20
Nantucket	25,795,000	2 38
Norfolk	1,256,192,000	115 78
Plymouth	514,566,000	47 43
Suffolk	1,791,650,000	165 13
Worcester	1,020,809,000	94 09
Totals	$10,849,625,000	$1,000 00

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

NAME	INCORPORATED AS CITY	POPULATION, 1970 (U.S. Census)	POPULATION, 1975 (State Census)	PUPULATION, 1980 (U.S. Census)
Boston	Feb. 23, 1822	641,071	637,986	562,994
Worcester	Feb. 29, 1848	176,572	172,342	161,799
Springfield	Apr. 12, 1852	163,905	168,785	152,319
New Bedford	Mar. 9, 1847	101,777	100,345	98,478
Cambridge	Mar. 17, 1846	100,361	102,095	95,322
Brockton	Apr. 9, 1881	89,040	95,689	95,172
Fall River	Apr. 12, 1854	96,898	100,339	92,574
Lowell	Apr. 1, 1836	94,239	91,177	92,418
Quincy	May 17, 1888	87,966	91,487	84,743
Newton	Jun. 2, 1873	91,263	89,183	83,622
Lynn	Apr. 10, 1850	90,294	80,240	78,471
Somerville	Apr. 14, 1872	88,779	80,596	77,372
Lawrence	Mar. 21, 1853	66,915	67,515	63,175
Waltham	Jun. 3, 1884	61,582	56,757	58,200
Medford	May 31, 1892	64,397	60,702	58,076
Chicopee	Apr. 18, 1890	66,676	58,431	55,112
Malden	Mar. 31, 1881	56,127	55,814	53,386
Pittsfield	Jun. 5, 1889	57,020	55,299	51,974
Haverhill	Mar. 10, 1869	46,120	44,399	46,865
Peabody	May 8, 1916	48,080	45,503	45,976
Taunton	May 11, 1864	43,756	42,148	45,001
Holyoke	Apr. 7, 1873	50,112	46,790	44,678
Revere	Jun. 19, 1914	43,159	41,292	42,423
Fitchburg	Mar. 8, 1872	43,343	39,070	39,580
Salem	Mar. 23, 1836	40,556	38,545	38,220
Beverly	Mar. 23, 1894	38,348	37,382	37,655
Everett	Jun. 11, 1892	42,485	39,713	37,195
Woburn	May 18, 1888	37,406	35,329	36,626
Westfield	Apr. 9, 1920	31,433	32,863	36,465
Leominster	May 13, 1915	32,939	35,429	34,508
Attleboro	Jun. 17, 1914	32,907	32,650	34,196
Marlborough	May 23, 1890	27,936	30,249	30,617
Melrose	Mar. 18, 1899	33,180	32,213	30,055
Northampton	Jun. 23, 1883	29,664	27,695	29,286
Gloucester	Apr. 28, 1873	27,941	27,209	27,768
Chelsea	Mar. 13, 1857	30,625	25,066	25,431
North Adams	Mar. 22, 1895	19,195	18,424	18,063
Gardner	Feb. 28, 1923	19,748	19,349	17,900
Newburyport	May 24, 1851	15,807	16,341	15,900

POPULATION AND VOTERS

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1980 AND 1975, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1984, THE FIGURES BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
BARNSTABLE			
Barnstable	30,898	26,699	22,621
Bourne	13,874	11,362	8,225
Brewster	5,226	3,709	4,226
Chatham	6,071	6,027	5,062
Dennis	12,360	9,351	9,301
Eastham	3,472	3,069	2,796
Falmouth	23,640	20,648	17,312
Harwich	8,971	7,786	6,879
Mashpee	3,700	2,496	2,707
Orleans	5,306	4,369	4,471
Provincetown	3,536	3,947	2,985
Sandwich	8,727	6,358	6,795
Truro	1,486	1,260	1,139
Wellfleet	2,209	1,973	1,889
Yarmouth	18,449	17,427	13,736
Totals	147,925	126,481	110,144
BERKSHIRE			
Adams	10,381	11,270	6,041
Alford	394	337	261
Becket	1,339	1,153	701
Cheshire	3,124	3,199	2,045
Clarksburg	1,871	1,958	1,033
Dalton	6,797	7,504	4,245
Egremont	1,311	1,220	833
Florida	730	720	434
Great Barrington	7,405	7,068	3,917
Hancock	643	697	407
Hinsdale	1,707	1,749	982
Lanesborough	3,131	3,237	1,737
Lee	6,247	6,319	3,288

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
Berkshire - *Concluded*			
Lenox	6,523	5,718	3,785
Monterey	818	758	508
Mount Washington	93	78	73
New Ashford	159	160	105
New Marlborough	1,160	1,087	726
North Adams	18,063	18,424	8,591
Otis	963	898	608
Peru	633	464	398
Pittsfield	51,974	55,299	28,934
Richmond	1,659	1,689	1,046
Sandisfield	720	660	413
Savoy	644	467	299
Sheffield	2,743	2,723	1,661
Stockbridge	2,328	2,228	2,101
Tyringham	344	328	224
Washington	587	486	293
West Stockbridge	1,280	1,355	864
Williamstown	8,741	8,247	4,374
Windsor	598	569	411
Totals	145,110	148,069	81,388
Bristol			
Acushnet	8,704	8,439	5,319
Attleboro	34,196	32,650	16,190
Berkley	2,731	2,300	1,470
Dartmouth	23,966	21,586	13,989
Dighton	5,352	5,076	3,048
Easton	16,623	13,138	9,626
Fairhaven	15,759	16,005	9,216
Fall River	92,574	100,339	41,342
Freetown	7,058	5,417	3,769
Mansfield	13,453	12,447	7,335
New Bedford	98,478	100,345	49,497
North Attleborough	21,095	19,120	10,772
Norton	12,690	9,869	5,910
Raynham	9,085	7,720	5,052
Rehoboth	7,570	7,009	4,224
Seekonk	12,269	11,351	7,128
Somerset	18,813	19,205	11,423
Swansea	15,461	15,052	8,361
Taunton	45,001	42,148	23,697
Westport	13,763	12,636	7,747
Totals	474,641	461,852	245,115

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
DUKES			
Chilmark	489	401	590
Edgartown	2,204	2,141	1,933
Gay Head	220	146	193
Gosnold	63	100	129
Oak Bluffs	1,984	1,724	1,591
Tisbury	2,972	2,754	2,100
West Tisbury	1,010	685	930
Totals	8,942	7,951	7,466
ESSEX			
Amesbury	13,971	13,752	7,602
Andover	26,370	26,050	17,086
BEVERLY	37,655	37,382	21,337
Boxford	5,374	4,565	3,511
Danvers	24,100	25,007	14,611
Essex	2,998	2,872	1,921
Georgetown	5,687	5,912	3,551
GLOUCESTER	27,768	27,209	16,981
Groveland	5,040	5,253	2,903
Hamilton	6,960	6,675	4,488
HAVERHILL	46,865	44,399	24,725
Ipswich	11,158	11,551	7,383
LAWRENCE	63,175	67,515	25,961
LYNN	78,471	80,240	42,779
Lynnfield	11,267	12,009	7,472
Manchester	5,424	5,542	3,667
Marblehead	20,126	21,574	14,129
Merrimac	4,451	4,202	2,943
Methuen	36,701	35,516	21,699
Middleton	4,135	4,032	2,949
Nahant	3,947	4,229	2,666
Newbury	4,529	4,239	3,193
NEWBURYPORT	15,900	16,341	10,118
North Andover	20,129	15,864	12,617
PEABODY	45,976	45,503	28,200
Rockport	6,345	6,284	4,763
Rowley	3,867	3,455	2,383
SALEM	38,220	38,545	21,758
Salisbury	5,973	4,967	3,675
Saugus	24,746	24,716	16,669
Swampscott	13,837	14,329	9,295
Topsfield	5,709	5,913	3,604
Wenham	3,897	3,359	2,364
West Newbury	2,861	2,626	1,899
Totals	633,632	631,627	370,902

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
FRANKLIN			
Ashfield	1,458	1,420	952
Bernardston	1,750	1,776	1,160
Buckland	1,864	1,889	1,131
Charlemont	1,149	1,050	682
Colrain	1,552	1,493	1,014
Conway	1,213	1,152	911
Deerfield	4,517	4,255	2,756
Erving	1,326	1,308	802
Gill	1,259	1,276	850
Greenfield	18,436	19,087	10,381
Hawley	280	267	185
Heath	482	423	336
Leverett	1,471	1,281	978
Leyden	498	452	324
Monroe	179	186	106
Montague	8,011	8,321	4,850
New Salem	688	643	449
Northfield	2,386	2,470	1,824
Orange	6,844	6,445	3,515
Rowe	336	313	237
Shelburne	2,002	1,976	1,253
Shutesbury	1,049	790	743
Sunderland	2,929	2,763	1,771
Warwick	603	582	362
Wendell	694	631	435
Whately	1,341	1,171	807
Totals	64,317	63,420	38,814
HAMPDEN			
Agawam	26,271	24,305	13,631
Blandford	1,038	954	641
Brimfield	2,318	2,170	1,420
Chester	1,123	1,114	621
CHICOPEE	55,112	58,431	29,297
East Longmeadow	12,905	13,132	7,820
Granville	1,204	1,183	735
Hampden	4,745	4,751	2,711
Holland	1,589	1,347	883
HOLYOKE	44,678	46,790	23,872
Longmeadow	16,301	16,676	10,360
Ludlow	18,150	18,183	9,340
Monson	7,315	7,376	3,732
Montgomery	637	600	386
Palmer	11,389	11,755	6,696
Russell	1,570	1,580	735
Southwick	7,382	7,028	3,665
SPRINGFIELD	152,319	168,785	70,067
Tolland	235	215	163
Wales	1,177	1,033	595
West Springfield	27,042	28,249	14,331
WESTFIELD	36,465	32,863	17,742
Wilbraham	12,053	13,139	7,405

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
HAMPSHIRE			
Amherst	33,229	22,308	17,595
Belchertown	8,339	6,361	4,275
Chesterfield	1,000	887	522
Cummington	657	651	457
Easthampton	15,580	15,084	8,594
Goshen	651	621	421
Granby	5,380	5,609	3,083
Hadley	4,125	3,802	2,788
Hatfield	3,045	3,090	2,094
Huntington	1,804	1,730	961
Middlefield	385	307	240
NORTHAMPTON	29,286	27,695	18,721
Pelham	1,112	1,153	760
Plainfield	425	366	261
South Hadley	16,399	16,568	8,889
Southampton	4,137	3,770	2,428
Ware	8,953	8,679	5,186
Westhampton	1,137	946	715
Williamsburg	2,237	2,292	1,535
Worthington	932	810	595
Totals	138,813	122,729	80,120
MIDDLESEX			
Acton	17,544	18,209	10,807
Arlington	48,219	50,223	30,432
Ashby	2,311	2,348	1,439
Ashland	9,165	8,906	6,105
Ayer	6,993	6,718	2,961
Bedford	13,067	12,314	7,330
Belmont	26,100	27,660	18,081
Billerica	36,727	35,831	17,813
Boxborough	3,126	2,642	1,648
Burlington	23,486	24,306	13,526
CAMBRIDGE	95,322	102,095	51,608
Carlisle	3,306	3,178	2,508
Chelmsford	31,174	31,749	18,230
Concord	16,293	17,270	10,675
Dracut	21,249	20,287	12,771
Dunstable	1,671	1,534	1,046
EVERETT	37,195	39,713	21,348
Framingham	65,113	65,564	35,075
Groton	6,154	5,497	3,720
Holliston	12,622	12,921	8,578
Hopkinton	7,114	6,405	4,366
Hudson	16,408	16,827	8,617
Lexington	29,479	32,477	20,229
Lincoln	7,098	6,374	3,575
Littleton	6,970	6,629	4,255
LOWELL	92,418	91,177	40,645
MALDEN	53,386	55,814	29,155

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
Middlesex - *Concluded*			
MARLBOROUGH	30,617	30,249	17,676
Maynard	9,590	9,901	5,743
MEDFORD	58,076	60,702	34,367
MELROSE	30,055	32,213	18,337
Natick	29,461	31,102	18,852
NEWTON	83,622	89,183	52,224
North Reading	11,455	12,125	7,154
Pepperell	8,061	6,745	4,262
Reading	22,678	23,696	14,207
Sherborn	4,049	4,116	2,825
Shirley	5,124	4,740	2,174
SOMERVILLE	77,372	80,596	42,670
Stoneham	21,424	21,564	12,560
Stow	5,144	4,688	3,170
Sudbury	14,027	14,951	9,156
Tewksbury	24,635	24,049	13,651
Townsend	7,201	5,125	4,038
Tyngsborough	5,683	4,870	3,589
Wakefield	24,895	26,041	15,662
WALTHAM	58,200	56,757	28,832
Watertown	34,384	36,075	22,145
Wayland	12,170	13,282	8,456
Westford	13,434	12,951	8,567
Weston	11,169	11,478	7,653
Wilmington	17,471	17,656	10,080
Winchester	20,701	22,672	13,611
WOBURN	36,626	35,329	21,643
Totals	1,367,034	1,397,524	789,847
NANTUCKET			
Nantucket	5,087	5,559	4,598
Totals	5,087	5,559	4,598

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
NORFOLK			
Avon	5,026	5,315	3,108
Bellingham	14,300	14,461	7,347
Braintree	36,337	36,822	21,595
Brookline	55,062	53,150	35,649
Canton	18,182	18,114	11,544
Cohasset	7,174	7,785	5,268
Dedham	25,298	26,924	16,169
Dover	4,703	4,923	3,364
Foxborough	14,148	14,690	8,106
Franklin	18,217	18,379	9,848
Holbrook	11,140	11,849	6,462
Medfield	10,220	10,031	6,368
Medway	8,447	8,166	4,985
Millis	6,908	6,534	4,435
Milton	25,860	27,214	17,858
Needham	27,901	29,936	18,933
Norfolk	6,363	5,960	3,654
Norwood	29,711	31,316	18,275
Plainville	5,857	5,463	3,418
QUINCY	84,743	91,487	49,735
Randolph	28,218	29,206	17,033
Sharon	13,601	13,592	9,111
Stoughton	26,710	25,717	14,844
Walpole	18,859	18,504	11,813
Wellesley	27,209	26,593	16,441
Westwood	13,212	14,019	8,805
Weymouth	55,601	56,854	31,081
Wrentham	7,580	7,342	4,169
Totals	606,587	620,346	369,418
PLYMOUTH			
Abington	13,517	13,456	7,666
Bridgewater	17,202	13,613	9,147
BROCKTON	95,172	95,688	41,814
Carver	6,988	4,280	4,506
Duxbury	11,807	10,601	8,214
East Bridgewater	9,945	9,485	5,206
Halifax	5,513	4,684	3,273
Hanover	11,358	10,533	6,684
Hanson	8,617	8,331	4,802
Hingham	20,339	19,544	13,475
Hull	9,714	10,572	6,130
Kingston	7,362	6,776	4,299
Lakeville	5,931	5,118	3,286
Marion	3,932	3,764	2,415
Marshfield	20,916	19,450	12,442
Mattapoisett	5,597	5,376	3,642
Middleborough	16,404	14,146	8,034
Norwell	9,182	8,999	5,612

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
Plymouth - *Concluded*			
Pembroke	13,487	12,374	7,176
Plymouth	35,913	26,907	25,694
Plympton	1,974	1,679	1,181
Rochester	3,205	2,284	1,891
Rockland	15,695	17,028	8,139
Scituate	17,317	17,829	11,357
Wareham	18,457	15,078	11,922
West Bridgewater	6,359	6,429	3,805
Whitman	13,534	13,476	7,025
Totals	405,437	377,500	228,837
SUFFOLK			
BOSTON	562,994	637,986	300,059
CHELSEA	25,431	25,066	12,515
REVERE	42,423	41,292	23,057
Winthrop	19,294	20,359	11,832
Totals	650,142	724,703	347,463
WORCESTER			
Ashburnham	4,075	3,834	2,271
Athol	10,634	10,849	5,405
Auburn	14,845	15,626	8,963
Barre	4,102	3,983	2,460
Berlin	2,215	2,280	1,315
Blackstone	6,570	6,486	3,486
Bolton	2,530	2,427	1,792
Boylston	3,470	3,326	1,996
Brookfield	2,397	2,175	1,410
Charlton	6,719	5,598	4,489
Clinton	12,771	13,015	7,115
Douglas	3,730	3,174	2,373
Dudley	8,717	7,857	4,495
East Brookfield	1,955	1,980	1,060
FITCHBURG	39,580	39,070	20,122
GARDNER	17,900	19,349	9,380
Grafton	11,238	10,630	7,129
Hardwick	2,272	2,172	1,408
Harvard	12,170	3,514	3,047
Holden	13,336	13,629	8,888
Hopedale	3,905	4,014	2,672
Hubbardston	1,797	1,647	1,028
Lancaster	6,334	5,673	2,932
Leicester	9,446	8,887	5,235
LEOMINSTER	34,508	35,429	17,719
Lunenburg	8,405	8,175	5.050
Mendon	3,108	2,714	1,903
Milford	23,390	23,366	12,785
Millbury	11,808	12,121	6,669
Millville	1,693	1,744	935

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1984
	U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
Worcester - *Concluded*			
New Braintree	671	700	421
North Brookfield	4,150	4,150	2,311
Northborough	10,568	10,563	6,262
Northbridge	12,246	12,165	6,742
Oakham	994	846	673
Oxford	11,680	10,822	5,744
Paxton	3,762	3,706	2,580
Petersham	1,024	1,099	707
Phillipston	953	962	617
Princeton	2,425	2,072	1,591
Royalston	955	878	543
Rutland	4,334	3,692	2,350
Shrewsbury	22,674	21,965	13,828
Southborough	6,193	6,326	4,022
Southbridge	16,665	16,910	8,728
Spencer	10,774	9,895	5,771
Sterling	5,440	4,901	3,325
Sturbridge	5,976	5,522	3,331
Sutton	5,855	4,969	3,625
Templeton	6,070	6,079	3,157
Upton	3,886	3,777	2,544
Uxbridge	8,374	8,528	4,857
Warren	3,777	3,456	2,220
Webster	14,480	14,444	7,863
Westborough	13,619	13,954	8,441
West Boylston	6,204	6,284	3,796
West Brookfield	3,026	2,927	1,586
Westminster	5,139	4,525	3,195
Winchendon	7,019	6,855	3,581
WORCESTER	161,799	172,342	82,872
Totals	646,352	640,058	352,815

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES	Number of Cities and Towns	Population		Registered Voters State Election 1984
		U.S. Census 1980	State Census 1975	
Barnstable	15	147,925	126,481	110,144
Berkshire	32	145,110	148,069	81,388
Bristol	20	474,641	461,852	245,115
Dukes County	7	8,942	7,951	7,466
Essex	34	633,632	631,627	370,902
Franklin	26	64,317	63,420	38,814
Hampden	23	443,018	461,659	226,848
Hampshire	20	138,813	122,729	80,120
Middlesex	54	1,367,034	1,397,524	789,847
Nantucket	1	5,087	5,559	4,598
Norfolk	28	606,587	620,346	369,418
Plymouth	27	405,437	377,500	228,837
Suffolk	4	650,142	724,703	347,463
Worcester	60	646,352	640,058	352,815
Totals	351	5,737,037	5,789,478	3,253,775

VOTE FOR
PRESIDENT,
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
AND
STATE OFFICERS

VOTE FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1984

(BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE

CITIES AND TOWNS	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	7,856	10,333	64				8	270	18,531
Bourne	2,560	3,843	26					118	6,547
Brewster	1,570	2,009	16					83	3,678
Chatham	1,464	2,705	7		1		9	32	4,218
Dennis	3,143	4,502	20				4	238	7,907
Eastham	994	1,442	6					22	2,464
Falmouth	6,403	7,100	37				10	78	13,628

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE — *Concluded*

Harwich	2,375	3,491	21				11	45	5,943
Mashpee	996	1,232	4					13	2,245
Orleans	1,374	2,434	12					81	3,901
Provincetown	1,472	713	11				1	15	2,212
Sandwich	2,222	3,609	9				5	26	5,871
Truro	515	423	1					3	942
Wellfleet	849	726	8				1	10	1,594
Yarmouth	4,576	6,699	29					361	11,665
Totals	38,369	51,261	271		1		49	1,395	91,346

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

Adams	2,420	2,392	25				1	33	4,871
Alford	82	137					1		220
Becket	197	300	3						500
Cheshire	623	915	9					12	1,559
Clarksburg	330	484					1	7	822
Dalton	1,247	1,932	16					23	3,218
Egremont	271	394	6				3	3	677
Florida	109	207	2						318
Great Barrington	1,393	1,694	13					35	3,135
Hancock	108	187	2					3	300
Hinsdale	303	423	6					8	740
Lanesborough	585	769	3				1	2	1,360
Lee	1,047	1,585	15					25	2,672
Lenox	1,154	2,019	10					42	3,225
Monterey	225	184					2	4	415
Mount Washington	14	47	1					4	66
New Ashford	49	56							105
New Marlborough	230	342	3				3	3	581
North Adams	3,613	3,176	28				8	44	6,869

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Otis	117	310	1					1	429
Peru	89	211	2					3	305
Pittsfield	11,149	10,963	111				6	310	22,539
Richmond	312	525	4					12	853
Sandisfield	124	168					2	1	295
Savoy	74	143	1				1	2	220
Sheffield	471	949	5					6	1,432
Stockbridge	801	645	13					10	1,469
Tyringham	84	107						5	196
Washington	99	128	2				1		230
West Stockbridge	323	379	1				1	4	708
Williamstown	1,980	1,726	7				5	34	3,752
Windsor	122	215	1				2		340
Totals	29,745	33,712	290				38	636	64,421

Acushnet	2,338	2,075	26				3	45	4,487
Attleboro	4,524	8,041	64				2	251	12,882
Berkley	423	747	7				1	6	1,184
Dartmouth	5,355	5,695	39					73	11,162
Dighton	948	1,472	13					51	2,484
Easton	2,730	5,188	12					47	7,977
Fairhaven	3,712	3,441	46					44	7,243
Fall River	20,722	11,463	109					394	32,688
Freetown	1,193	1,836	11					25	3,065
Mansfield	2,164	3,694	24			2		32	5,916
New Bedford	22,070	13,147	130				13	378	35,738
North Attleborough	2,753	5,851	25					227	8,856
Norton	1,571	2,899	20				5	189	4,684
Raynham	1,418	2,784	16				1	30	4,249
Rehoboth	1,244	2,077	15				1	62	3,399
Seekonk	2,288	3,184	19				2	82	5,575
Somerset	4,864	4,400	37					92	9,393
Swansea	3,266	3,435	30					198	6,929
Taunton	7,516	8,337	97					456	16,406
Westport	2,911	3,466	25				2	52	6,456
Totals	94,010	93,232	765			2	30	2,734	190,773

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Chilmark	314	172	4					12	502
Edgartown	672	875	2				2	12	1,563
Gay Head	127	15					1	1	144
Gosnold	23	56							79
Oak Bluffs	682	657	7					15	1,361
Tisbury	954	756	5				1	10	1,726
West Tisbury	541	257	2					4	804
Totals	3,313	2,788	20				4	54	6,179

Amesbury	2,395	3,357	26				6	41	5,825
Andover	5,479	8,814	58					137	14,488
Beverly	7,791	10,256	48					256	18,351
Boxford	769	2,283	3					9	3,064
Danvers	4,460	7,486	49					206	12,201
Essex	569	1,046	6					9	1,630
Georgetown	1,060	1,933	6			1	5	14	3,019
Gloucester	5,768	6,978	39					341	13,126
Groveland	899	1,564	8				2	9	2,482
Hamilton	1,185	2,586	11					8	3,790
Haverhill	9,182	10,365	78				13	137	19,775
Ipswich	2,358	3,736	25				10	39	6,168
Lawrence	10,986	9,877	84				12	277	21,236
Lynn	17,103	14,445	174				8	543	32,273
Lynnfield	2,082	4,463	7					46	6,598
Manchester	1,170	1,874	13					47	3,104
Marblehead	5,122	7,021	12					67	12,222
Merrimac	753	1,290	7					12	2,062
Methuen	7,323	9,901	67				3	305	17,599
Middleton	729	1,375	11					14	2,129
Nahant	1,116	1,168	2					14	2,300
Newbury	945	1,751	11				2	17	2,726
Newburyport	3,743	3,889	39				2	143	7,816
North Andover	4,205	6,334	32					55	10,626
Peabody	10,698	10,894	67				19	169	21,847
Rockport	1,818	2,182	11				8	36	4,055
Rowley	623	1,322	7					12	1,964
Salem	9,377	7,567	56				8	261	17,269
Salisbury	1,004	1,639	9					75	2,727
Saugus	5,503	6,328	46				2	292	12,171
Swampscott	3,942	3,841	23					50	7,856

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded*									
Topsfield	999	2,184	4				3	19	3,206
Wenham	595	1,355	4					10	1,967
West Newbury	602	1,048	4					15	1,669
Totals	132,353	162,152	1,047			1	103	3,685	299,341
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN									
Ashfield	406	414	3		1			11	835
Bernardston	326	600	6					5	937
Buckland	368	579	6					10	963
Charlemont	206	334	1				1	5	547
Colrain	263	462	2					10	737
Conway	420	310	4					6	740
Deerfield	1,267	1,081	10					16	2,374

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded*

Erving	296	367	2					4	669
Gill	358	304	3				1	8	674
Greenfield	4,231	4,247	41				1	52	8,572
Hawley	54	79						3	136
Heath	144	118					1	3	266
Leverett	598	289	4				2	7	900
Leyden	136	141						3	280
Monroe	38	49						1	88
Montague	2,128	1,779	15				1	46	3,969
New Salem	130	263					2	2	397
Northfield	593	741	5					8	1,347
Orange	899	1,741	19					16	2,675
Rowe	68	141	1					1	211
Shelburne	438	561	3				1	2	1,005
Shutesbury	426	187	2					4	619
Sunderland	959	494	10					4	1,467
Warwick	157	150							307
Wendell	244	94						4	342
Whately	349	358						6	713
Totals	15,502	15,883	137		1		10	237	31,770

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN

Agawam	4,534	6,347	35				1	28	10,945
Blandford	151	382	1					2	536
Brimfield	397	648	5					7	1,057
Chester	177	299	1					5	482
Chicopee	12,540	10,789	92	2		3	18	247	23,691
East Longmeadow	2,330	4,157	19					20	6,526
Granville	132	474					1	4	611

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Hampden	776	1,471	1					17	2,265
Holland	237	479	2				1	4	723
Holyoke	8,803	7,735	54		1			384	16,977
Longmeadow	3,180	5,218	21					235	8,654
Ludlow	3,640	3,653	26					123	7,442
Monson	1,277	1,823	17				1	21	3,139
Montgomery	85	243						1	329
Palmer	2,504	2,616	30				2	167	5,319
Russell	199	372	3				1	3	578
Southwick	1,146	1,905	17				6	21	3,095
Springfield	29,376	21,431	188					690	51,685
Tolland	38	100	1						139
Wales	181	301	1					3	486
West Springfield	5,003	6,611	49					60	11,723
Westfield	6,183	8,010	35				11	88	14,327
Wilbraham	2,096	4,266	7				3	32	6,404
Totals	84,985	89,330	605	2	1	3	45	2,162	177,133

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE

Amherst	9,844	3,975	37				5	72	13,933
Belchertown	1,756	1,751	8				2	92	3,609
Chesterfield	172	261	1					2	436
Cummington	149	229	2				1		381
Easthampton	3,312	3,715	26				5	47	7,105
Goshen	150	197	2				1	3	353
Granby	939	1,432	6					17	2,394
Hadley	1,223	1,146	11					15	2,395
Hatfield	884	860	6					8	1,758
Huntington	290	462	7					4	763
Middlefield	78	104	1						183
NORTHAMPTON	8,994	5,187	32		5		15	96	14,329
Pelham	401	263	1				3	5	673
Plainfield	89	132							221
South Hadley	3,396	3,851	26					239	7,512
Southampton	738	1,295	8					23	2,064
Ware	2,124	2,015	13					38	4,190
Westhampton	231	379					1	2	613
Williamsburg	622	571	2				2	14	1,211
Worthington	205	286	5					4	500
Totals	35,597	28,111	194		5		35	681	64,623

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Acton	3,823	5,065	22				4	229	9,143
Arlington	14,935	11,254	59				28	155	26,431
Ashby	352	755	2				3	4	1,116
Ashland	2,162	2,875	20					63	5,120
Ayer	900	1,378	6				1	18	2,303
Bedford	2,704	3,562	14					46	6,326

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued*

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Belmont	7,687	7,181	40		1			398	15,307
Billerica	5,692	8,669	52				6	139	14,558
Boxborough	517	907	7				1	10	1,442
Burlington	4,583	6,864	28				2	56	11,533
Cambridge	32,582	10,007	107				75	585	43,356
Carlisle	915	1,318	5					15	2,253
Chelmsford	5,256	10,279	35		1		7	153	15,731
Concord	4,492	4,669	26				1	56	9,244
Dracut	3,840	6,834	44					105	10,823
Dunstable	294	603	3						900
Everett	9,209	7,149	51				1	490	16,900
Framingham	14,368	15,074	61					215	29,718
Groton	1,211	2,026	6				6	9	3,258
Holliston	2,486	4,039	14				3	89	6,631
Hopkinton	1,393	2,331	13				7	14	3,758
Hudson	2,810	4,286	13				3	53	7,165
Lexington	9,397	8,118	33				16	135	17,699
Lincoln	1,634	1,398	5				5	72	3,114

Littleton	1,290	2,266	11					19	3,586
LOWELL	15,042	16,834	158					771	32,805
MALDEN	13,142	9,931	67				1	188	23,329
MARLBOROUGH	5,690	8,072	34				14	122	13,932
Maynard	2,045	2,636	17				2	27	4,727
MEDFORD	14,757	11,666	61				1	1,144	27,629
MELROSE	6,971	8,189	33				4	84	15,281
Natick	7,394	8,380	36					64	15,874
NEWTON	27,343	16,184	83				4	209	43,823
North Reading	2,206	3,698	31		1			38	5,974
Pepperell	1,208	2,457	14				6	18	3,703
Reading	5,055	7,206	37				2	178	12,478
Sherborn	860	1,671	4					10	2,545
Shirley	621	1,102	6					12	1,741
SOMERVILLE	21,065	11,318	111		2		46	286	32,828
Stoneham	5,042	5,648	29				7	183	10,909
Stow	969	1,787	5					14	2,775
Sudbury	3,242	4,611	13				11	24	7,901
Tewksbury	3,954	6,462	35		1		14	48	10,514
Townsend	1,048	2,262	7					20	3,337
Tyngsborough	928	2,017	12					20	2,977
Wakefield	6,020	7,198	43					185	13,446
WALTHAM	11,372	11,803	51				8	181	23,415
Watertown	10,220	6,720	50				10	614	17,614
Wayland	3,262	3,921	21					90	7,294
Westford	2,319	4,782	19				8	42	7,170
Weston	2,385	3,935	17				5	104	6,446
Wilmington	3,120	4,839	19				1	52	8,031
Winchester	5,139	6,347	18				5	52	11,561
WOBURN	8,114	9,021	50				3	144	17,332
Totals	325,065	319,604	1,758		6		321	8,052	654,806

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
COUNTY OF NANTUCKET									
Nantucket	1,456	1,697	17					24	3,194
Totals	1,456	1,697	17					24	3,194
COUNTY OF NORFOLK									
Avon	1,052	1,366	6					48	2,472
Bellingham	2,295	3,431	25				1	117	5,869
Braintree	7,734	10,398				2	2	170	18,306
Brookline	19,224	8,524	43				2	254	28,047
Canton	4,092	5,680	19					56	9,847
Cohasset	1,623	2,585	14				2	75	4,299
Dedham	5,782	7,040	36				9	231	13,098
Dover	827	2,125	7				4	13	2,976
Foxborough	2,413	4,197	12				8	34	6,664

COUNTY OF NORFOLK *Concluded*

Franklin	3,232	4,612	20					136	8,000
Holbrook	2,129	3,018	19				6	127	5,299
Medfield	1,959	3,542	4					25	5,530
Medway	1,561	2,449	18				1	70	4,099
Millis	1,353	2,094	2				4	22	3,475
Milton	6,689	7,936	26				1	368	15,020
Needham	7,101	9,115	48				10	274	16,548
Norfolk	912	2,152	8				4	12	3,088
Norwood	6,650	7,618	39					355	14,662
Plainville	850	1,861	8					35	2,754
QUINCY	18,971	20,123	121					294	39,509
Randolph	7,211	6,130	36					298	13,675
Sharon	4,476	3,400	16					74	7,966
Stoughton	5,319	6,071	23					64	11,477
Walpole	3,852	5,998	18				9	44	9,921
Wellesley	6,128	8,236	31				11	208	14,614
Westwood	2,679	4,779	4				4	172	7,638
Weymouth	11,008	13,681	84				2	639	25,414
Wrentham	1,100	2,152	15					77	3,344
Totals	138,222	160,313	702			2	80	4,292	303,611

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH

Abington	2,497	3,748	27					63	6,335
Bridgewater	2,767	4,035	28					260	7,090
BROCKTON	14,130	17,161	102			1		752	32,146
Carver	1,404	2,325	15				4	10	3,758
Duxbury	2,186	4,556	12					82	6,836
East Bridgewater	1,303	2,867	14				1	12	4,197

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Continued*									
Halifax	913	1,778	11				4	19	2,725
Hanover	1,979	3,663	12					31	5,685
Hanson	1,151	2,331	10				2	145	3,639
Hingham	4,062	6,750	26				3	218	11,059
Hull	2,229	1,895	20					120	4,264
Kingston	1,311	2,088	13					110	3,522
Lakeville	899	1,857	17					19	2,792
Marion	792	1,287	9					16	2,104
Marshfield	4,083	5,993	40					66	10,182
Mattapoisett	1,169	1,891	6					21	3,087
Middleborough	2,254	4,108	23				3	46	6,434
Norwell	1,628	3,047	13					18	4,706
Pembroke	2,220	3,638	17					37	5,912
Plymouth	6,773	9,671	46			2	4	129	16,625
Plympton	323	678	6				3	3	1,013
Rochester	525	1,058	2					15	1,600
Rockland	2,500	3,638	23					80	6,241
Scituate	3,763	5,534	20				6	52	9,375

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded*

Wareham	3,099	3,793	42				3	46	6,983
West Bridgewater	947	2,239	10					19	3,215
Whitman	2,016	3,601	11		1		6	112	5,747
Totals	68,923	105,230	575		1	3	39	2,501	177,272

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

Boston	131,745	75,311	691				52	3,350	211,149
Chelsea	5,825	3,809	34				1	165	9,834
Revere	10,204	7,852	60				5	561	18,682
Winthrop	4,794	4,591	23					43	9,451
Totals	152,568	91,563	808				58	4,119	249,116

COUNTY OF WORCESTER

Ashburnham	767	1,149	5					9	1,930
Athol	1,469	2,637	13					55	4,174
Auburn	2,780	4,439	16				2	205	7,442
Barre	901	1,094	10					8	2,013
Berlin	350	768	3					9	1,130
Blackstone	1,129	1,515	16					51	2,711
Bolton	530	989	4					9	1,532
Boylston	638	1,153	3					8	1,802
Brookfield	371	763	3					6	1,143

Cities and Towns	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Continued*									
Charlton	958	1,843	5				4	12	2,822
Clinton	2,670	3,317	16					44	6,047
Douglas	784	1,174	10					10	1,978
Dudley	1,530	1,912	11				1	94	3,548
East Brookfield	328	545	1				1	2	877
Fitchburg	6,832	7,649	54					377	14,912
Gardner	3,733	3,805	17	1			7	64	7,627
Grafton	2,330	3,440	11				3	33	5,817
Hardwick	531	627	2					7	1,167
Harvard	1,019	1,638	8				5	6	2,676
Holden	2,360	5,137	14				1	30	7,542
Hopedale	866	1,380	8					19	2,273
Hubbardston	324	567	4					5	900
Lancaster	745	1,704	18				1	15	2,483
Leicester	1,829	2,526	11					32	4,398
Leominster	5,507	7,856	27					584	13,974
Lunenburg	1,377	2,797	10		1			26	4,211
Mendon	433	1,117	6					12	1,568
Milford	4,909	5,315	19					91	10,334
Millbury	2,502	3,022	21				1	32	5,578

Millville	401	426	4					6	837
New Braintree	145	209	2					3	360
North Brookfield	633	1,191	9				1	17	1,851
Northborough	1,835	3,489	14					26	5,364
Northbridge	2,205	3,289	15					35	5,544
Oakham	219	356	1				1	1	578
Oxford	1,853	2,654	17				1	9	4,534
Paxton	706	1,330	2				3	5	2,046
Petersham	255	344	2					5	606
Phillipston	144	320	3					3	470
Princeton	422	973	3					5	1,403
Royalston	173	242	4				3		422
Rutland	647	1,180	8					135	1,970
Shrewsbury	4,708	6,801	29				3	223	11,764
Southborough	1,354	2,170	5				4	10	3,543
Southbridge	3,158	3,621	22				1	47	6,849
Spencer	1,811	2,731	15				2	62	4,621
Sterling	803	2,037	14					11	2,865
Sturbridge	1,057	1,798	4					12	2,871
Sutton	973	1,845	6					20	2,844
Templeton	1,041	1,439	7					16	2,503
Upton	755	1,356	5		1			13	2,130
Uxbridge	1,753	2,221	13				5	40	4,032
Warren	753	928	6				1	17	1,705
Webster	2,778	3,114	29				1	101	6,023
West Boylston	1,100	2,202	12					8	3,322
West Brookfield	473	897	1				2	11	1,384
Westborough	2,327	4,430	14				9	37	6,817
Westminster	972	1,715	8		1		4	10	2,710
Winchendon	1,016	1,526	9				2	78	2,631
WORCESTER	32,525	27,348	180					2,208	62,261
Totals	119,498	156,060	809	1	3		69	5,029	281,469

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1984

Counties	Mondale & Ferraro Democratic	Reagan & Bush Republican	Serrette & Ross Mass. Independent Alliance	Dodge & Martin Write In	Johnson & Walton Write In	Harmon & Pollard Write In	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	38,369	51,261	271		1		49	1,395	91,346
Berkshire	29,745	33,712	290				38	636	64,421
Bristol	94,010	93,232	765			2	30	2,734	190,773
Dukes	3,313	2,788	20				4	54	6,179
Essex	132,353	162,152	1,047			1	103	3,685	299,341
Franklin	15,502	15,883	137		1		10	237	31,770
Hampden	84,985	89,330	605	2	1	3	45	2,162	177,133
Hampshire	35,597	28,111	194		5		35	681	64,623
Middlesex	325,065	319,604	1,758		6		321	8,052	654,806
Nantucket	1,456	1,697	17					24	3,194
Norfolk	138,222	160,313	702			2	80	4,292	303,611
Plymouth	68,923	105,230	575		1	3	39	2,501	177,272
Suffolk	152,568	91,563	808				58	4,119	249,116
Worcester	119,498	156,060	809	1	3		69	5,029	281,469
Totals	1,239,606	1,310,936	7,998	3	18	11	881	35,601	2,595,054

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1984 (BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE

CITIES AND TOWNS	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	9,038	9,115	*	370	18,531
Bourne	3,055	3,293	1	198	6,547
Brewster	1,741	1,842		95	3,678
Chatham	1,711	2,453	5	49	4,218
Dennis	3,515	4,117	5	270	7,907
Eastham	1,148	1,288		28	2,464
Falmouth	7,403	6,023	5	197	13,628
Harwich	2,670	3,210	4	59	5,943
Mashpee	1,183	1,031		31	2,245
Orleans	1,588	2,205		108	3,901
Provincetown	1,613	553	1	45	2,212
Sandwich	2,673	3,145		53	5,871
Truro	553	374		15	942
Wellfleet	927	641	1	25	1,594
Yarmouth	5,215	6,096	3	351	11,665
Totals	44,033	45,386	33	1,894	91,346

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

Adams	2,827	1,958		86	4,871
Alford	90	124		6	220
Becket	246	241		13	500
Cheshire	723	796		40	1,559
Clarksburg	381	433		8	822
Dalton	1,521	1,654		43	3,218
Egremont	306	354		17	677
Florida	133	179		6	318
Great Barrington	1,559	1,415		161	3,135
Hancock	117	171		12	300
Hinsdale	353	368		19	740
Lanesborough	618	692		50	1,360
Lee	1,266	1,286		120	2,672

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Lenox	1,355	1,741		129	3,225
Monterey	250	156		9	415
Mount Washington	17	48		1	66
New Ashford	52	49		4	105
New Marlborough	238	327		16	581
North Adams	4,038	2,692	1	138	6,869
Otis	135	277		17	429
Peru	104	199		2	305
Pittsfield	12,380	9,116		1,043	22,539
Richmond	368	465		20	853
Sandisfield	146	142		7	295
Savoy	77	134		9	220
Sheffield	533	854		45	1,432
Stockbridge	887	543		39	1,469
Tyringham	92	98		6	196
Washington	102	123		5	230
West Stockbridge	356	330		22	708
Williamstown	2,120	1,569	1	62	3,752
Windsor	148	186		6	340
Totals	33,538	28,720	2	2,161	64,421

COUNTY OF BRISTOL

Acushnet	2,965	1,449	2	71	4,487
Attleboro	5,858	6,611		413	12,882
Berkley	534	630		20	1,184
Dartmouth	6,380	4,482		300	11,162
Dighton	1,172	1,238		74	2,484
Easton	3,232	4,658		87	7,977
Fairhaven	4,438	2,621		184	7,243
Fall River	24,256	7,531		901	32,688
Freetown	1,558	1,472		35	3,065
Mansfield	2,638	3,221		57	5,916
New Bedford	25,136	9,835	2	765	35,738
North Attleborough	3,510	5,099		247	8,856
Norton	1,968	2,499		217	4,684
Raynham	1,783	2,400		66	4,249
Rehoboth	1,577	1,726		96	3,399
Seekonk	2,872	2,592		111	5,575
Somerset	6,069	3,161		163	9,393
Swansea	4,151	2,505		273	6,929
Taunton	8,760	6,878		768	16,406
Westport	3,701	2,652		103	6,456
Totals	112,558	73,260	4	4,951	190,773

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Chilmark	346	145		11	502
Edgartown	822	695	1	45	1,563
Gay Head	124	14		6	144
Gosnold	33	43		3	79
Oak Bluffs	798	533		30	1,361
Tisbury	1,091	591		44	1,726
West Tisbury	568	221		15	804
Totals	3,782	2,242	1	154	6,179

COUNTY OF ESSEX

Amesbury	2,886	2,798	3	138	5,825
Andover	6,173	8,081		234	14,488
Beverly	9,097	8,903		351	18,351
Boxford	894	2,118		52	3,064
Danvers	5,236	6,687	1	277	12,201
Essex	705	905	2	18	1,630
Georgetown	1,283	1,704	5	27	3,019
Gloucester	6,662	5,991		473	13,126
Groveland	1,087	1,374	1	20	2,482
Hamilton	1,381	2,374		35	3,790
Haverhill	10,670	8,795	6	304	19,775
Ipswich	2,715	3,383	6	64	6,168
Lawrence	11,801	8,824		611	21,236
Lynn	19,003	12,519	3	748	32,273
Lynnfield	2,416	4,080		102	6,598
Manchester	1,339	1,693		72	3,104
Marblehead	5,757	6,312	2	151	12,222
Merrimac	902	1,136		24	2,062
Methuen	8,151	9,021	2	425	17,599
Middleton	898	1,198	1	32	2,129
Nahant	1,202	1,066		32	2,300
Newbury	1,149	1,546		31	2,726
Newburyport	4,268	3,339		209	7,816
North Andover	4,606	5,901		119	10,626
Peabody	12,664	8,813	8	362	21,847
Rockport	1,986	2,013	1	55	4,055
Rowley	744	1,199		21	1,964
Salem	10,419	6,435	2	413	17,269
Salisbury	1,215	1,409		103	2,727
Saugus	6,373	5,445		353	12,171
Swampscott	4,457	3,276	2	121	7,856
Topsfield	1,144	2,016		46	3,206
Wenham	672	1,269		26	1,967
West Newbury	681	971		17	1,669

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Ashfield	434	384		17	835
Bernardston	374	553		10	937
Buckland	450	507		6	963
Charlemont	235	304		8	547
Colrain	332	397		8	737
Conway	459	270		11	740
Deerfield	1,431	921		22	2,374
Erving	339	327		3	669
Gill	402	267		5	674
Greenfield	4,741	3,407		424	8,572
Hawley	58	75		3	136
Heath	156	108	1	1	266
Leverett	634	257		9	900
Leyden	164	112		4	280
Monroe	40	47		1	88
Montague	2,420	1,498		51	3,969
New Salem	168	227		2	397
Northfield	683	649		15	1,347
Orange	1,117	1,522		36	2,675
Rowe	78	129		4	211
Shelburne	479	509		17	1,005
Shutesbury	437	175		7	619
Sunderland	1,038	408		21	1,467
Warwick	152	150		5	307
Wendell	260	78		4	342
Whately	380	325		8	713
Totals	17,461	13,606	1	702	31,770

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN

Agawam	5,285	5,444		216	10,945
Blandford	181	342		13	536
Brimfield	459	588		10	1,057
Chester	213	261		8	482
Chicopee	14,011	9,422	1	257	23,691
East Longmeadow	2,647	3,759		120	6,526
Granville	155	448		8	611
Hampden	911	1,325		29	2,265
Holland	310	402		11	723
Holyoke	9,145	6,882		950	16,977
Longmeadow	3,735	4,623		296	8,654
Ludlow	4,128	3,138		176	7,442

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Monson	1,510	1,595		34	3,139
Montgomery	116	209		4	329
Palmer	2,849	2,319	1	150	5,319
Russell	250	317		11	578
Southwick	1,359	1,707		29	3,095
Springfield	30,101	18,735		2,849	51,685
Tolland	47	89		3	139
Wales	223	254		9	484
West Springfield	5,650	5,879		194	11,723
Westfield	7,363	6,771	3	190	14,327
Wilbraham	2,422	3,881	1	100	6,404
Totals	93,070	78,390	6	5,667	177,133

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE

Amherst	10,122	3,180	4	627	13,933
Belchertown	1,983	1,502		124	3,609
Chesterfield	182	251		3	436
Cummington	168	200	1	12	381
Easthampton	3,774	3,236	1	94	7,105
Goshen	171	178		4	353
Granby	1,129	1,226		39	2,394
Hadley	1,353	1,013		29	2,395
Hatfield	1,023	712		23	1,758
Huntington	322	429		12	763
Middlefield	95	85		3	183
Northampton	9,493	4,606	2	228	14,329
Pelham	439	226		8	673
Plainfield	103	115		3	221
South Hadley	3,719	3,505		288	7,512
Southampton	854	1,177		33	2,064
Ware	2,488	1,656		46	4,190
Westhampton	238	368		7	613
Williamsburg	680	513	3	15	1,211
Worthington	223	271		6	500
Totals	38,559	24,449	11	1,604	64,623

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Acton	4,278	4,492	3	370	9,143
Arlington	15,852	10,183	32	364	26,431
Ashby	432	673		11	1,116
Ashland	2,508	2,512		100	5,120
Ayer	1,054	1,207	1	41	2,303
Bedford	2,970	3,255		101	6,326
Belmont	8,120	6,681		506	15,307
Billerica	6,816	7,510	3	229	14,558
Boxborough	600	824	2	16	1,442
Burlington	5,428	5,893	1	211	11,533
Cambridge	33,624	8,722	28	982	43,356
Carlisle	1,007	1,209		37	2,253
Chelmsford	6,025	9,440	8	258	15,731
Concord	4,858	4,242	1	143	9,244
Dracut	4,654	5,993		176	10,823
Dunstable	337	555		8	900
Everett	9,845	6,282		773	16,900
Framingham	16,455	12,850		413	29,718
Groton	1,411	1,802	2	43	3,258
Holliston	2,891	3,586		154	6,631
Hopkinton	1,670	2,034	1	53	3,758
Hudson	3,528	3,521	1	115	7,165
Lexington	10,006	7,366	5	322	17,699
Lincoln	1,739	1,295	2	78	3,114
Littleton	1,550	1,992		44	3,586
Lowell	16,563	15,223	4	1,015	32,805
Malden	14,539	8,321		469	23,329
Marlborough	6,986	6,693	6	247	13,932
Maynard	2,493	2,148	2	84	4,727
Medford	16,175	10,200		1,254	27,629
Melrose	7,656	7,352		273	15,281
Natick	8,356	7,194		324	15,874
Newton	29,572	13,490		761	43,823
North Reading	2,707	3,200		67	5,974
Pepperell	1,478	2,181	3	41	3,703
Reading	5,674	6,507		297	12,478
Sherborn	920	1,594		31	2,545
Shirley	782	949		10	1,741
Somerville	22,414	9,711	14	689	32,828
Stoneham	5,722	4,934	1	252	10,909
Stow	1,151	1,587		37	2,775
Sudbury	3,713	4,066	7	115	7,901
Tewksbury	4,744	5,655	5	110	10,514
Townsend	1,334	1,974		29	3,337
Tyngsborough	1,191	1,761		25	2,977

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Wakefield	6,936	6,269		241	13,446
Waltham	12,626	10,254		535	23,415
Watertown	11,114	5,833	10	657	17,614
Wayland	3,585	3,555		154	7,294
Westford	2,723	4,357	7	83	7,170
Weston	2,672	3,622	5	147	6,446
Wilmington	3,701	4,184	2	144	8,031
Winchester	5,437	5,925	2	197	11,561
Woburn	9,365	7,665		302	17,332
Totals	359,987	280,523	158	14,138	654,806

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET

Nantucket	1,766	1,353		75	3,194
Totals	1,766	1,353		75	3,194

COUNTY OF NORFOLK

Avon	1,237	1,175		60	2,472
Bellingham	2,904	2,813		152	5,869
Braintree	8,863	9,177	1	265	18,306
Brookline	20,332	7,077	2	636	28,047
Canton	4,605	5,133		109	9,847
Cohasset	1,831	2,348	1	119	4,299
Dedham	6,159	6,621	4	314	13,098
Dover	912	2,026	5	33	2,976
Foxborough	2,792	3,789		83	6,664
Franklin	3,805	4,024		171	8,000
Holbrook	2,643	2,494	4	158	5,299
Medfield	2,170	3,293		67	5,530
Medway	1,863	2,130		106	4,099
Millis	1,586	1,855		34	3,475
Milton	7,193	7,338		489	15,020
Needham	7,857	8,305	10	376	16,548
Norfolk	1,011	2,044	6	27	3,088
Norwood	6,740	7,479		443	14,662
Plainville	1,091	1,604		59	2,754
Quincy	21,016	17,920		573	39,509
Randolph	8,408	4,930		337	13,675
Sharon	5,045	2,773		148	7,966
Stoughton	6,309	4,949	1	218	11,477

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Walpole	3,671	6,151	6	93	9,921
Wellesley	6,653	7,610	9	342	14,614
Westwood	2,889	4,540	4	205	7,638
Weymouth	12,828	11,864		722	25,414
Wrentham	1,276	1,983		85	3,344
Totals	153,689	143,445	53	6,424	303,611

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH

Abington	3,001	3,250		84	6,335
Bridgewater	3,248	3,392		450	7,090
Brockton	16,562	14,641		943	32,146
Carver	1,755	1,966	4	33	3,758
Duxbury	2,591	4,106		139	6,836
East Bridgewater	1,682	2,468		47	4,197
Halifax	1,110	1,590		25	2,725
Hanover	2,445	3,166	1	73	5,685
Hanson	1,474	2,012		153	3,639
Hingham	4,721	6,111	2	225	11,059
Hull	2,473	1,624		167	4,264
Kingston	1,605	1,788		129	3,522
Lakeville	1,157	1,610		25	2,792
Marion	940	1,133		31	2,104
Marshfield	4,883	5,177		122	10,182
Mattapoisett	1,420	1,634		33	3,087
Middleborough	2,836	3,515		83	6,434
Norwell	1,917	2,724		65	4,706
Pembroke	2,780	3,060		72	5,912
Plymouth	8,351	7,921		353	16,625
Plympton	417	583		13	1,013
Rochester	724	848		28	1,600
Rockland	3,054	3,067		120	6,241
Scituate	4,245	4,994	2	134	9,375
Wareham	3,621	3,255	1	106	6,983
West Bridgewater	1,150	2,038		27	3,215
Whitman	2,571	3,012	1	163	5,747
Totals	82,733	90,685	11	3,843	177,272

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Boston	136,500	66,605	23	8,021	211,149
Chelsea	6,578	2,988		268	9,834
Revere	10,994	6,826		862	18,682
Winthrop	5,393	3,916		142	9,451
Totals	159,465	80,335	23	9,293	249,116

COUNTY OF WORCESTER

Ashburnham	974	939	3	14	1,930
Athol	1,731	2,406		37	4,174
Auburn	3,412	3,777		253	7,442
Barre	1,043	952		18	2,013
Berlin	442	672		16	1,130
Blackstone	1,444	1,189		78	2,711
Bolton	635	874		23	1,532
Boylston	764	1,028		10	1,802
Brookfield	454	677		12	1,143
Charlton	1,219	1,581		22	2,822
Clinton	3,170	2,779		98	6,047
Douglas	982	973		23	1,978
Dudley	1,826	1,586		136	3,548
East Brookfield	407	453		17	877
Fitchburg	8,012	6,383		517	14,912
Gardner	4,434	3,097		96	7,627
Grafton	2,862	2,847	14	94	5,817
Hardwick	629	532		6	1,167
Harvard	1,157	1,192	3	324	2,676
Holden	2,898	4,541	1	102	7,542
Hopedale	1,085	1,156		32	2,273
Hubbardston	413	474		13	900
Lancaster	939	1,504		40	2,483
Leicester	2,308	2,020	4	66	4,398
Leominster	6,827	6,675	2	470	13,974
Lunenburg	1,611	2,552	1	47	4,211
Mendon	571	983		14	1,568
Milford	5,646	4,509	2	177	10,334
Millbury	3,072	2,398	7	101	5,578
Millville	501	317		19	837
New Braintree	165	193		2	360
North Brookfield	820	1,010		21	1,851
Northborough	2,270	3,032		62	5,364
Northbridge	2,746	2,707	1	90	5,544
Oakham	251	322		5	578

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Oxford	2,357	2,119		58	4,534
Paxton	820	1,211		15	2,046
Petersham	282	319		5	606
Phillipston	178	287		5	470
Princeton	502	887	2	12	1,403
Royalston	201	219		2	422
Rutland	822	1,093		55	1,970
Shrewsbury	5,407	6,000	2	355	11,764
Southborough	1,584	1,900	5	54	3,543
Southbridge	3,918	2,694		237	6,849
Spencer	2,268	2,290		63	4,621
Sterling	1,029	1,808		28	2,865
Sturbridge	1,364	1,475		32	2,871
Sutton	1,250	1,157		437	2,844
Templeton	1,278	1,197		28	2,503
Upton	934	1,171		25	2,130
Uxbridge	2,116	1,867		49	4,032
Warren	881	806		18	1,705
Webster	3,373	2,528		122	6,023
West Boylston	1,303	1,987		32	3,322
West Brookfield	565	806		13	1,384
Westborough	2,851	3,873	12	81	6,817
Westminster	1,240	1,453	1	16	2,710
Winchendon	1,260	1,269		102	2,631
Worcester	36,201	23,072		2,988	62,261
Totals	141,704	131,818	60	7,887	281,469

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR

Counties	John F. Kerry of Boston Democratic	Raymond Shamie of Walpole Republican	Blanks	All Others	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	44,033	45,386	33	1,894	91,346
Berkshire	33,538	28,720	2	2,161	64,421
Bristol	112,558	73,260	4	4,951	190,773
Dukes	3,782	2,242	1	154	6,179
Essex	150,636	142,594	45	6,066	299,341
Franklin	17,461	13,606	1	702	31,770
Hampden	93,070	78,390	6	5,667	177,133
Hampshire	38,559	24,449	11	1,604	64,623
Middlesex	359,987	280,523	158	14,138	654,806
Nantucket	1,766	1,353		75	3,194
Norfolk	153,689	143,445	53	6,424	303,611
Plymouth	82,733	90,685	11	3,843	177,272
Suffolk	159,465	80,335	23	9,293	249,116
Worcester	141,704	131,818	60	7,887	281,469
Totals	1,392,981	1,136,806	408	64,859	2,595,054

REPRESENTATIVES — NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

Election, November 6, 1984

District

No. 1. Silvio O. Conte *(R)* of Pittsfield.
No. 2. Edward P. Boland *(D)* of Springfield.
No. 3. Joseph D. Early *(D)* of Worcester.
No. 4. Barney Frank *(D)* of Newton.
No. 5. Chester G. Atkins *(D)* of Concord.
No. 6. Nicholas Mavroules *(D)* of Peabody.
No. 7. Edward J. Markey *(D)* of Malden.
No. 8. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. *(D)* of Cambridge.
No. 9. John Joseph Moakley *(D)* of Boston.
No. 10. Gerry E. Studds *(D)* of Cohasset.
No. 11. Brian J. Donnelly *(D)* of Boston.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS in 1984

(BY DISTRICTS)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 1

CITIES AND TOWNS	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield Republican	Mary L. Wentworth of Amherst Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Adams	3,727	1,055		89	4,871
Agawam	8,214	2,256		475	10,945
Alford	161	55		4	220
Amherst	5,633	7,547	3	750	13,933
Ashfield	563	251		21	835
Athol	3,035	1,018		121	4,174
Becket	379	111		10	500
Belchertown	2,294	1,169		146	3,609
Bernardston	763	155		19	937
Blandford	181	342		13	536
Buckland	743	190		30	963
Charlemont	402	126		19	547
Cheshire	1,270	258		31	1,559
Chester	397	74		11	482
Chesterfield	322	110		4	436
Clarksburg	667	146		9	822
Colrain	557	165		15	737
Conway	451	274		15	740
Cummington	293	83		5	381
Dalton	2,672	499		47	3,218
Deerfield	1,666	665		43	2,374
Easthampton	5,094	1,874		137	7,105
Egremont	516	139		22	677
Erving	503	159		7	669
Florida	238	80			318
Gill	470	187		17	674
Goshen	238	106		9	353
Granby	1,867	476		51	2,394
Granville	516	78		17	611
Great Barrington	2,306	703		126	3,135
Greenfield	6,408	1,896		268	8,572
Hadley	1,572	757		66	2,395
Hancock	217	81		2	300
Hatfield	1,306	420	2	30	1,758

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 1 — *Continued*

Cities and Towns	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield Republican	Mary L. Wentworth of Amherst Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Hawley	108	27		1	136
Heath	67	192		7	266
Hinsdale	597	130		13	740
Holyoke	12,267	3,286		1,424	16,977
Huntington	589	162		12	763
Lanesborough	1,070	261		29	1,360
Lee	2,170	406		96	2,672
Lenox	2,465	557		203	3,225
Leverett	421	460		19	900
Leyden	198	77		5	280
Middlefield	130	51		2	183
Monroe	76	12			88
Montague	2,959	924		86	3,969
Monterey	251	154	1	9	415
Montgomery	276	47		6	329
Mount Washington	58	7		1	66
New Ashford	81	23		1	105
New Marlborough	440	125		16	581
New Salem	282	107		8	397
North Adams	4,942	1,750		177	6,869
Northampton	8,278	5,688	5	358	14,329
Northfield	999	319		29	1,347
Orange	1,985	619		71	2,675
Otis	355	61		13	429
Pelham	388	273		12	673
Peru	263	39		3	305
Petersham	406	175		25	606
Phillipston	315	131		24	470
Pittsfield	17,445	4,390		704	22,539
Plainfield	156	62		3	221
Richmond	701	141		11	853
Rowe	167	38		6	211
Royalston	264	137		21	422
Russell	471	98		9	578
Sandisfield	208	80		7	295
Savoy	171	42		7	220
Sheffield	1,104	301		27	1,432
Shelburne	754	226		25	1,005
Shutesbury	284	320		15	619
South Hadley	5,436	1,731		345	7,512
Southampton	1,621	414		29	2,064
Southwick	2,332	680		83	3,095
Stockbridge	1,023	411	1	34	1,469
Sunderland	757	672		38	1,467
Templeton	1,526	849		128	2,503

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 1 — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield Republican	Mary L. Wentworth of Amherst Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Tolland	106	28		5	139
Tyringham	159	32		5	196
Ware	2,957	1,112		121	4,190
Warwick	209	84		14	307
Washington	187	39		4	230
Wendell	126	208		8	342
West Springfield	8,727	2,421		575	11,723
West Stockbridge	511	185		12	708
Westfield	10,831	3,049	2	445	14,327
Westhampton	454	143	2	14	613
Whately	512	184		17	713
Williamsburg	777	416	1	17	1,211
Williamstown	2,585	1,062	2	103	3,752
Winchendon	1,371	1,057		203	2,631
Windsor	263	74		3	340
Worthington	374	118		8	500
Totals	162,646	60,372	19	8,325	231,362

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 2

Cities and Towns	Edward P. Boland of Springfield Democratic	Thomas P. Swank of West Brookfield Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barre	1,193	683		137	2,013
Brimfield	631	385		41	1,057
Brookfield	580	493		70	1,143
Charlton	1,482	1,153	34	153	2,822
Chicopee	17,719	5,245	6	721	23,691
Dudley	2,221	1,068		259	3,548
East Brookfield	508	324	1	44	877
East Longmeadow	4,259	2,010	1	256	6,526
Fitchburg	8,896	4,496		1,520	14,912
Gardner	4,665	2,319	5	638	7,627
Hampden	1,480	717	1	67	2,265
Hardwick	741	368	1	57	1,167
Holden	3,490	3,427	9	616	7,542
Holland	420	274		29	723
Hubbardston	456	387	1	56	900
Leominster	7,708	4,797		1,469	13,974
Longmeadow	5,761	2,441		452	8,654
Ludlow	5,482	1,630		330	7,442
Monson	2,152	885	2	100	3,139
New Braintree	183	160		17	360
North Brookfield	1,043	694	4	110	1,851
Oakham	287	240		51	578
Oxford	2,664	1,469	4	397	4,534
Palmer	3,787	1,266		266	5,319
Paxton	1,007	914	3	122	2,046
Princeton	568	726		109	1,403
Rutland	1,045	791		134	1,970
Southbridge	4,772	1,441	3	633	6,849
Spencer	2,736	1,652	1	232	4,621
Springfield	30,062	9,637		11,986	51,685
Sterling	1,299	1,329	2	235	2,865
Sturbridge	1,758	952		161	2,871
Wales	295	170	1	20	486
Warren	1,095	543	2	65	1,705
Webster	4,053	1,620		350	6,023
West Brookfield	845	480	1	58	1,384
Westminster	1,339	1,174	16	181	2,710
Wilbraham	4,011	2,103		290	6,404
Totals	132,693	60,463	98	22,432	215,686

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 3

Cities and Towns	Joseph D. Early of Worcester Democratic	Kenneth J. Redding of Uxbridge Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Ashland	2,925	1,782		413	5,120
Auburn	4,808	2,295		339	7,442
Bellingham	3,502	2,018		349	5,869
Berlin	660	417		53	1,130
Blackstone	1,887	704		120	2,711
Bolton	756	670		106	1,532
Boylston	1,147	579		76	1,802
Clinton	4,408	1,376		263	6,047
Douglas	1,012	886		80	1,978
Franklin	4,727	2,692		581	8,000
Grafton	3,818	1,714	2	283	5,817
Holliston	3,479	2,700		452	6,631
Hopedale	1,409	742		122	2,273
Hopkinton	2,040	1,434	4	280	3,758
Hudson	4,565	2,073		527	7,165
Lancaster	1,305	1,006		172	2,483
Leicester	3,192	1,022	2	182	4,398
Lunenburg	1,943	1,912		356	4,211
Marlborough	8,944	3,961	2	1,025	13,932
Medway	2,330	1,544		225	4,099
Mendon	808	677		83	1,568
Milford	6,885	2,727		722	10,334
Millbury	3,963	1,356		259	5,578
Millis	1,769	1,403		303	3,475
Millville	575	237		25	837
Norfolk	1,179	1,617		292	3,088
Northborough	3,193	1,866		305	5,364
Northbridge	3,164	2,132		248	5,544
Sherborn	816	1,512		217	2,545
Shirley	883	742		116	1,741
Shrewsbury	7,686	3,492		586	11,764
Southborough	1,980	1,318	9	236	3,543
Stow	1,195	1,261		319	2,775
Sutton	1,546	1,155		143	2,844
Upton	1,273	730		127	2,130
Uxbridge	1,740	2,194		98	4,032
West Boylston	2,040	1,197		85	3,322
Westborough	3,801	2,610	9	397	6,817
Worcester	45,108	12,012		5,141	62,261
Totals	148,461	71,765	28	15,706	235,960

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 4

Cities and Towns	Barney Frank of Newton Democratic	Jim Forte of Newton Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Attleboro	8,492	3,869		521	12,882
Berkley	729	403		52	1,184
Brookline	22,308	4,359	1	1,379	28,047
Dover	1,305	1,559		112	2,976
Fall River	27,062	4,264		1,362	32,688
Foxborough	4,036	2,416		212	6,664
Freetown	2,097	893		75	3,065
Mansfield	3,784	1,960		172	5,916
Medfield	3,295	2,081		154	5,530
Natick	10,648	4,408		818	15,874
Newton	33,593	8,667		1,563	43,823
North Attleborough	5,435	3,040		381	8,856
Norton	2,832	1,560		292	4,684
Plainville	1,625	1,030		99	2,754
Rehoboth	2,023	1,240		136	3,399
Seekonk	3,879	1,552		144	5,575
Sharon	6,305	1,435		226	7,966
Somerset	7,395	1,774		224	9,393
Swansea	5,133	1,519		277	6,929
Walpole	6,153	3,344	5	419	9,921
Wellesley	8,276	5,804	2	532	14,614
Westport	4,587	1,681		188	6,456
Wrentham	1,911	1,263		170	3,344
Totals	172,903	60,121	8	9,508	242,540

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 5

Cities and Towns	Chester G. Atkins of Concord Democratic	Gregory S. Hyatt of Methuen of Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Acton	5,262	3,539		342	9,143
Andover	6,370	7,690		428	14,488
Ashburnham	1,033	825		72	1,930
Ashby	491	587		38	1,116
Ayer	1,224	994		85	2,303
Bedford	3,265	2,731		330	6,326
Boxborough	742	668		32	1,442
Carlisle	1,194	1,002		57	2,253
Chelmsford	6,806	8,380	2	543	15,731
Concord	5,973	3,071		200	9,244
Dracut	5,133	5,339		351	10,823
Dunstable	372	494		34	900
Framingham	17,644	10,789		1,285	29,718
Groton	1,588	1,551		119	3,258
Harvard	1,372	1,250		54	2,676
Lawrence	11,064	9,381		791	21,236
Lincoln	1,882	1,131		101	3,114
Littleton	1,999	1,497		90	3,586
Lowell	17,934	13,394	1	1,476	32,805
Maynard	3,163	1,402		162	4,727
Methuen	6,833	10,235	1	530	17,599
Pepperell	1,690	1,886	1	126	3,703
Sudbury	4,187	3,462	1	251	7,901
Townsend	1,501	1,713		123	3,337
Tyngsborough	1,258	1,632		87	2,977
Wayland	3,982	3,097		215	7,294
Westford	3,208	3,771		191	7,170
Weston	2,838	3,401	1	206	6,446
Totals	120,008	104,912	7	8,319	233,246

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 6

Cities and Towns	Nicholas Mavroules of Peabody Democratic	Frederick S. Leber of Manchester Republican	Donald P. Batchelder of North Reading Rainbow Coalition	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Amesbury	3,777	1,384	212		452	5,825
Beverly	12,152	4,836	535		828	18,351
Boxford	1,268	1,589	90		117	3,064
Danvers	7,833	3,433	363		572	12,201
Essex	838	658	43		91	1,630
Georgetown	1,777	1,041	87	1	113	3,019
Gloucester	8,354	3,530	319	1	922	13,126
Groveland	1,577	771	61		73	2,482
Hamilton	1,949	1,589	110		142	3,790
Haverhill	13,798	4,299	565		1,113	19,775
Ipswich	3,817	1,969	151		231	6,168
Lynn	25,370	4,609	814		1,480	32,273
Lynnfield	3,667	2,349	182		400	6,598
Manchester	1,440	1,426	73		165	3,104
Marblehead	7,230	4,167	302		523	12,222
Merrimac	1,260	637	48		117	2,062
Middleton	1,336	644	76		73	2,129
Nahant	1,635	474	65		126	2,300
Newbury	1,519	1,014	73		120	2,726
Newburyport	5,326	1,738	269		483	7,816
North Andover	6,622	3,203	302		499	10,626
North Reading	2,802	1,775	1,039		358	5,974
Peabody	16,752	3,874	524	6	691	21,847
Rockport	2,344	1,430	88		193	4,055
Rowley	1,105	738	38		83	1,964
Salem	13,459	2,635	438		737	17,269
Salisbury	1,795	683	75		174	2,727
Saugus	8,627	2,466	321		757	12,171
Swampscott	5,825	1,451	179	1	400	7,856
Topsfield	1,603	1,402	65		136	3,206
Wenham	888	951	43		85	1,967
West Newbury	917	598	65		89	1,669
Totals	168,662	63,363	7,615	9	12,343	251,992

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 7

Cities and Towns	Edward J. Markey of Malden Democratic	S. Lester Ralph of Reading Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Billerica	9,249	4,690	3	616	14,558
Burlington	7,493	3,383	1	656	11,533
Chelsea	7,686	1,364		784	9,834
Everett	11,567	3,870		1,463	16,900
Lexington	10,960	5,572	3	1,164	17,699
Malden	17,204	4,844	1	1,280	23,329
Medford	19,320	5,932	2	2,375	27,629
Melrose	9,631	4,909	2	739	15,281
Reading	6,653	5,366	5	454	12,478
Revere	14,245	3,138		1,299	18,682
Stoneham	7,239	3,219	2	449	10,909
Tewksbury	6,719	3,365	12	418	10,514
Wakefield	8,864	4,042		540	13,446
Wilmington	4,832	2,657	1	541	8,031
Winchester	6,708	4,235	2	616	11,561
Winthrop	6,981	1,910		560	9,451
Woburn	11,860	4,434	15	1,023	17,332
Totals	167,211	66,930	49	14,977	249,167

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 8

Cities and Towns	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Cambridge Democratic	Laura Ross of Brighton Communist	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Arlington	21,510	1,294	70	3,557	26,431
Belmont	11,523	1,198		2,586	15,307
Boston, Wds. 1, 2, 4, 5, 21, 22	51,010	5,246	18	11,678	67,952
Cambridge	36,785	2,813	32	3,726	43,356
Somerville	27,391	1,835	38	3,564	32,828
Waltham	17,230	2,139	12	4,034	23,415
Watertown	14,168	1,285	6	2,155	17,614
Totals	179,617	15,810	176	31,300	226,903

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 9

Cities and Towns	John Joseph Moakley of Boston Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Boston, Wds. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20	62,389	3	34,934	97,326
Bridgewater	5,121		1,969	7,090
Canton	7,704		2,143	9,847
Dedham	10,166	14	2,918	13,098
Dighton	1,814	2	668	2,484
Easton	5,495		2,482	7,977
Halifax	1,932	5	788	2,725
Lakeville	1,910		882	2,792
Middleborough	4,699	6	1,729	6,434
Needham	12,039	70	4,439	16,548
Norwood	11,714		2,948	14,662
Raynham	2,903		1,346	4,249
Stoughton	8,167		3,310	11,477
Taunton	11,560	15	4,831	16,406
Westwood	5,519	5	2,114	7,638
Totals	153,132	120	67,501	220,753

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 10

Cities and Towns	Gerry E. Studds of Cohasset Democratic	Lewis Crampton of Plymouth Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Acushnet	3,026	1,354		107	4,487
Barnstable	9,383	8,637	1	510	18,531
Bourne	3,211	3,070		266	6,547
Brewster	1,943	1,643		92	3,678
Carver	1,914	1,766	1	77	3,758
Chatham	1,917	2,230	1	70	4,218
Chilmark	389	106		7	502
Cohasset	2,048	2,135		116	4,299
Dartmouth	6,519	4,301	1	341	11,162
Dennis	3,781	3,802	1	323	7,907
Duxbury	2,588	4,099		149	6,836
Eastham	1,280	1,155		29	2,464
Edgartown	977	555		31	1,563
Fairhaven	4,631	2,407		205	7,243
Falmouth	7,431	5,879	1	317	13,628
Gay Head	114	26		4	144
Gosnold	57	22			79
Hanover	2,594	2,944	1	146	5,685
Hanson	1,663	1,819		157	3,639
Harwich	2,782	3,076		85	5,943
Hingham	4,694	6,082		283	11,059
Hull	2,658	1,390		216	4,264
Kingston	1,732	1,657		133	3,522
Marion	1,006	1,065		33	2,104
Marshfield	5,270	4,722		190	10,182
Mashpee	1,229	956		60	2,245
Mattapoisett	1,583	1,451		53	3,087
Nantucket	2,195	923		76	3,194
New Bedford	24,797	9,847	5	1,089	35,738
Norwell	2,067	2,539		100	4,706
Oak Bluffs	903	429		29	1,361
Orleans	1,782	2,011		108	3,901
Pembroke	2,964	2,810		138	5,912
Plymouth	8,704	7,403		518	16,625
Plympton	497	498		18	1,013
Provincetown	1,810	375		27	2,212
Rochester	835	736		29	1,600
Sandwich	2,672	3,065		134	5,871
Scituate	4,396	4,733		246	9,375
Tisbury	1,215	475		36	1,726
Truro	651	281		10	942
Wareham	4,075	2,759		149	6,983
Wellfleet	1,017	561		16	1,594
West Tisbury	608	191		5	804
Yarmouth	5,454	5,760	5	446	11,665
Totals	143,062	113,745	17	7,174	263,998

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 11

Cities and Towns	Brian J. Donnelly of Boston Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Abington	4,977		1,358	6,335
Avon	2,039		433	2,472
Boston, Wds. 15, 16, 17, 18	31,298	2	14,571	45,871
Braintree	14,207	2	4,097	18,306
Brockton	26,347	1	5,798	32,146
East Bridgewater	2,831		1,366	4,197
Holbrook	4,228	2	1,069	5,299
Milton	11,887		3,133	15,020
Quincy	31,562		7,947	39,509
Randolph	11,216	1	2,458	13,675
Rockland	5,006		1,235	6,241
West Bridgewater	2,214	1	1,000	3,215
Weymouth	19,711	1	5,702	25,414
Whitman	4,487	5	1,255	5,747
Totals	172,010	15	51,422	223,447

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR
(BY COUNTIES)

Election, November 2, 1982

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	6,992	6,579	236	110	0	409	14,326
Bourne	2,436	2,036	105	52	0	85	4,714
Brewster	1,278	1,343	81	28	1	66	2,797
Chatham	1,307	1,938	50	16	2	34	3,347
Dennis	2,762	2,813	120	54	0	245	5,994
Eastham	812	911	69	7	0	15	1,814
Falmouth	6,071	4,265	193	66	3	159	10,757
Harwich	2,073	2,508	102	23	1	39	4,746
Mashpee	853	705	28	4	0	21	1,611
Orleans	1,146	1,601	107	17	0	84	2,955
Provincetown	1,101	343	24	17	2	17	1,504
Sandwich	1,982	2,115	81	31	3	41	4,253
Truro	413	232	12	5	0	8	670
Wellfleet	611	490	18	17	0	8	1,144
Yarmouth	4,105	4,500	167	44	3	314	9,133
Totals	33,942	32,379	1,393	491	15	1,545	69,765

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

Adams	3,004	1,230	98	23	1	74	4,430
Alford	95	75	6	3	0	1	180
Becket	188	165	15	3	0	10	381
Cheshire	754	448	29	10	0	21	1,262
Clarksburg	394	243	12	6	0	3	658
Dalton	1,438	1,050	76	22	1	33	2,620
Egremont	253	224	15	6	0	11	509
Florida	141	76	7	5	0	4	233
Great Barrington	1,528	828	68	33	0	111	2,568
Hancock	132	94	7	3	0	9	245
Hinsdale	315	209	22	8	0	11	565
Lanesborough	599	349	44	22	0	32	1,046
Lee	1,137	569	121	22	0	79	1,928

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE - *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Lenox	1,174	920	63	39	0	86	2,282
Monterey	221	98	9	5	1	7	341
Mount Washington	26	22	2	1	0	2	53
New Ashford	37	28	1	0	0	4	70
New Marlborough	227	180	13	2	0	14	436
North Adams	4,109	1,467	114	46	0	105	5,841
Otis	119	137	16	7	0	8	287
Peru	110	90	11	1	0	7	219
Pittsfield	12,201	5,279	466	262	0	682	18,890
Richmond	347	288	16	8	1	7	667
Sandisfield	136	76	6	2	0	5	225
Savoy	81	70	9	1	0	4	165
Sheffield	552	490	39	13	0	30	1,124
Stockbridge	637	372	21	13	0	36	1,079
Tyringham	126	35	5	2	0	1	169
Washington	103	77	6	8	0	8	202
West Stockbridge	347	194	15	8	0	17	581
Williamstown	1,790	1,081	41	23	0	30	2,965
Windsor	132	121	8	3	0	5	269
Totals	32,453	16,585	1,381	610	4	1,457	52,490

COUNTY OF BRISTOL

Acushnet	2,290	1,017	98	28	0	61	3,494
Attleboro	5,032	4,536	283	119	1	433	10,404
Berkley	455	421	36	6	0	22	940
Dartmouth	5,074	3,128	222	129	0	277	8,830
Dighton	1,014	809	50	9	0	36	1,918
Easton	2,617	3,534	138	44	3	69	6,405
Fairhaven	3,404	1,962	160	76	0	129	5,731
Fall River	22,706	5,806	945	301	0	1,392	31,150
Freetown	1,451	1,039	88	26	2	35	2,641
Mansfield	2,339	2,250	131	64	0	50	4,834
New Bedford	20,259	7,726	686	251	8	755	29,685
North Attleborough	2,860	3,307	256	57	0	326	6,806
Norton	1,810	1,886	103	37	1	62	3,899
Raynham	1,605	1,615	101	29	2	46	3,398
Rehoboth	1,370	1,186	82	17	0	94	2,749
Seekonk	2,711	1,544	120	25	0	67	4,467
Somerset	5,376	2,351	230	67	0	211	8,235
Swansea	3,716	1,802	216	52	0	407	6,193
Taunton	7,631	4,866	558	114	0	685	13,854
Westport	3,182	1,873	161	45	0	156	5,417
Totals	96,902	52,658	4,664	1,496	17	5,313	161,050

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Chilmark	267	85	3	4	0	1	360
Edgartown	648	491	27	12	0	23	1,201
Gay Head	84	12	2	0	0	2	100
Gosnold	27	30	2	2	0	0	61
Oak Bluffs	580	319	30	6	0	16	951
Tisbury	740	370	20	12	1	21	1,164
West Tisbury	352	146	13	7	0	10	528
Totals	2,698	1,453	97	43	1	73	4,365

COUNTY OF ESSEX

Amesbury	2,444	1,631	115	44	0	103	4,337
Andover	5,568	5,134	252	94	0	194	11,242
Beverly	8,312	6,242	364	122	0	441	15,481
Boxford	789	1,459	59	22	2	12	2,343
Danvers	4,830	4,449	299	83	2	265	9,928
Essex	614	646	19	7	0	8	1,294
Georgetown	1,189	1,100	52	21	4	35	2,401
Gloucester	5,878	3,838	189	79	0	187	10,171
Groveland	1,128	913	61	23	0	36	2,161
Hamilton	1,223	1,586	49	21	1	32	2,912
Haverhill	10,842	5,122	350	123	10	284	16,731
Ipswich	2,427	2,153	131	51	11	68	4,841
Lawrence	12,803	4,787	606	177	8	462	18,843
Lynn	18,245	7,772	1,112	219	13	1,265	28,626
Lynnfield	2,311	2,905	195	40	0	67	5,518
Manchester	1,145	1,357	41	21	0	34	2,598
Marblehead	5,280	4,782	170	71	0	104	10,407
Merrimac	888	667	40	18	0	13	1,626
Methuen	9,194	5,108	446	106	0	289	15,143
Middleton	864	769	70	8	0	20	1,731
Nahant	1,065	753	70	12	0	22	1,922
Newbury	957	991	45	17	2	23	2,035
Newburyport	3,748	2,205	193	31	2	197	6,376
North Andover	4,557	3,478	219	66	0	117	8,437
Peabody	12,607	5,770	647	136	12	418	19,590
Rockport	1,668	1,459	64	20	3	34	3,248
Rowley	670	818	52	9	1	21	1,571
Salem	9,650	4,436	457	139	1	505	15,188
Salisbury	1,158	872	84	18	1	118	2,251
Saugus	5,454	3,158	870	70	2	323	9,877
Swampscott	4,087	2,240	152	51	2	151	6,683
Topsfield	1,086	1,464	57	22	0	26	2,655
Wenham	596	933	26	8	0	15	1,578
West Newbury	623	636	20	15	0	13	1,307

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Ashfield	357	288	10	13	0	10	678
Bernardston	302	390	17	5	0	12	726
Buckland	324	356	11	11	1	11	714
Charlemont	170	190	16	9	0	7	392
Colrain	254	285	15	6	0	5	565
Conway	340	224	6	10	1	10	591
Deerfield	1,139	673	45	20	0	31	1,908
Erving	299	244	12	3	0	2	560
Gill	336	193	14	2	0	10	555
Greenfield	3,830	2,627	141	83	1	130	6,812
Hawley	45	48	3	1	2	1	100
Heath	112	87	4	5	0	2	210
Leverett	439	183	10	14	1	6	653
Leyden	103	94	5	3	0	3	208
Monroe	38	32	2	0	2	1	75
Montague	2,063	1,157	80	29	1	58	3,388
New Salem	152	157	7	0	0	7	323
Northfield	498	481	23	11	1	7	1,021
Orange	1,031	991	65	22	1	23	2,133
Rowe	58	95	4	1	0	0	158
Shelburne	349	357	11	7	6	14	744
Shutesbury	287	123	12	8	0	9	439
Sunderland	625	277	22	8	0	14	946
Warwick	125	102	7	2	0	5	241
Wendell	182	51	4	4	0	3	244
Whately	307	232	11	2	0	8	560
Totals	13,765	9,937	557	279	17	389	24,944

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN

Agawam	4,224	3,225	507	72	0	206	8,234
Blandford	110	278	7	1	0	1	397
Brimfield	428	414	27	6	0	9	884
Chester	183	151	15	3	0	4	356
Chicopee	11,719	6,259	1,300	144	4	367	19,793
East Longmeadow	2,246	2,462	324	22	0	96	5,150
Granville	155	341	15	6	0	8	525
Hampden	679	785	120	18	0	21	1,623
Holland	271	237	19	10	0	8	545
Holyoke	8,184	4,325	687	132	0	622	13,950
Longmeadow	3,207	3,305	199	40	1	260	7,012
Ludlow	3,394	1,891	1,037	35	2	246	6,605

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Monson	1,242	1,011	126	21	0	33	2,433
Montgomery	100	151	7	2	0	3	263
Palmer	2,489	1,416	221	34	2	260	4,422
Russell	221	202	17	5	0	11	456
Southwick	1,024	1,094	100	10	1	41	2,270
Springfield	24,999	11,540	3,261	448	0	1,789	41,977
Tolland	44	44	6	3	0	3	100
Wales	183	153	24	7	0	10	377
West Springfield	4,542	3,775	899	86	0	235	9,537
Westfield	5,654	4,869	458	63	5	194	11,243
Wilbraham	1,885	2,463	380	34	0	59	4,821
Totals	77,183	50,391	9,756	1,202	15	4,426	142,973

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE

Amherst	6,854	1,878	111	125	16	227	9,211
Belchertown	1,492	956	111	29	2	44	2,634
Chesterfield	121	166	4	3	0	7	301
Cummington	141	151	9	2	0	4	307
Easthampton	3,069	2,174	219	41	1	109	5,613
Goshen	104	126	5	4	1	3	243
Granby	841	800	86	14	0	29	1,770
Hadley	1,119	666	43	18	2	37	1,885
Hatfield	938	454	46	14	0	22	1,474
Huntington	234	270	39	6	0	11	560
Middlefield	66	58	3	2	0	2	131
Northampton	7,074	3,229	256	85	0	213	10,857
Pelham	323	152	7	8	0	3	493
Plainfield	73	81	3	2	0	0	159
South Hadley	2,985	2,544	255	38	1	255	6,078
Southampton	721	766	53	19	0	19	1,578
Ware	2,317	1,054	119	21	1	67	3,579
Westhampton	196	243	16	2	1	5	463
Williamsburg	509	375	30	12	0	19	945
Worthington	178	189	8	9	0	10	394
Totals	29,355	16,332	1,423	454	25	1,086	48,675

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Acton	3,520	3,160	104	83	2	195	7,064
Arlington	14,315	7,577	507	170	22	410	23,001
Ashby	459	433	22	13	4	12	943
Ashland	1,874	1,450	140	41	0	80	3,585
Ayer	880	681	36	11	1	32	1,641
Bedford	2,566	1,966	97	42	0	57	4,728
Belmont	7,208	4,952	254	106	0	395	12,915
Billerica	6,201	4,430	384	94	6	226	11,341
Boxborough	494	511	19	3	0	8	1,035
Burlington	4,915	3,424	297	69	0	223	8,928
Cambridge	25,665	6,308	536	371	10	660	33,550
Carlisle	772	835	20	22	0	15	1,664
Chelmsford	6,016	5,844	275	79	11	162	12,387
Concord	3,918	3,039	98	64	0	86	7,205
Dracut	4,659	3,260	210	51	8	144	8,332
Dunstable	267	347	23	5	0	8	650
Everett	9,381	3,967	601	169	0	499	14,617
Framingham	14,293	8,309	553	195	0	313	23,663
Groton	1,133	1,168	47	16	1	24	2,389
Holliston	2,437	2,274	231	43	1	125	5,111
Hopkinton	1,457	1,314	70	27	1	34	2,903
Hudson	3,023	1,997	133	43	6	80	5,282
Lexington	8,781	5,415	208	124	1	185	14,714
Lincoln	1,397	1,003	28	24	0	77	2,529
Littleton	1,432	1,216	48	26	0	26	2,748
Lowell	16,776	8,579	656	199	0	1,023	27,233
Malden	13,810	5,483	639	169	0	534	20,635
Marlborough	6,219	3,818	344	96	0	232	10,709
Maynard	2,182	1,292	90	27	1	60	3,652
Medford	14,938	7,363	746	169	0	544	23,760
Melrose	6,725	4,981	364	104	1	196	12,371
Natick	7,659	4,685	314	113	0	250	13,021
Newton	27,489	10,206	503	350	0	572	39,140
North Reading	2,441	1,932	172	46	0	54	4,645
Pepperell	1,304	1,276	77	29	6	41	2,733
Reading	5,189	4,146	259	70	1	205	9,870
Sherborn	731	1,186	25	19	0	19	1,980
Shirley	691	577	26	09	1	7	1,311
Somerville	18,885	6,246	743	208	1	628	26,711
Stoneham	4,802	3,044	279	70	8	308	8,511
Stow	1,038	1,039	48	28	3	25	2,181
Sudbury	3,116	2,952	120	53	0	58	6,299
Tewksbury	4,415	3,223	290	53	11	126	8,118
Townsend	1,278	1,097	50	26	6	29	2,486
Tyngsborough	1,002	934	50	18	2	27	2,033

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Wakefield	5,914	3,889	433	90	0	249	10,575
Waltham	11,777	6,280	411	174	1	400	19,043
Watertown	9,562	4,151	343	117	1	521	14,695
Wayland	3,111	2,708	80	54	0	133	6,086
Westford	2,549	2,623	114	44	8	63	5,401
Weston	2,239	2,819	75	45	1	116	5,295
Wilmington	3,432	2,388	166	37	0	130	6,153
Winchester	4,669	4,070	209	73	0	133	9,154
Woburn	8,447	4,616	452	154	0	339	14,008
Totals	319,453	182,483	13,019	4,535	126	11,118	530,734

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET

Nantucket	1,252	970	48	18	0	45	2,333
Totals	1,252	970	48	18	0	45	2,333

COUNTY OF NORFOLK

Avon	1,118	776	76	22	0	82	2,074
Bellingham	2,670	1,639	148	28	1	168	4,654
Braintree	8,175	6,162	540	126	5	316	15,324
Brookline	18,515	4,790	217	183	2	406	24,113
Canton	4,266	3,284	268	55	0	168	8,041
Cohasset	1,576	1,764	84	31	2	83	3,540
Dedham	6,147	4,743	371	85	2	289	11,637
Dover	755	1,640	43	17	0	23	2,478
Foxborough	2,798	2,475	178	65	5	50	5,571
Franklin	3,540	2,361	215	43	0	204	6,363
Holbrook	2,489	1,713	207	46	7	188	4,650
Medfield	2,228	2,253	75	29	0	56	4,641
Medway	1,639	1,268	106	25	1	131	3,170
Millis	1,460	1,131	82	28	0	47	2,748
Milton	6,850	5,719	407	90	8	312	13,386
Needham	7,249	6,186	287	87	9	301	14,119
Norfolk	957	1,118	73	22	4	22	2,196
Norwood	6,673	4,555	363	99	3	457	12,150
Plainville	902	1,063	78	26	0	44	2,113
Quincy	19,818	12,211	1,277	280	7	758	34,351
Randolph	7,850	3,101	347	84	0	382	11,764
Sharon	4,574	1,766	102	45	0	82	6,569
Stoughton	5,901	2,993	340	79	0	187	9,500
Totals	143,940	96,519	7,411	1,986	71	6,211	256,138

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Walpole	4,403	3,392	190	67	1	110	8,163
Wellesley	6,035	6,153	198	82	3	252	12,723
Westwood	2,945	3,395	195	37	9	97	6,678
Weymouth	11,179	7,568	865	170	2	929	20,713
Wrentham	1,228	1,300	79	35	0	67	2,709
Totals	143,940	96,519	7,411	1,986	71	6,211	256,138

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH

Abington	2,637	2,153	197	40	0	98	5,125
Bridgewater	3,059	2,110	154	49	0	302	5,674
Brockton	15,739	10,130	772	284	11	1,092	28,028
Carver	1,316	1,126	87	18	1	38	2,586
Duxbury	2,192	2,633	115	40	0	128	5,108
East Bridgewater	1,413	1,507	108	46	0	74	3,148
Halifax	990	1,054	77	9	1	39	2,170
Hanover	2,264	2,003	141	48	0	58	4,514
Hanson	1,338	1,271	95	36	2	112	2,854
Hingham	4,216	4,273	251	77	3	383	9,203
Hull	2,411	1,078	185	44	0	209	3,927
Kingston	1,413	1,138	85	19	2	46	2,703
Lakeville	945	1,102	73	17	0	24	2,161
Marion	756	899	34	11	0	22	1,722
Marshfield	4,282	3,398	275	66	6	102	8,129
Mattapoisett	1,070	1,250	33	14	0	30	2,397
Middleborough	2,465	2,288	176	72	5	88	5,094
Norwell	1,787	1,901	114	44	0	49	3,895
Pembroke	2,291	1,975	179	48	9	47	4,549
Plymouth	6,904	4,940	321	106	0	269	12,540
Plympton	346	377	28	13	0	7	771
Rochester	548	589	26	14	0	17	1,194
Rockland	2,722	1,857	231	57	2	166	5,035
Scituate	3,699	3,532	209	79	0	111	7,630
Wareham	3,064	2,058	133	28	0	67	5,350
West Bridgewater	1,107	1,446	96	25	0	34	2,708
Whitman	2,596	2,162	172	57	3	220	5,210
Totals	73,570	60,250	4,367	1,361	45	3,832	143,425

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Boston	97,072	43,214	4,833	1,390	3	5,528	152,040
Chelsea	5,990	1,838	261	75	8	264	8,436
Revere	10,322	4,736	778	115	2	962	16,915
Winthrop	4,141	3,096	314	82	0	244	7,877
Totals	117,525	52,884	6,186	1,662	13	6,998	185,268

COUNTY OF WORCESTER

Ashburnham	873	579	30	12	0	18	1,512
Athol	1,756	1,661	90	23	0	48	3,578
Auburn	3,396	2,452	118	40	0	206	6,212
Barre	1,013	595	40	17	1	21	1,687
Berlin	427	425	24	12	0	17	905
Blackstone	1,245	630	84	22	0	122	2,103
Bolton	508	591	21	10	0	8	1,138
Boylston	723	677	32	11	0	18	1,461
Brookfield	390	414	25	9	0	7	895
Charlton	1,043	835	54	14	0	26	1,972
Clinton	3,305	1,926	135	44	3	153	5,566
Douglas	841	612	36	16	0	27	1,532
Dudley	1,681	975	43	26	2	145	2,872
East Brookfield	368	303	17	8	0	10	706
Fitchburg	8,442	3,842	287	93	1	549	13,214
Gardner	4,670	2,138	148	44	4	147	7,151
Grafton	2,457	1,675	94	34	3	55	4,318
Hardwick	558	325	35	7	0	14	939
Harvard	932	967	18	24	4	10	1,955
Holden	2,700	3,274	106	44	0	74	6,198
Hopedale	937	716	44	9	0	36	1,742
Hubbardston	362	280	18	10	0	14	684
Lancaster	865	1,026	40	20	0	44	1,995
Leicester	2,242	1,224	84	37	0	70	3,657
Leominster	7,112	4,326	245	67	0	474	12,234
Lunenburg	1,759	1,775	84	23	1	53	3,695
Mendon	573	578	33	13	3	22	1,222
Milford	5,052	2,738	243	50	5	251	8,339
Millbury	2,906	1,408	100	42	0	83	4,539
Millville	438	177	19	9	1	14	658
New Braintree	132	131	10	1	1	2	277
North Brookfield	762	661	46	19	0	22	1,510
Northborough	1,950	1,898	117	39	4	37	4,045
Northbridge	2,466	1,645	113	44	1	91	4,360
Oakham	224	214	12	2	0	1	453

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Oxford	2,029	1,227	92	29	0	38	3,415
Paxton	727	803	30	9	0	17	1,586
Petersham	255	229	12	4	1	3	504
Phillipston	158	166	14	5	0	4	347
Princeton	460	562	26	6	0	19	1,073
Royalston	168	169	8	6	0	8	359
Rutland	815	700	39	10	0	18	1,582
Shrewsbury	5,135	3,661	256	78	0	241	9,371
Southborough	1,298	1,322	65	27	2	31	2,745
Southbridge	3,623	1,341	98	46	0	103	5,211
Spencer	2,041	1,373	94	29	0	101	3,638
Sterling	947	1,159	72	42	0	34	2,254
Sturbridge	1,123	811	37	18	1	21	2,011
Sutton	1,066	1,017	58	22	0	28	2,191
Templeton	1,270	758	39	13	0	31	2,111
Upton	866	738	40	21	1	23	1,689
Uxbridge	1,954	1,166	77	31	0	64	3,292
Warren	747	527	47	14	1	35	1,371
Webster	2,984	1,688	114	52	1	160	4,999
West Boylston	1,272	1,292	37	18	0	34	2,653
West Brookfield	562	507	26	5	2	3	1,105
Westborough	2,583	2,439	84	36	1	45	5,188
Westminster	1,134	1,024	66	23	4	11	2,262
Winchendon	1,152	692	35	16	0	96	1,991
Worcester	33,694	16,141	1,079	362	6	1,074	52,356
Totals	133,171	85,205	5,190	1,817	54	5,131	230,568

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR

Counties	Dukakis & Kerry Democratic	Sears & Lombardi Republican	Rich & Davies Independent	Shipman & MacConnell Libertarian	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	33,942	32,379	1,393	491	15	1,545	69,765
Berkshire	32,453	16,585	1,381	610	4	1,457	52,490
Bristol	96,902	52,658	4,664	1,496	17	5,313	161,050
Dukes	2,698	1,453	97	43	1	73	4,365
Essex	143,900	91,633	7,576	1,964	77	5,902	251,052
Franklin	13,765	9,937	557	279	17	389	24,944
Hampden	77,183	50,391	9,756	1,202	15	4,426	142,973
Hampshire	29,355	16,332	1,423	454	25	1,086	48,675
Middlesex	319,453	182,483	13,019	4,535	126	11,118	530,734
Nantucket	1,252	970	48	18	0	45	2,333
Norfolk	143,940	96,519	7,411	1,986	71	6,211	256,138
Plymouth	73,570	60,250	4,367	1,361	45	3,832	143,425
Suffolk	117,525	52,884	6,186	1,662	13	6,998	185,268
Worcester	133,171	85,205	5,190	1,817	54	5,131	230,568
Totals	1,219,109	749,679	63,068	17,918	480	53,526	2,103,780

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Election, November 2, 1982.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

John F. Kerry of Newton (Democratic)	1,219,109	votes
Leon J. Lombardi of Easton (Republican)	749,679	"
Jonathan J. Davies of Norfolk (Independent)	63,068	"
Norman J. MacConnell, Jr., of Hingham (Libertarian)	17,918	"
All others	480	"
Blanks	53,526	
Total votes cast	2,103,780	

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy (Democratic)	1,555,400	votes
Richard L. Wainwright of Brockton (Republican)	375,557	"
Michael Reilly of Brockton (Libertarian)	56,836	"
All others	36	"
Blanks	115,951	
Total votes cast	2,103,780	

FOR SECRETARY

Michael Joseph Connolly of Boston (Democratic)	1,368,314	votes
Jody DeRoma Dow of Brookline (Republican)	455,975	"
Robin D. Zazula of Medford (Libertarian)	60,003	"
All others	43	"
Blanks	219,445	
Total votes cast	2,103,780	

FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL

Robert Q. Crane of Wellesley (Democratic)	1,338,150	votes
Mary J. LeClair of Mashpee (Republican)	506,200	"
Freda L. Nason of Cambridge (Libertarian)	55,763	"
All others	57	"
Blanks	203,610	
Total votes cast	2,103,780	

FOR AUDITOR

John J. Finnegan of Boston (Democratic)	1,225,427	votes
Michael S. Robertson of Berkley (Republican)	535,463	"
Donald E. Washburn of North Adams (Libertarian)	69,795	"
All others	31	"
Blanks	273,064	
Total votes cast	2,103,780	

VOTE FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

FIRST DISTRICT

Francis B. Morse, Jr. of New Bedford (Republican)	127,138
Rosemary S. Tierney of New Bedford (Democratic)	188,137
All others	10
Blanks	41,878
Total votes cast	357,163

SECOND DISTRICT

Christopher A. Iannella, Jr. of Boston (Democratic)	187,369
All others	36
Blanks	127,174
Total votes cast	314,579

THIRD DISTRICT

Herbert L. Connolly of Newton (Democratic)	214,141
All others	65
Blanks	131,312
Total votes cast	345,518

FOURTH DISTRICT

Peter L. Eleey of Quincy (Democratic)	157,205
Patricia A. Ruskiewicz of Brockton (Republican)	81,007
All others	7
Blanks	53,827
Total votes cast	292,046

FIFTH DISTRICT

John F. Markey of North Andover (Democratic)	226,480
All others	82
Blanks	111,655
Total votes cast	338,217

SIXTH DISTRICT

Joseph A. Langone, III of Boston (Democratic)	201,841
All others	86
Blanks	115,914
Total votes cast	317,841

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Leo J. Turo of Worcester (Democratic)	211,695
All others	75
Blanks	114,635
Total votes cast	326,405

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Edward M. O'Brien of Easthampton (Democratic)	199,775
All others	81
Blanks	103,429
Total votes cast	303,285

STATISTICS

STATE, POST OFFICE, COUNTY

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

*Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

†Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629	Thomas Goffe, *to Oct. 20, 1629	1650	John Endicott ..... to 1651
1629	Thomas Dudley 1634	1651	Thomas Dudley 1653
1634	Roger Ludlow 1635	1653	Richard Bellingham 1654
1635	Richard Bellingham 1636	1654	John Endicott 1655
1636	John Winthrop 1637	1655	Richard Bellingham 1665
1637	Thomas Dudley 1640	1665	Francis Willoughby 1671
1640	Richard Bellingham 1641	1671	John Leverett 1673
1641	John Endicott 1644	1673	Sam'l Symonds, to Oct. 1678
1644	John Winthrop 1646	1678	Oct., Simon Bradstreet 1679
1646	Thomas Dudley 1650	1679	Thomas Danforth 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantee under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

*Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownell.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct. .. 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

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*Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

†Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780	John Hancock ..... to	1785	1887 Oliver Ames 1890
1785	James Bowdoin	1787	1890 John Q. A. Brackett 1891
1787	John Hancock, Oct. 8 ...	1793	1891 William E. Russell 1894
1794	Samuel Adams	1797	1894 Frederic T. Greenhalge† 1896
1797	Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799	1897 Roger Wolcott 1900
1800	Caleb Strong	1807	1900 W. Murray Crane 1903
1807	Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10 ...	1808	1903 John L. Bates 1905
1809	Christopher Gore	1810	1905 William L. Douglas 1906
1810	Elbridge Gerry	1812	1906 Curtis Guild, Jr. 1909
1812	Caleb Strong	1816	1909 Eben S. Draper 1911
1816	John Brooks	1823	1911 Eugene N. Foss 1914
1823	Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6	1825	1914 David I. Walsh 1916
1825	Levi Lincoln	1834	1916 Samuel W. McCall 1919
1834	John Davis, March 1	1835	1919 Calvin Coolidge‡ 1921
1836	Edward Everett	1840	1921 Channing H. Cox 1925
1840	Marcus Morton	1841	1925 Alvan T. Fuller 1929
1841	John Davis	1843	1929 Frank G. Allen 1931
1843	Marcus Morton	1844	1931 Joseph B. Ely 1935
1844	George N. Briggs	1851	1935 James M. Curley 1937
1851	George S. Boutwell	1853	1937 Charles F. Hurley 1939
1853	John H. Clifford	1854	1939 Leverett Saltonstall 1945
1854	Emory Washburn	1855	1945 Maurice J. Tobin 1947
1855	Henry J. Gardner	1858	1947 Robert F. Bradford 1949
1858	Nathaniel P. Banks	1861	1949 Paul A. Dever 1953
1861	John A. Andrew	1866	1953 Christian A. Herter 1957
1866	Alexander H. Bullock ...	1869	1957 Foster Furcolo 1961
1869	William Claflin	1872	1961 John A. Volpe 1963
1872	William B. Washburn* ..	1874	1963 Endicott Peabody 1965
1875	William Gaston	1876	1965 John A. Volpe** 1969
1876	Alexander H. Rice	1879	1971 Francis W. Sargent*** .. 1975
1879	Thomas Talbot	1880	1975 Michael S. Dukakis 1979
1880	John Davis Long ..... to	1883	1979 Edward J. King 1983
1883	Benjamin F. Butler	1884	1983 Michael S. Dukakis .....
1884	George D. Robinson	1887	

*Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U.S. Senator April 17, 1874.

†Died March 5, 1896.

‡Vice President of the United States, 1921-23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929.

**Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Appointed U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Jan. 22, 1969.

***Acting Governor from Jan. 22, 1969; elected Governor Nov. 3, 1970, qualified Jan. 7, 1971.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780	*Thos. Cushing,* to Feb. 28,*	1788	
1788	Benjamin Lincoln	1789	
1789	*Samuel Adams*	1794	
1794	*Moses Gill,* May 20†	1800	
1801	Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10	1802	
1802	Edward H. Robbins	1806	
1807	*Levi Lincoln*‡	1809	
1809	David Cobb	1810	
1810	Wiliam Gray	1812	
1812	William Phillips	1823	
1823	Levi Lincoln, Feb.	1824	
1824	*Marcus Morton,* July	1825	
1826	Thomas L. Winthrop	1833	
1833	*Samuel T. Armstrong*	1836	
1836	George Hull	1843	
1843	Henry H. Childs	1844	
1844	John Reed	1851	
1851	Henry W. Cushman	1853	
1853	Elisha Huntington	1854	
1854	William C. Plunkett	1855	
1855	Simon Brown	1856	
1856	Henry W. Benchley	1858	
1858	Eliphalet Trask	1861	
1861	John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29,	1862	
1862	John Nesmith, Sept.	1863	
1863	Joel Hayden	1866	
1866	William Claflin	1869	
1869	Joseph Tucker	1873	
1873	*Thomas Talbot*§	1875	
1875	Horatio G. Knight	1879	
1879	John Davis Long	1880	
1880	Byron Weston	1883	
1883	Oliver Ames	1887	
1887	John Q. A. Brackett	1890	
1890	William H. Haile	1893	
1893	*Roger Wolcott*‖	1897	
1897	W. Murray Crane	1900	
1900	John L. Bates	1903	
1903	Curtis Guild, Jr.	1906	
1906	Eben S. Draper	1909	
1909	Louis A. Frothingham	1912	
1912	Robert Luce	1913	
1913	David I. Walsh	1914	
1914	Edward P. Barry	1915	
1915	Grafton D. Cushing	1916	
1916	Calvin Coolidge	1919	
1919	Channing H. Cox	1921	
1921	Alvan T. Fuller	1925	
1925	Frank G. Allen	1929	
1929	William S. Youngman	1933	
1933	Gaspar G. Bacon	1935	
1935	Joseph L. Hurley	1937	
1937	Francis E. Kelly	1939	
1939	Horace T. Cahill	1945	
1945	Robert F. Bradford	1947	
1947	Arthur W. Coolidge	1949	
1949	Charles F. Jeff Sullivan	1953	
1953	Sumner Gage Whittier	1957	
1957	Robert F. Murphy**	1960	

*The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in the italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

** Appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission on Oct. 6, 1960.

1961 Edward F. McLaughin, Jr. 1963	1971 Donald R. Dwight 1975
1963 Francis X. Bellotti 1865	1975 Thomas P. O'Neill III... 1983
1965 Elliot L. Richardson ... 1967	1983 John F. Kerry# 1985
1967 *Francis W. Sargent**** .. 1971	

***Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Acting Governor from Jan. 22, 1969.

#Elected November 2, 1982 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Resigned Jan. 2, 1985, and appointed to fill vacancy in office of United States Senator due to resignation of Paul E. Tsongas.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FROM MASACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton	1789-91
George Cabot	1791-96
Benjamin Goodhue	1796-1800
Jonathan Mason	1800-03
John Quincy Adams	1803-08
James Lloyd, Jr.	1808-13
Christopher Gore	1813-16
Eli Porter Ashmun	1816-18
Prentiss Mellen	1818-20
Elijah Hunt Mills	1820-27
Daniel Webster	1827-41
Rufus Choate	1841-45
Daniel Webster	1845-50
Robert Charles Winthrop	1850-51
Robert Rantoul, Jr.	1851
Charles Sumner†	1851-74
William B. Washburn	1874-75
Henry Laurens Dawes	1875-93
Henry Cabot Lodge§	1893-1924
William Morgan Butler	1924-26
David Ignatius Walsh	1926-47
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	1947-53
John Fitzgerald Kennedy**	1953-60
Benjamin A. Smith, II††	1960-63
Edward M. Kennedy	1963-
Caleb Strong	1789-96
Theodore Sedgwick	1796-99
Samuel Dexter	1799-1800
Dwight Foster	1800-03
Timothy Pickering	1803-11
Joseph Bradley Varnum	1811-17
Harrison Gray Otis	1817-22
James Lloyd	1822-26
Nathaniel Silsbee	1826-35
John Davis	1835-41
Isaac Chapman Bates	1841-45
John Davis	1845-53
Edward Everett	1853-54
Julius Rockwell	1854-55
Henry Wilson*	1855-73
George S. Boutwell	1873-33
George Frisbie Hoar‡	1877-1904
Winthrop Murray Crane	1904-13
John Wingate Weeks	1913-19
David Ignatius Walsh	1919-25
Frederick Huntington Gillett	1925-31
Marcus A. Coolidge	1931-37
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	1937-44
Sinclair Weeks¶	1944
Leverett Saltonstall	1945-67
Edward W. Brooke	1967-79
Paul E. Tsongas#	1979-85
John F. Kerry##	1985-

*Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

†Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡Mr. Hoar died September 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates October 12, 1904.

§Mr. Lodge died November 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox November 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, November 2, 1926.

¶Mr. Lodge resigned February 4, 1944; Sinclair Weeks temporarily appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall February 8, 1944.

**Mr. Kennedy elected President of the United States in November, 1960. Resigned from the Senate on December 22, 1960.

††Mr. Smith temporarily appointed by Governor Foster Furcolo December 27, 1960.

#Mr. Tsongas' term will expire in January, 1985; resigned January 2, 1985.

##Mr. Kerry elected to a six year term on November 6, 1984; Mr. Kerry temporarily appointed by Governor Michael S. Dukakis on January 3, 1985.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery	1780-1806	Henry B. Peirce	1876-91
Jonathan L. Austin	1806-08	William M. Olin*	1891-1911
William Tudor	1808-10	Albert P. Langtry*	1911-13
Benjamin Homans	1810-12	Frank J. Donahue	1913-15
Alden Bradford	1812-24	Albert P. Langtry	1915-21
Edward D. Bangs	1824-36	Frederic W. Cook	1921-49
John P. Bigelow	1836-43	Edward J. Cronin**	1949-58
John A. Bolles	1843-44	J. Henry Goguen**	1958-59
John G. Palfrey	1844-48	Joseph D. Ward***	1959-61
William B. Calhoun	1848-51	Kevin H. White§	1961-67
Amasa Walker	1851-53	John F. X. Davoren†	1967-75
Ephraim M. Wright	1853-56	Paul H. Guzzi	1975-79
Francis DeWitt	1856-58	Michael Joseph Connolly	1979-
Oliver Warner	1858-76		

*Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

**Secretary Cronin died Nov. 24, 1958. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. Henry Goguen, who qualified on Dec. 1, 1958, to fill unexpired term.

***Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Joseph D. Ward on Jan. 20, 1959.

§Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Resigned Dec. 20, 1967.

†Office was filled by election by the Legislature of John F. X. Davoren on Dec. 20, 1967; and on November 3, 1970 Mr. Davoren was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Henry Gardner	1780-83	Charles Endicott	1876-81
Thomas Ivers	1783-87	Daniel A. Gleason	1881-86
Alexander Hodgdon	1787-92	Alanson W. Beard	1886-89
Thomas Davis	1792-97	George A. Marden	1889-94
Peleg Coffin*	1797-1801	Henry M. Phillips†	1894-95
Jonathan Jackson	1802-06	Edward P. Shaw†	1895-1900
Thompson J. Skinner	1806-08	Edward S. Bradford	1900-05
Josiah Dwight	1808-10	Arthur B. Chapin‡	1905-09
Thomas Harris	1810-11	Elmer A. Stevens‡	1909-14
Jonathan L. Austin	1811-12	Frederick W. Mansfield	1914-15
John T. Apthorp	1812-17	Charles L. Burrill	1915-20
Daniel Sargent	1817-22	Fred J. Burrell§	1920
Nahum Mitchell	1822-27	James Jackson§	1920-25
Joseph Sewall	1827-32	William S. Youngman‖	1925-29
Hezekiah Barnard	1832-37	Karl H. Oliver‖	1929
David Wilder	1837-42	John W. Haigis‖	1929-31
Thomas Russell	1842-43	Charles F. Hurley ¶	1931-37
John Mills	1843-44	Karl H. Oliver ¶	1937
Thomas Russell	1844-45	William E. Hurley ¶	1937-43
Joseph Barrett	1845-49	Francis X. Hurley	1943-45
Ebenezer Bradbury	1849-51	John E. Hurley	1945-47
Charles B. Hall	1851-53	Laurence Curtis	1947-49
Jacob H. Loud	1853-55	John E. Hurley**	1949-52
Thomas J. Marsh	1855-56	Foster Furcolo**	1952-55
Moses Tenney, Jr.	1856-61	John F. Kennedy	1955-61
Henry K. Oliver	1861-66	John Thomas Driscoll***	1961-64
Jacob H. Loud	1866-71	Robert Q. Crane***	1964-
Charles Adams, Jr.	1871-76		

*Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

†Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

‖Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley qualified January 20.

**Mr. John E. Hurley resigned July 5, 1952; Mr. Furcolo appointed to fill vacancy July 5.

***Mr. John Thomas Driscoll resigned May 12, 1964; Mr. Crane chosen to fill vacancy May 12; and on November 8, 1966 Mr. Crane was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley	June 19, 1717.	
Paul Dudley*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine	Nov. 22, 1718.	

*Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.

CHOSEN. APPOINTED.

John Valentine ..... June 24, 1719.
Thomas Newton† ..... June 19, 1720.
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen but negatived by Governor Shute.)
John Overing ..... June 29, 1722.
John Read ..... June 20, 1723.
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)
John Read ..... June 28, 1725.
John Read ..... June 21, 1726.
John Read ..... June 28, 1727.
Joseph Hiller ..... June 19, 1728.
(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)
John Overing ..... June 26, 1729.
(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)
Edmund Trowbridge ..... June 29, 1749.
Edmund Trowbridge ..... May 14, 1762.
(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)
Jeremiah Gridley‡ ..... March 25, 1767.
Jonathan Sewall ..... Nov. 18, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)
Robert Treat Paine ..... June 12, 1777, ... Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine ..... June 19, 1778 (sworn)
Robert Treat Paine ..... Feb. 5, 1779.
Robert Treat Paine ..... Jan. 4, 1780.

Special Attorney-General, etc.

Jonathan Sewall ..... March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall ..... June 24, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)
Samuel Quincy§ ..... March 14, 1771.

Solicitor-General (Since the Constitution).

Daniel Davis 1801-32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)

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† Died May 28, 1721. ‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767.
§ A refugee, 1774-75.

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine	1780-90	Thomas J. Boynton	1914-15
James Sullivan	1790-1807	Henry C. Attwill‖	1915-19
Barnabas Bidwell	1807-10	Henry A. Wyman‖	1919-20
Perez Morton	1810-32	J. Weston Allen	1920-23
James T. Austin	1832-43	Jay R. Benton	1923-27
John Henry Clifford	*1849-53	Arthur K. Reading ¶	1927-28
Rufus Choate†	1853-54	Joseph E. Warner ¶	1928-35
John Henry Clifford†	1854-58	Paul A. Dever	1935-41
Stephen Henry Phillips	1858-61	Robert T. Bushnell	1941-45
Dwight Foster	1861-64	Clarence A. Barnes	1945-49
Chester I. Reed‡	1864-67	Francis E. Kelly	1949-53
Charles Allen‡	1867-72	George Fingold**	1953-58
Charles R. Train	1872-79	Edward T. Martin	Interim
George Marston	1879-83	Edward J. McCormack, Jr.**	1958-63
Edgar J. Sherman§	1883-87	Edward W. Brooke***	1963-67
Andrew J. Waterman§	1887-91	Edward T. Martin	Interim
Albert E. Pillsbury	1891-94	Elliot L. Richardson****	1967-69
Hosea M. Knowlton	1894-1902	Robert H. Quinn*****	1969-75
Herbert Parker	1902-06	Francis X. Bellotti	1975-
Dana Malone	1906-11		
James M. Swift	1911-14		

*The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

†Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

‡Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

§Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

‖Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

¶Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

**Attorney-General Fingold Died Aug. 31, 1958. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Edward J. McCormack, Jr., on September 11, 1958.

***Resigned January 2, 1967. The vacancy was filled by the nomination by the Governor and the confirmation by the Executive Council of Edward T. Martin as interim Attorney General on January 3, 1967.

****Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Resigned January 23, 1969. Appointed Under-Secretary of State on President's Cabinet.

*****Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Robert H. Quinn on January 23, 1969; and on November 3, 1970 Mr. Quinn was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS OR AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.	1849-54	John W. Kimball	1892-1901
Joseph Mitchell	1854-55	Henry E. Turner‡	1901-11
Stephen N. Gifford	1855-56	John E. White‡	1911-14
Chandler R. Ransom	1856-58	Frank H. Pope	1914-15
Charles White	1858-61	Alonzo B. Cook	1915-31
Levi Reed*	1861-65	Francis X. Hurley	1931-35
Julius L. Clarke	1865-66	Thomas H. Buckley	1935-39
Henry S. Briggs	1866-70	Russell A. Wood	1939-41
Charles Endicott	1870-76	Thomas J. Buckley**	1941-64
Julius L. Clarke†	1876-79	Thaddeus Buczko***	1964-81
Charles R. Ladd†	1879-91	John J. Finnegan***	1981-
William D. T. Trefry	1891-92		

*Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

†Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

**Mr. Buckley died September 9, 1964 and Mr. Buczko was appointed to fill the vacancy September 24, 1964; and on November 8, 1966, Mr. Buczko was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

***Mr. Buczko resigned on February 11, 1981 and Mr. Finnegan was elected, under the provisions of Article XVII, as amended by Article LXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, to fill the vacancy February 23, 1981.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd**	1780-81
Jeremiah Powell	
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd**	1781-82
Samuel Adams	
Samuel Adams	1782-85
Samuel Adams, *resign'd**	1785-86
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	1786-87
Samuel Adams	1787-88
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	1788-90
Samuel Phillips	1790-1801
Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*†	1801-02
David Cobb	
David Cobb	1802-05
Harrison Gray Otis	1805-06
John Bacon	1806-07
Samuel Dana	1807-08
Harrison Gray Otis	1808-11
Samuel Dana	1811-13
John Phillips	1813-23
Nathaniel Silsbee	1823-26
John Mills	1826-28
Sherman Leland	1828-29
Samuel Lathrop	1829-30
Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*	1830-31
James Fowler	
Leverett Saltonstall	1831
William Thorndike	1832
Benjamin T. Pickman	1833-34
Benjamin T. Pickman, *died*	1835
George Bliss	
Horace Mann	1836-37
Myron Lawrence	1838-39
Daniel P. King	1840-41
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	1842
Phineas W. Leland, *resign'd*	1843
Frederick Robinson	
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	1844
Levi Lincoln	1845
William B. Calhoun	1846-47
Zeno Scudder	1848
Joseph Bell	1849
Marshall P. Wilder	1850
Henry Wilson	1851-52
Charles H. Warren	1853
Charles Edward Cook	1854

*Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

†Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry W. Benchley	1855	William F. Dana	1905-06
Elihu C. Baker	1856	William D. Chapple	1907-08
Charles W. Upham	1857-58	Allen T. Treadway	1909-11
Charles A. Phelps	1859-60	Levi H. Greenwood	1912-13
William Claflin	1861	Calvin Coolidge	1914-15
John H. Clifford	1862	Henry G. Wells	1916-18
Jonathan E. Field	1863-65	Edwin T. McKnight	1919-20
Joseph A. Pond	1866-67	Frank G. Allen†	1921-24
George O. Brastow	1868	Wellington Wells	1925-28
Robert C. Pitman, *resign'd**	1869	Gaspar G. Bacon	1929-32
George O. Brastow		Erland F. Fish	1933-34
Horace H. Coolidge	1870-72	James G. Moran	1935-36
George B. Loring	1873-76	Samuel H. Wragg	1937-38
John B. D. Cogswell	1877-79	Joseph R. Cotton	1939-40
Robert R. Bishop	1880-82	Angier L. Goodwin‡	1941
George Glover Crocker	1883	Jarvis Hunt§	1942-44
George A. Bruce	1884	Arthur W. Coolidge	1945-46
Albert E. Pillsbury	1885-86	Donald W. Nicholson‖	1947
Halsey J. Boardman	1887-88	Harris S. Richardson¶	1948
Harris C. Hartwell	1889	Chester A. Dolan, Jr. ...	1949
Henry H. Sprague	1890-91	Harris S. Richardson ...	1950
Alfred S. Pinkerton	1892-93	Richard I. Furbush	1951-56
William M. Butler	1894-95	Newland H. Holmes	1957-58
George P. Lawrence	1896-97	John E. Powers**	1959-64
George E. Smith	1898-1900	Maurice A. Donahue**	1964-70
Rufus A. Soule	1901-02	Kevin B. Harrington***	1971-78
George R. Jones	1903-04	William M. Bulger*** ..	1978-

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.	1780-84	Samuel F. McCleary	1813-21
Samuel Cooper	1785-95	Samuel F. Lyman	1822
Edward McLane	1796-99	Paul Willard	1823-29
Edward Payne Hayman	1800	Charles Calhoun	1830-42
George Elliot Vaughan ..	1801-02	Lewis Josselyn	1843
Wendell Davis	1803-05	Charles Calhoun	1844-50
John D. Dunbar	1806-07	Chauncy L. Knapp	1851
Nathaniel Coffin	1808-10	Francis H. Underwood ..	1852
Marcus Morton	1811-12	Charles Calhoun	1853-54

*Appointed Justice of Superior Court.
†First year under biennial elections.
‡Resigned Dec. 29, 1941 (elected to Congress).
§Elected at Special Session, Jan. 26, 1942.
‖Resigned Nov. 26, 1947 (elected to Congress).
¶Elected Jan. 7, 1948.
**Appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, March 25, 1964; Mr. Donahue elected March 25, 1964.
***Resigned July 31, 1978; Mr. Bulger elected July 31, 1978.

Peter L. Cox	1855-57	William H. Sanger§	1922-32
Stephen N. Gifford	1858-86	Irving N. Hayden||	1932-62
E. Herbert Clapp	1886-88	Thomas A. Chadwick* ..	1962-66
Henry D. Coolidge	1889-1922	Norman L. Pidgeon** ..	1967-73

***SENATE CLERK AND PARLIAMENTARIAN, Norman L. Pidgeon, 1972-73.

Edward B. O'Neill 1974

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper	1780	Alonzo Potter	1831
John Clark	1781	F. W. P. Greenwood	1832
Joseph Eckley	1782	George W. Blagden	1833
Samuel Cooper	1783	Chandler Robbins	1834
Joseph Eckley	1784	Hubbard Winslow	1835
Peter Thacher	1785-89	F. W. P. Greenwood	1836
Samuel Stillman	1790	Nehemiah Adams	1837
Jeremy Belknap	1791	Ralph Sanger	1838
Peter Thacher	1792-1802	William M. Rogers	1839
William Emerson	1803-06	Daniel M. Lord	1840
Thomas Baldwin	1807	Thomas M. Clark, Jr. ...	1841
Joseph S. Buckminster	1808-10	Joseph H. Towne	1842
Thomas Baldwin	1811-12	William M. Rogers	1843
Joshua Huntington	1813	James F. Clarke	1844
Dr. John Lathrop	1814-15	John T. Burrill	1845
Francis Parkman	1816-17	Amos Smith	1846
Henry Ware, Jr.	1818	Austin Phelps	1847
John G. Palfrey	1819-20	C. A. Bartol	1848
John Pierpont	1821	Isaac P. Langworthy	1849
James Walker	1822	James L. T. Coolidge ...	1850
William Jenks	1823	A. L. Stone	1851
Daniel Sharp	1824	Warren Burton	1852
Samuel Barrett	1825	J. S. D. Farnsworth	1853
Francis Wayland	1826	A. H. Burlingham	1854
William Jenks	1827-28	Lyman Whiting	1855
R. W. Emerson	1829	Daniel C. Eddy	1856
Howard Malcolm	1830	John P. Cleveland	1857

§Elected March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

\|\|Elected March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922; retired Jan. 31, 1962.

*Elected Feb. 1, 1962, having served as assistant clerk since 1932; retired Dec. 31, 1966.

**Elected Jan. 4, 1967, having served as assistant clerk since 1962.

***First person ever appointed Parliamentarian (as well as Clerk) in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

. . . . Elected acting Clerk of Senate Jan. 2, 1974 to finish the term of Norman L. Pidgeon. Elected Clerk of the Senate Jan. 1, 1975.

Arthur Fuller	1858	A. M. Ide	1874
Jacob M. Manning	1859	George F. Warren	1875
Joseph Marsh	1860	Isaac Dunham	1876-79
A. S. Patton	1861	Edmund Dowse*	1880-1904
Edward W. Clark	1862-63	Edward A. Horton‖	1904-28
A. A. Miner	1864	Charles H. Moss¶	1928-30
George E. Ellis	1865	Arthur M. Ellis	1931-40
James B. Miles	1866	Arthur W. Olsen	1941-42
Charles E. Reed	1867	W. Harold Deacon	1943-44
Henry Morgan	1868	Frederick M. Eliot	1945-48
E. N. Kirk	1869	Francis A. Burke	1949-50
J. O. Means	1870	Frederick M. Eliot**	1951-58
S. W. Foljambe	1871	John P. Robertson***	1958
Edward Abbott	1872-73	Christopher P. Griffin#	1959-79

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

(Usually two to five sessions a year.)

SPEAKERS.

William Hawthorne	1644-45	Thomas Clarke	1662
George Cooke	1645	John Leverett	1663-64
William Hawthorne†	1646	Thomas Clarke	1665
Robert Bridges	1646	Richard Waldron§	1666-68
Joseph Hill	1647	Thomas Clarke	1669-70
William Hawthorne†	1648	Thomas Savage	1671
Richard Russell	1648	Thomas Clarke	1672
Daniel Denison‡	1649	Richard Waldron§	1673
William Hawthorne†	1650	Joshua Hubbard	1673-74
Daniel Gookin	1651	Richard Waldron§	1674-75
Daniel Denison‡	1651-52	Peter Buckley	1675-76
Humphrey Atherton	1653	Thomas Savage	1677-78
Richard Russell	1654	Richard Waldron§	1679
Edward Johnson	1655	John Richards	1679-80
Richard Russell	1656	Daniel Fisher	1680-82
William Hawthorne†	1657	Elisha Cooke	1683
Richard Russell	1658	John Wayte	1684
Thomas Savage	1659-60	Isaac Addington	1685
William Hawthorne†	1660-61	John Saffin	1686

*Resigned Jan. 13, 1904.

†Also spelled Hauthorne, Hawtherne, Hawthorn, Hathorne.

‡Also spelled Dennison.

§Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.

‖Elected Jan. 14, 1904, resigned and chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928.

¶Elected Feb. 7, 1928.

**Died Feb. 17, 1958.

***Elected to fill vacancy on Feb. 25, 1958.

#Beginning on January 2, 1980, the Senate has suspended so much of Senate Rule 4 as relates to the appointment of a chaplain.

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes	1689	William Bond	1691-92
John Bowles	1689-90	Penn Townsend	1692
Penn Townsend	1690-91		

UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

William Bond	1692-93	John Clark	1721-24
Nathaniel Byfield	1693-94	William Dudley	1724-29
Nehemiah Jewett	1694-95	John Quincy	1729-41
William Bond	1695-96	William Fairfield	1741
Penn Townsend	1696-97	John Hobson	1741-42
Nathaniel Byfield	1698	Thomas Cushing	1742-46
James Converse	1699-1700	Thomas Hutchinson	1746-49
John Leverett	1700-01	Joseph Dwight	1749-50
Nehemiah Jewett	1701-02	Thomas Hubbard	1750-59
James Converse	1702-05	Samuel White	1759-60
Thomas Oakes	1705-07	James Otis	1760-62
John Burrill	1707	Timothy Ruggles	1762-64
Thomas Oliver	1708-09	Samuel White	1764-66
John Clark	1709-11	Thomas Cushing*	1766-74
John Burrill	1711-20	James Warren	1775-78
Elisha Cooke	1720	John Pickering	1778-79
Timothy Lindall	1720-21	John Hancock	1779-80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, *resigned*	1780-82	Timothy Bigelow	1805-06
Nathaniel Gorham	1782-83	Perez Morton	1806-08
Tristram Dalton	1783-84	Timothy Bigelow	1808-10
Samuel Allyne Otis	1784-85	Perez Morton, *resigned*	1810-11
Nathaniel Gorham	1785-86	Joseph Story, *resigned*	1811-12
Artemas Ward	1786-87	Eleazer W. Ripley	1812
James Warren	1787-88	Timothy Bigelow	1812-20
Theodore Sedgwick	1788-89	Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*	1820-21
David Cobb	1789-93	Josiah Quincy, *resigned*	1821-22
Edward H. Robbins	1793-1802	Luther Lawrence	1822
John Coffin Jones	1802-1803	Levi Lincoln	1822-23
Harrison Gray Otis	1803-05	William C. Jarvis	1823-25

*Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742-46.

Timothy Fuller	1825-26
William C. Jarvis	1826-28
William B. Calhoun	1828-34
Julius Rockwell	1835-37
Robert C. Winthrop	1838-40
George Ashmun	1841
Thomas Kinnicut	1842
Daniel P. King	1843
Thomas Kinnicut, *res'n'd*	1844
Samuel H. Walley, Jr.	1844-46
Ebenezer Bradbury	1847
Francis B. Crowninshield	1848-49
Ensign H. Kellogg	1850
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.	1851-52
George Bliss	1853
Otis P. Lord	1854
Daniel C. Eddy	1855
Charles A. Phelps	1856-57
Julius Rockwell	1858
Charles Hale	1859
John A. Goodwin	1860-61
Alexander H. Bullock	1862-65
James M. Stone	1866-67
Harvey Jewell	1868-71
John E. Sanford	1872-75
John D. Long	1876-78
Levi C. Wade	1879
Charles J. Noyes	1880-82
George A. Marden	1884-84
John Q. A. Brackett	1885-86
Charles J. Noyes	1887-88
William E. Barrett	1889-93
George V. L. Meyer	1894-96
John L. Bates	1897-99
James J. Myers	1900-03
Louis A. Frothingham	1904-05
John N. Cole	1906-08
Joseph Walker	1909-11
Grafton D. Cushing	1912-14
Channing H. Cox	1915-18
Joseph E. Warner	1919-20
Benjamin Loring Young*	1921-24
John C. Hull	1925-28
Leverett Saltonstall	1929-36
Horace T. Cahill	1937-38
Christian A. Herter	1939-42
Rudolph F. King	1943-44
Frederick B. Willis†	1945-48
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.	1949-52
Charles Gibbon	1953-54
Michael F. Skerry**	1955-57
John F. Thompson***	1958-64
John F. X. Davoren‡	1965-67
Robert H. Quinn‖	1967-69
David M. Bartley•	1969-75
Thomas W. McGee#	1975-85
George Keverian##	1985-

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw	1780-81
George Richards Minot	1782-91
Henry Warren	1792-1802
Nicholas Tillinghast	1803-05
Chas. Pinckney Summer	1806-07
Nicholas Tinninghast	1809-09
Chs. Pinckney Summer	1810-11
Benjamn Pollard	1812-21
Pelham W. Warren	1822-31
Luther S. Cushing	1832-43
Charles W. Storey	1844-50
Lewis Josselyn	1851-52
William Schouler	1853
William Stowe	1854

*First year under biennial elections.

†Resigned November 9, 1948.

**Resigned as Speaker October 14, 1957.

***Elected Speaker January 1, 1958.

‡Elected Secretary of the Commonwealth December 20, 1967.

‖Elected Speaker December 2, 1967. Elected Attorney General January 23, 1969.

•Elected Speaker January 23, 1969. Resigned July 1, 1975.

#Elected Speaker July 1, 1975.

##Elected Speaker January 2, 1985.

Henry A. Marsh	1855	George T. Sleeper	1896
William E. P. Haskell	1856	James W. Kimball	1897-1928
William Stowe	1857-61	Frank E. Bridgman†	1928-39
William S. Robinson	1862-72	Lawrence R. Grove‡	1939-61
Charles H. Taylor	1873	William C. Maiers**	1961-68
George A. Marden	1874-82	Wallace C. Mills+	1969-83
Edward A. McLaughlin	1883-95	Robert E. MacQueen	1983-

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper	1780	Thomas Baldwin	1818
John Clark	1781	William Jenks	1819-26
Joseph Eckley	1782	George Ripley	1827
Samuel Cooper	1783	Henry Ware, Jr.	1828
Joseph Eckley	1784	——§	1829
Peter Thacher	1785-89	Joseph Tuckerman	1830
Samuel Stillman	1790	——‖	1831
Jeremy Belknap	1791	Ralph W. Emerson	1832
Peter Thacher	1792-93	Howard Malcolm	1832-33
Samuel Stillman	1794-95	Edward T. Taylor	1834
Peter Thacher	1796-99	George W. Blagden	1835
Thomas Baldwin	1800-01	Ezra S. Gannett	1835
John T. Kirkland	1802	Samuel K. Lothrop	1836
Thomas Baldwin	1803	William M. Rogers	1836
John T. Kirkland	1804	Baron Stow	1837
Thomas Baldwin	1805-07	Thomas S. King	1837
Charles Lowell	1808	Ephraim Peabody	1838
John Lathrop	1809	George W. Blagden	1839
Thomas Baldwin	1810	Otis A. Skinner	1839
Elijah R. Sabin	1811	Joy H. Fairchild	1840
Horace Holly	1812	Benjamin Whittemore	1840
Joshua Huntington	1813	Joseph H. Towne	1841
Samuel Cary	1814	Robert C. Waterston	1842
Samuel C. Thacher	1815	Edwin H. Chapin	1842
Asa Eaton	1816	Edward N. Kirk	1843
Daniel Sharp	1817	Frederic D. Huntington	1843

†Elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

‡Elected March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928; retired May 26, 1961.

**Elected May 26, 1961, having served as assistant clerk since 1946.

+Elected January 1, 1969, having served as assistant clerk since 1961.

§There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

‖There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

•Elected Clerk January 5, 1983; having served as assistant clerk since

Austin Phelps	1844	Noah M. Gaylord	1866
Chandler Robbins	1945	Pliny Wood	1867
William Hague	1845	William R. Alger	1868
William Jenks	1846	Orin T. Walker	1869
Samuel D. Robbins	1846	John A. M. Chapman	1870
George Richards	1847	Charles C. Sewall	1871
Silas Aiken	1848	Warren H. Cudworth	1872
S. Hale Higgins	1848	Robert G. Seymour	1873-78
Rollin H. Neale	1849	Daniel W. Waldron	1879-1918
Henry V. Degen	1850	William F. Dusseault	1919-22
George M. Randall	1851	Donald B. Aldrich	1923-24
Rufus W. Clark	1852	Harry W. Kimball	1925-28
Stephen Lovell	1853	Gardiner M. Day	1929
Arthur B. Fuller	1854	Abbot Peterson	1930-32
John H. Twombly	1855	Dan Huntington Fenn	1933-36
Abraham D. Merrill	1856	J. Caleb Justice	1937-38
Daniel Foster	1857	Cornelius P. Trowbridge	1939-42
Warren Burton	1858	Howard P. Horn	1943
Thomas Dodge	1859	Howard P. Bozarth	1943-44
Warren Burton	1860	Elmore Brown	1945-48
Andrew L. Stone	1861	Richard J. Quinlan	1949-52
Phineas Stowe	1862	Arthur Joseph Snow	1953-54
George S. Ball	1863	Christopher P. Griffin	1955-58
David Bremner	1864	George V. Kerr•	1959-83
Samuel F. Upham	1865	Robert F. Quinn#	1983-

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.†

Benjamin Stevens	1835-59	James Beatty	1920
John Morrissey	1859-74	Charles O. Holt ¶	1921-49
Oreb F. Mitchell	1875-85	Arthur R. Driscoll*	1949-62
John G. B. Adams	1886-1900	Leopold Lepore**	1962-63
Charles G. Davis	1901-03	John J. Cavanaugh	1963-75
David T. Remington	1904-09	Charles M. McGowan***	1976-
Thomas F. Pedrick	1910-20		

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FOR THE HOUSE.

Octave O. Desmarais‖ .. 1949-52

†The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1935. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780-81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

¶ Resigned March 21, 1949. Mr. Driscoll was elected to fill the vacancy August 31, 1949.

*Retired March 8, 1962. Mr. Lepore was elected to fill the vacancy April 25, 1962.

**Died May 24, 1963. Mr. Cavanaugh was elected to fill the vacancy November 13, 1963.

‖The office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House was established by Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1949.

***Elected January 26, 1976. •Died January 23, 1983.

#Appointed to fill vacancy in the office of Chaplain, February 7, 1983.

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833	2	28	86	574
1834	1	April 2	92	570
1835*	7	8	92	615
1836	6	16	102	619
1837	4	20	107	635
1838	3	25	113	480
1839	2	10	99	521
1840	1	March 24	84	521
1841	6	18	72	397
1842*	5	3	58	336
1843	4	24	80	352
1844	3	16	74	321
1845	1	26	85	271
1846	7	April 16	100	264
1847	6	16	111	255
1848*	5	May 10	127	272
1849	3	2	120	263
1850	2	3	122	297
1851	1	24	146	396
1852	7	22	137	402
1853	5	25	142	288
1854	4	April 29	116	310
1855	3	May 21	138	380
1856	1	June 6	158	329
1857*	7	May 30	144	357

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1858[+]	6	March 27	81	240[+]
1859*	5	April 6	92	-
1860*	4	4	92	-
1861*	2	11	100	-
1862	1	30	120	-
1863*	7	29	113	-
1864	6	May 14	130	-
1865	4	17	137	-
1866	3	30	147	-
1867	2	June 1	150	-
1868	1	12	164	-
1869	6	24	170	-
1870	5	23	170	-
1871	4	May 31	148	-
1872*	3	7	126	-
1873	1	June 12	163	-
1874	7	30	175	-
1875	6	May 19	134	-
1876	5	April 28	115	-
1877	3	May 17	135	-
1878	2	17	136	-
1879	1	April 30	120	-
1880	7	24	109	-
1881*	5	May 13	129	-
1882	4	27	144	-
1883	5	July 27	206	-
1884	2	June 4	155	-
1885	7	19	164	-
1886	6	30	176	-
1887	5	16	163	-
1888	4	May 29	147	-
1889	2	June 7	157	-
1890	1	July 2	183	-
1891	7	June 11	156	-

compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the General Laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931, to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933, to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; one of three days in 1938, to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods; one of six days in 1942, to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth during the existence of the war emergency; one of fifteen days in 1944, to facilitate voting by citizens in the armed forces, and to issuance of licenses based upon safety of places of

[+]The number of Representatives remained at 240 from 1858 through 1978; the number of Representatives beginning in 1979 has been 160.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1892	January 6	June 17	163	112	112
1893	4	9	157	107	107
1894	3	July 2	181	121	126
1895	2	June 5	155	102	107
1896	1	10	162	112	112
1897	6	12	158	108	110
1898	5	23	170	115	120
1899	4	3	151	104	104
1900	3	July 17	196	131	133
1901*	2	June 19	169	114	117
1902	1	28	179	123	124
1903	7	26	171	119	121
1904	6	9	156	109	110
1905	4	May 26	143	101	101
1906	3	June 29	178	123	123
1907	2	28	178	125	125
1908	1	13	165	117	119
1909	6	19	165	116	116
1910	5	15	162	114	114
1911	4	July 28	206	140	141
1912	3	June 13	163	113	112
1913	1	20	171	120	120
1914	7	July 7	182	127	126
1915	6	June 4	150	104	104
1916*	5	2	150	105	105
1917	3	May 26	144	101	101
1918	2	June 3	153	107	107
1919*	1	July 25	206	144	144
1920*	7	June 5	151	108	105
1921	5	May 28	144	100	100
1922	4	June 13	161	110	111
1923	3	May 26	144	99	99

public assembly; one of six days in 1952 to repeal provisions of law providing pensions or retirement allowances for members of the General Court and other elected state officials and to revise the laws providing travel and other expenses for members and employees of the legislative branch; one of one day in 1954 to provide funds for the alleviation of the destruction caused by the hurricane and to revise the law relative to the retirement of certain veterans of World War I; and one of three days in 1960 to consider the purchase of part of the former Old Colony Railroad right-of-way, the establishment of a state medical school, the continuity of terms of chairmen of the commissions on transportation and public utilities, the establishment of the salaries of the clerks of the Newton District Court and the Second Plymouth District Court and the appropriation of money for the urban renewal division; one of one day in 1962 relative to cessation of service by the Metropolitan Transit Authority; one of twenty-four days in 1966 relative to mental health and mental retardation services, the extention of a runway at Logan Airport and establishing home rule procedures for cities and towns; one of six days in 1973 relative to the energy crisis; and one of two days in 1978 to consider the removal from office of Robert M. Bonin, Chief Justice of

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1924	January 2	June 5	156	108	110
1925	7	May 2	116	79	81
1926	6	29	144	86	102
1927	5	April 28	114	69	78
1928	4	July 25	204	105	124
1929	2	June 8	158	92	109
1930*	1	May 29	149	89	107
1931*	7	June 10	155	100	107
1932	6	7	154	92	106
1933*	4	July 22	200	123	139
1934	3	June 30	179	114	122
1935	2	Aug. 15	226	124	126
1936	1	July 2	184	106	103
1937	6	May 29	144	75	84
1938*	5	Aug. 24	232	115	135
1939†	4	12	221	107	145
1941*	1	Nov. 1	305	166	170
1943*	6	June 12	158	89	90
1945‡	3	July 25	204	119	119
1946	2	June 15	165	98	98
1947	1	July 1	182	111	109
1948	7	June 19	165	97	96
1949	5	Aug. 31	239	140	152
1950	4	19	228	135	136
1951	3	Nov. 17	319	179	189
1952*	2	July 5	186	89	103
1953	7	4	179	92	102
1954*	6	June 11	157	91	99
1955	5	Sept. 16	255	141	158
1956	4	Oct. 6	277	145	151
1957	2	Sept. 21	262	142	137
1958	1	Oct. 17	290	162	159
1959	7	Sept. 17	254	143	145
1960*	6	Nov. 24	324	173	172
1961	4	May 27	144	82	94
1962	3	July 27	206	138	127
1963	2	Nov. 16	319	181	182
1964	1	July 4	186	126	110
1965**	6	Jan. 4 '66	364	204	222
1966*	5	Sept. 7	246	136	136
1967**	4	Jan. 2 '68	364	197	200
1968	3	July 20	200	107	103
1969	1	Aug. 25	237	135	131
1970	7	Aug. 25	237	135	127

the Superior Court; one of five days in 1980 for the purpose of continuing the unfinished Constitutional Convention; one of three days in 1980 to consider legislation to permit the continuation of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority; and one of six days in 1980 to consider legislation to permit the continuation of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1971	January 6	Nov. 10	309	171	167
1972	5	July 9	187	105	103
1973	3	Nov. 30	331	180	179
1974	2	Aug. 2	213	112	116
1975**	1	Jan. 6 '76	371	158	191
1976	7	Oct. 14	282	106	128
1977**	5	Jan. 3 '78	364	167	173
1978*	4	July 12	190	96	83
1979§	3	Nov. 4	306	134	149
1980*	2	July 5	186	72	88
1981**	7	Jan. 5 '82	364	124	134
1983**	6	Jan. 2 '83	364	156	139
1983**	5	Jan. 3 '84	363	134	159
1984**	4	Jan. 1 '85	362	119	117
1985	2				

*See note on extra sessions on pages 404-407.
†First year of biennial session.
‡First year of return to annual sessions.
**Dissolved under Article X of the Amendments to the Constitution.
§First year of 160-member House of Representatives.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the United States Postal Service.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Abington 02351	Abington	Plymouth
Accord 02018	Hingham	Plymouth
Acton 01720	Acton	Middlesex
Acushnet 02743	Acushnet	Bristol
Adams 01220	Adams	Berkshire
Agawam 01001	Agawam	Hampden
Airport 02109†	Boston	Suffolk
Allendale 01201	Pittsfield	Berkshire
Allerton 02045	Hull	Plymouth
Allston 02134†	Boston	Suffolk
Amesbury 01913	Amesbury	Essex
Amherst 01002	Amherst	Hampshire
Andover 01810	Andover	Essex
Arlington 02174†	Arlington	Middlesex
Arlington Heights 02175†	Arlington	Middlesex
Ashburnham 01430	Ashburnham	Worcester
Ashby 01341	Ashby	Middlesex
Ashfield 01330	Ashfield	Franklin
Ashland 01721	Ashland	Middlesex
Ashley Falls 01222	Sheffield	Berkshire
Assonet 02702	Freetown	Bristol
Assumption College 01609	Worcester	Worcester
Astor 02123†	Boston	Suffolk
Athol 01331	Athol	Worcester
Attleboro 02703	Attleboro	Bristol
Attleboro Falls 02763	North Attleborough	Bristol

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Auburn 01501	Auburn	Worcester
Auburndale 02166†	Newton	Middlesex
Avon 02322	Avon	Norfolk
Ayer 01432	Ayer	Middlesex
Babson Park 02157†	Wellesley	Norfolk
Back Bay Annex 02115†	Boston	Suffolk
Baldwinville 01436	Templeton	Worcester
Ballardvale 01810	Andover	Essex
Barnstable 02630	Barnstable	Barnstable
Barre 01005	Barre	Worcester
Beach 02151†	Revere	Suffolk
Becket 01223	Becket	Berkshire
Bedford 01730	Bedford	Middlesex
Belchertown 01007	Belchertown	Hampshire
Bellingham 02019	Bellingham	Norfolk
Belmont 02178†	Belmont	Middlesex
Berkshire 01224	Lanesborough	Berkshire
Berlin 01503	Berlin	Worcester
Bernardston 01337	Bernardston	Franklin
Beverly 01915	Beverly	Essex
Beverly Farms 01915	Beverly	Essex
Billerica 01821	Billerica	Middlesex
Blackstone 01504	Blackstone	Worcester
Blandford 01008	Blandford	Hampden
Bolton 01740	Bolton	Worcester
Bondsville 01009	Palmer	Hampden
Boston (Postmaster) 02205†	Boston	Suffolk
Boston College 02167†	Newton	Middlesex
Boston University 02215†	Boston	Suffolk
Bourne 02532	Bourne	Barnstable
Boxford 01921	Boxford	Essex
Boylston 01505	Boylston	Worcester
Bradford 01830	Haverhill	Essex
Braintree 02184†	Braintree	Norfolk
Brant Rock 02020	Marshfield	Plymouth
Brewster 02631	Brewster	Barnstable
Bridgewater 02324	Bridgewater	Plymouth
Brighton 02135†	Boston	Suffolk

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Brightwood 01107	Springfield	Hampden
Brimfield 01010	Brimfield	Hampden
Brockton	Brockton	Plymouth
Brookfield 01506	Brookfield	Worcester
Brookline 02146†	Brookline	Norfolk
Brookline Village 02147†	Brookline	Norfolk
Bryantville 02327	Pembroke	Plymouth
Buckland 01338	Buckland	Franklin
Burlington 01803	Burlington	Middlesex
Buzzards Bay 02532	Bourne	Barnstable
Byfield 01922	Newbury	Essex
Cambridge 02138†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Cambridge A (Campt.) 02139†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Cambridge B (N. Cam.) 02140†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Cambridge C (E. Cam.) 02141†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Campello 02403	Brockton	Plymouth
Canton 02021	Canton	Norfolk
Carlisle 01741	Carlisle	Middlesex
Carver 02330	Carver	Plymouth
Cataumet 02534	Bourne	Barnstable
Cathedral 02118†	Boston	Suffolk
Center 02360	Plymouth	Plymouth
Center 01801	Woburn	Middlesex
Centerville 02632	Barnstable	Barnstable
Central Village 02790	Westport	Bristol
Charlemont 01339	Charlemont	Franklin
Charles Street 02114†	Boston	Suffolk
Charlestown 02129†	Boston	Suffolk
Charlton 01507	Charlton	Worcester
Charlton City 01508	Charlton	Worcester
Charlton Depot 01509	Charlton	Worcester
Chartley 02712	Norton	Bristol
Chatham 02633	Chatham	Barnstable
Chelmsford 01824	Chelmsford	Middlesex
Chelsea 02150†	Chelsea	Suffolk
Cherry Valley 01611	Leicester	Worcester
Cheshire 01225	Cheshire	Berkshire
Chester 01011	Chester	Hampden

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Chesterfield 01012	Chesterfield	Hampshire
Chestnut Hill 02167†	Newton	Middlesex
Chicopee	Chicopee	Hampden
Chicopee Center 01013	Chicopee	Hampden
Chilmark 02535	Chilmark	Dukes
Clinton 01510	Clinton	Worcester
Cochituate 01778	Wayland	Middlesex
Cohasset 02025	Cohasset	Norfolk
Colrain 01340	Colrain	Franklin
Concord 01742	Concord	Middlesex
Conway 01341	Conway	Franklin
Cotuit 02635	Barnstable	Barnstable
Craigville 02636	Barnstable	Barnstable
Cummaquid 02637	Barnstable	Barnstable
Cummington 01026	Cummington	Hampshire
Cushman 01002	Amherst	Hampshire
Cuttyhunk 02713	Gosnold	Dukes
Dalton 01226	Dalton	Berkshire
Danvers 01923	Danvers	Essex
Dartmouth 02714	Dartmouth	Bristol
Dedham 02026	Dedham	Norfolk
Deerfield 01342	Deerfield	Franklin
Dennis 02638	Dennis	Barnstable
Dennis Port 02639	Dennis	Barnstable
Dighton 02715	Dighton	Bristol
Division Street 02744	New Bedford	Bristol
Dorchester 02122†	Boston	Suffolk
Dorchester Center 02124†	Boston	Suffolk
Dover 02030	Dover	Norfolk
Dracut 01826	Dracut	Middlesex
Drury 01343	Florida	Berkshire
Dudley 01570	Webster	Worcester
Dudley Hill 01570	Webster	Worcester
Dunstable 01827	Dunstable	Middlesex
Duxbury 02332	Duxbury	Plymouth
East Arlington 02174†	Arlington	Middlesex
East Boston 02128†	Boston	Suffolk
East Bridgewater 02333	East Bridgewater	Plymouth
East Brookfield 01515	East Brookfield	Worcester
East Dedham 02026	Dedham	Norfolk
East Dennis 02641	Dennis	Barnstable
East Douglas 01516	Douglas	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
East Falmouth 02536	Falmouth	Barnstable
East Freetown 02717	Freetown	Bristol
Eastham 02642	Eastham	Barnstable
Easthampton 01027	Easthampton	Hampshire
East Longmeadow 01028	East Longmeadow	Hampden
East Lynn 01904	Lynn	Essex
East Mansfield 02031	Mansfield	Bristol
Easton 02334	Easton	Bristol
East Orleans 02643	Orleans	Barnstable
East Otis 01029	Otis	Berkshire
East Pepperell 01437	Pepperell	Middlesex
East Princeton 01517	Princeton	Worcester
East Sandwich 02537	Sandwich	Barnstable
East Taunton 02718	Taunton	Bristol
East Templeton 01438	Templeton	Worcester
East Walpole 02032	Walpole	Norfolk
East Wareham 02538	Wareham	Plymouth
East Watertown 02172†	Watertown	Middlesex
East Weymouth 02189†	Weymouth	Norfolk
Edgartown 02539	Edgartown	Dukes
Elmwood 02337	East Bridgewater	Plymouth
Erving 01344	Erving	Franklin
Essex 01929	Essex	Essex
Essex 02112†	Boston	Suffolk
Everett 02149†	Everett	Middlesex
Fairhaven 02719	Fairhaven	Bristol
Fall River	Fall River	Bristol
Falmouth	Falmouth	Barnstable
Fayville 01745	Southborough	Worcester
Federal 01601	Worcester	Worcester
Feeding Hills 01030	Agawam	Hampden
Fiskdale 01518	Sturbridge	Worcester
Fitchburg 01420	Fitchburg	Worcester
Flint 02723	Fall River	Bristol
Florence 01060	Northampton	Hampshire
Forestdale 02644	Sandwich	Barnstable
Forest Park 01108	Springfield	Hampden
Forge Village 01886	Westford	Middlesex
Fort Devens 01433	Ayer	Middlesex
Foxboro 02035	Foxborough	Norfolk
Framingham 01701	Framingham	Middlesex
Framingham Center 01701	Framingham	Middlesex
Franklin 02038	Franklin	Norfolk

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Gardner 01440	Gardner	Worcester
Georgetown 01830	Georgetown	Essex
General Delivery 02205†	Boston	Suffolk
Gibertville 01031	Hardwick	Worcester
Gleasondale 01749	Hudson	Middlesex
Glendale 01229	Stockbridge	Berkshire
Gloucester 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Goshen 01032	Goshen	Hampshire
Grafton 01519	Grafton	Worcester
Granby 01033	Granby	Hampshire
Graniteville 01886	Westford	Middlesex
Granville 01034	Granville	Hampden
Great Barrington 01230	Great Barrington	Berkshire
Greenbush 02040	Scituate	Plymouth
Greendale 01606	Worcester	Worcester
Greenfield 01301	Greenfield	Franklin
Green Harbor 02041	Marshfield	Plymouth
Greenwood 01880	Wakefield	Middlesex
Griswoldville 01345	Colrain	Franklin
Groton 01450	Groton	Middlesex
Grove Hall 02121†	Boston	Suffolk
Groveland 01834	Groveland	Essex
Hadley 01035	Hadley	Hampshire
Halifax 02338	Halifax	Plymouth
Hamilton 01936	Hamilton	Essex
Hampden 01036	Hampden	Hampden
Hancock 01237	Hancock	Berkshire
Hanover 02339	Hanover	Plymouth
Hanover Street 02113†	Boston	Suffolk
Hanson 02341	Hanson	Plymouth
Hardwick 01037	Hardwick	Worcester
Harvard 01451	Harvard	Worcester
Harwich 02645	Harwich	Barnstable
Harwich Port 02646	Harwich	Barnstable
Harwood 01460	Littleton	Middlesex
Hatfield 01038	Hatfield	Hampshire
Hathorne 01937	Danvers	Essex
Haverhill 01830	Haverhill	Essex
Haydenville 01039	Williamsburg	Hampshire
Heath 01346	Heath	Franklin
Highland 01109	Springfield	Hampden
Highlands 01851	Lowell	Middlesex
Hingham 02043	Hingham	Plymouth

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Hinsdale 01235	Hinsdale	Berkshire
Holbrook 02343	Holbrook	Norfolk
Holden 01520	Holden	Worcester
Holliston 01746	Holliston	Middlesex
Holyoke 01040	Holyoke	Hampden
Hopedale 01747	Hopedale	Worcester
Hopkinton 01748	Hopkinton	Middlesex
Housatonic 01236	Great Barrington	Berkshire
Hubbardston 01452	Hubbardston	Worcester
Hudson 01749	Hudson	Middlesex
Hull 02045	Hull	Plymouth
Humarock 02047	Scituate	Plymouth
Huntington 01050	Huntington	Hampshire
Hyannis 02601	Barnstable	Barnstable
Hyannis Port 02647	Barnstable	Barnstable
Hyde Park 02136†	Boston	Suffolk
Indian Orchard 01151	Springfield	Hampden
Inman Square 02139†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Ipswich 01938	Ipswich	Essex
Islington 02090	Westwood	Norfolk
Jamaica Plain 02130†	Boston	Suffolk
Jefferson 01522	Holden	Worcester
John Fitzgerald Kennedy 02114†	Boston	Suffolk
Kearney Square 01852	Lowell	Middlesex
Kendall Square 02142†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Kenmore 02215†	Boston	Suffolk
Kingston 02364	Kingston	Plymouth
Lake Pleasant 01347	Montague	Franklin
Lancaster 01523	Lancaster	Worcester
Lanesboro 01237	Lanesborough	Berkshire
Lanesville 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Lawrence	Lawrence	Essex
Lee 01238	Lee	Berkshire
Leeds 01053	Northampton	Hampshire
Leicester 01524	Leicester	Worcester
Lenox 01240	Lenox	Berkshire
Lenox Dale 01242	Lenox	Berkshire
Leominster 01453	Leominster	Worcester
Leverett 01054	Leverett	Franklin

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Lincoln 01773	Lincoln	Middlesex
Lincoln Center 01773	Lincoln	Middlesex
Linwood 01525	Uxbridge	Worcester
Lithia 01055	Goshen	Hampshire
Littleton 01460	Littleton	Middlesex
Long Island 02169†	Boston	Suffolk
Longmeadow 01106	Longmeadow	Hampden
Lowell	Lowell	Middlesex
Ludlow 01056	Ludlow	Hampden
Lund's Corner 02745	New Bedford	Bristol
Lunenburg 01462	Lunenburg	Worcester
Lynn	Lynn	Essex
Lynnfield 01940	Lynnfield	Essex
Magnolia 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Main Street 02532	Bourne	Barnstable
Malden 02148†	Malden	Middlesex
Manchaug 01526	Sutton	Worcester
Manchester 01944	Manchester	Essex
Manomet 02345	Plymouth	Plymouth
Mansfield 02048	Mansfield	Bristol
Marblehead 01945	Marblehead	Essex
Marion 02738	Marion	Plymouth
Marlborough 01752	Marlborough	Middlesex
Marshfield 02050	Marshfield	Plymouth
Marshfield Hills 02051	Marshfield	Plymouth
Marstons Mills 02648	Barnstable	Barnstable
Mashpee 02649	Mashpee	Barnstable
Mattapan 02126†	Boston	Suffolk
Mattapoisett 02739	Mattapoisett	Plymouth
Maynard 01754	Maynard	Middlesex
Medfield 02052	Medfield	Norfolk
Medford 02155†	Medford	Middlesex
Medway 02053	Medway	Norfolk
Melrose 02176†	Melrose	Middlesex
Mendon 01756	Mendon	Worcester
Menemsha 02552	Chilmark	Dukes
Merrimac 01860	Merrimac	Essex
Merrimack College 01845	North Andover	Essex
Methuen 01844	Methuen	Essex
Middleboro 02346	Middleborough	Plymouth
Middlefield 01243	Middlefield	Hampshire
Middleton 01949	Middleton	Essex
Milford 01757	Milford	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Millbury 01527	Millbury	Worcester
Millers Falls 01349	Montague	Franklin
Millis 02054	Millis	Norfolk
Mill River 01244	New Marlborough	Berkshire
Millville 01529	Millville	Worcester
Milton 02186†	Milton	Norfolk
Milton Village 02187†	Milton	Norfolk
Minot 02055	Scituate	Plymouth
M.I.T. 02139†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Monponsett 02350	Hanson	Plymouth
Monroe Bridge 01350	Monroe	Franklin
Monson 01057	Monson	Hampden
Montague 01351	Montague	Franklin
Montello 02403	Brockton	Plymouth
Monterey 01245	Monterey	Berkshire
Monument Beach 02553	Bourne	Barnstable
Morningdale 01530	Boylston	Worcester
Mount Hermon 01354	Gill	Franklin
Mount Saint James 01610	Worcester	Worcester
Mount Tom 01058	Easthampton	Hampshire
Nabnasset 01886	Westford	Middlesex
Nahant 01908	Nahant	Essex
Nantucket 02554	Nantucket	Nantucket
Natick 01760	Natick	Middlesex
Needham 02192†	Needham	Norfolk
Needham Heights 02194†	Needham	Norfolk
New Bedford	New Bedford	Bristol
New Braintree 01531	New Braintree	Worcester
Newbury 01950	Newbury	Essex
Newburyport 01950	Newburyport	Essex
New Salem 01355	New Salem	Franklin
Newton 02158†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Center 02159†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Highlands 02161†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Lower Falls 02162†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Upper Falls 02164†	Newton	Middlesex
Newtonville 02160†	Newton	Middlesex
Nonantum 02195†	Newton	Middlesex
Nonquitt 02748	Dartmouth	Bristol
Noquochoke 02790	Westport	Bristol
Norfolk 02056	Norfolk	Norfolk
North 02746	New Bedford	Bristol
North Abington 02351	Abington	Plymouth

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
North Adams 01247	North Adams	Berkshire
North Amherst 01059	Amherst	Hampshire
Northampton 01060	Northampton	Hampshire
North Andover 01845	North Andover	Essex
North Attleboro	North Attleborough	Bristol
North Billerica 01862	Billerica	Middlesex
Northborough 01532	Northborough	Worcester
Northbridge 01534	Northbridge	Worcester
North Brookfield 01535	North Brookfield	Worcester
North Carver 02355	Carver	Plymouth
North Chatham 02650	Chatham	Barnstable
North Chelmsford 01863	Chelmsford	Middlesex
North Dartmouth 02747	Dartmouth	Bristol
North Dighton 02764	Dighton	Bristol
North Eastham 02651	Eastham	Barnstable
North Easton 02356	Easton	Bristol
North Egremont 01252	Egremont	Berkshire
North Falmouth 02556	Falmouth	Barnstable
Northfield 01360	Northfield	Franklin
North Grafton 01536	Grafton	Worcester
North Hatfield 01066	Hatfield	Hampshire
North Marshfield 02059	Marshfield	Plymouth
North Oxford 01537	Oxford	Worcester
North Pembroke 02358	Pembroke	Plymouth
North Plymouth 02360	Plymouth	Plymouth
North Quincy 02171†	Quincy	Norfolk
North Reading 01864	North Reading	Middlesex
North Scituate 02060	Scituate	Plymouth
North Truro 02652	Truro	Barnstable
North Uxbridge 01538	Uxbridge	Worcester
North Waltham 02154†	Waltham	Middlesex
North Weymouth 02191†	Weymouth	Norfolk
Norton 02766	Norton	Bristol
Norwell 02061	Norwell	Plymouth
Norwood 02062	Norwood	Norfolk
Nutting Lake 01865	Billerica	Middlesex
Oak Bluffs 02557	Oak Bluffs	Dukes
Oakdale 01539	West Boylston	Worcester
Oakham 01068	Oakham	Worcester
Ocean Bluff 02065	Marshfield	Plymouth
Ocean Grove 02777	Swansea	Bristol
Onset 02558	Wareham	Plymouth
Orange 01364	Orange	Franklin

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Orleans 02653	Orleans	Barnstable
Osterville 02655	Barnstable	Barnstable
Otis 01253	Otis	Berkshire
Otis Air Force Base 02542	Bourne	Barnstable
Oxford 01540	Oxford	Worcester
Padanaram Village 02748	New Bedford	Bristol
Palmer 01069	Palmer	Hampden
Paxton 01612	Paxton	Worcester
Peabody 01960	Peabody	Essex
Pembroke 02359	Pembroke	Plymouth
Pepperell 01463	Pepperell	Middlesex
Petersham 01366	Petersham	Worcester
Pigeon Cove 01966	Rockport	Essex
Pinehurst 01866	Billerica	Middlesex
Pittsfield 01201	Pittsfield	Berkshire
Plainfield 01070	Plainfield	Hampshire
Plainville 02762	Plainville	Norfolk
Plymouth 02360	Plymouth	Plymouth
Plympton 02367	Plympton	Plymouth
Pocasset 02559	Bourne	Barnstable
Prides Crossing 01965	Beverly	Essex
Princeton 01541	Princeton	Worcester
Provincetown 02657	Provincetown	Barnstable
Prudential Center 02199†	Boston	Suffolk
Quincy 02169†	Quincy	Norfolk
Randolph 02368	Randolph	Norfolk
Raynham 02767	Raynham	Bristol
Raynham Center 02768	Raynham	Bristol
Reading 01867	Reading	Middlesex
Readville 02137†	Boston	Suffolk
Rehoboth 02769	Rehoboth	Bristol
Revere 02151†	Revere	Suffolk
Richmond 01254	Richmond	Berkshire
Riverdale 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Rochdale 01542	Leicester	Worcester
Rochester 02770	Rochester	Plymouth
Rockland 02370	Rockland	Plymouth
Rockport 01966	Rockport	Essex
Roslindale 02131†	Boston	Suffolk
Rowe 01367	Rowe	Franklin
Rowley 01969	Rowley	Essex

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Roxbury 02119†	Boston	Suffolk
Roxbury Crossing 02120†	Boston	Suffolk
Royalston 01368	Royalston	Worcester
Russell 01071	Russell	Hampden
Rutland 01543	Rutland	Worcester
Sagamore 02561	Bourne	Barnstable
Sagamore Beach 02562	Bourne	Barnstable
Salem 01970	Salem	Essex
Salem State College 01970	Salem	Essex
Salisbury 01950	Salisbury	Essex
Salisbury Beach 01950	Salisbury	Essex
Sandisfield 01255	Sandisfield	Berkshire
Sandwich 02563	Sandwich	Barnstable
Saugus 01906	Saugus	Essex
Savoy 01256	Savoy	Berkshire
Saxonville 01701	Framingham	Middlesex
Scituate 02066	Scituate	Plymouth
Seekonk 02771	Seekonk	Bristol
Segreganset 02773	Dighton	Bristol
Sharon 02067	Sharon	Norfolk
Shattuckville 01369	Colrain	Franklin
Shawsheen Village 01810	Andover	Essex
Sheffield 01257	Sheffield	Berkshire
Shelburne Falls 01370	Shelburne	Franklin
Sheldonville 02070	Wrentham	Norfolk
Sherborn 01770	Sherborn	Middlesex
Shirley 01464	Shirley	Middlesex
Shirley Center 01465	Shirley	Middlesex
Shrewsbury 01545	Shrewsbury	Worcester
Shutesbury 01072	Shutesbury	Franklin
Siasconset 02564	Nantucket	Nantucket
Silver Beach 02565	Falmouth	Barnstable
Snug Harbor 02332	Duxbury	Plymouth
Soldiers Field 02163†	Boston	Suffolk
Somerset 02726	Somerset	Bristol
Somerville 02143†	Somerville	Middlesex
South 02724	Fall River	Bristol
Southampton 01073	Southampton	Hampshire
South Ashburnham 01466	Ashburnham	Worcester
South Athol 01372	Athol	Worcester
South Attleboro 02703	Attleboro	Bristol
South Barre 01074	Barre	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
South Berlin 01549	Berlin	Worcester
Southboro 01772	Southborough	Worcester
South Boston 02127†	Boston	Suffolk
Southbridge 01550	Southbridge	Worcester
South Carver 02366	Carver	Plymouth
South Chatham 02659	Chatham	Barnstable
South Chelmsford 01824	Chelmsford	Middlesex
South Dartmouth 02748	Dartmouth	Bristol
South Deerfield 01373	Deerfield	Franklin
South Dennis 02660	Dennis	Barnstable
South Easton 02375	Easton	Bristol
South Egremont 01258	Egremont	Berkshire
Southfield 01259	New Marlborough	Berkshire
South Framingham 01701	Framingham	Middlesex
South Grafton 01560	Grafton	Worcester
South Hadley 01075	South Hadley	Hampshire
South Hadley Falls 01075	South Hadley	Hampshire
South Hamilton 01982	Hamilton	Essex
South Harwich 02661	Harwich	Barnstable
South Lancaster 01561	Lancaster	Worcester
South Lee 01260	Lee	Berkshire
South Lynnfield 01940	Lynnfield	Essex
South Natick 01760	Natick	Middlesex
South Orleans 02662	Orleans	Barnstable
South Postal Annex 02205†	Boston	Suffolk
South Royalston 01374	Royalston	Worcester
South Walpole 02071	Walpole	Norfolk
South Waltham 02154†	Waltham	Middlesex
South Wellfleet 02663	Wellfleet	Barnstable
South Westport 02790	Westport	Bristol
South Weymouth 02190†	Weymouth	Norfolk
Southwick 01077	Southwick	Hampden
South Yarmouth 02664	Yarmouth	Barnstable
Spencer 01562	Spencer	Worcester
Springfield	Springfield	Hampden
Squantum 02171†	Quincy	Norfolk
State House 02133†	Boston	Suffolk
Sterling 01564	Sterling	Worcester
Sterling Junction 01565	Sterling	Worcester
Still River 01467	Harvard	Worcester
Stockbridge 01262	Stockbridge	Berkshire
Stoneham 02180†	Stoneham	Middlesex
Stoughton 02072	Stoughton	Norfolk

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Stow 01775	Stow	Middlesex
Sturbridge 01566	Sturbridge	Worcester
Sudbury 01776	Sudbury	Middlesex
Sunderland 01375	Sunderland	Franklin
Swampscott 01907	Swampscott	Essex
Swansea 02777	Swansea	Bristol
Swifts Beach 02571	Wareham	Plymouth
Tapley Street Annex 01101	Springfield	Hampden
Taunton 02780	Taunton	Bristol
Teaticket 02536	Falmouth	Barnstable
Templeton 01468	Templeton	Worcester
Tewksbury 01876	Tewksbury	Middlesex
Thorndike 01079	Palmer	Hampden
Three Rivers 01080	Palmer	Hampden
Topsfield 01983	Topsfield	Essex
Townsend 01469	Townsend	Middlesex
Tremont 02116†	Boston	Suffolk
Truro 02666	Truro	Barnstable
Tufts University 02153†	Medford	Middlesex
Turners Falls 01376	Montague	Franklin
Turnpike 01545	Shrewsbury	Worcester
Twin City Plaza 01420	Fitchburg	Worcester
Twin Village 02703	Attleboro	Bristol
Tyngsboro 01879	Tyngsborough	Middlesex
Tyringham 01264	Tyringham	Berkshire
Uphams Corner 02125†	Boston	Suffolk
Upton 01568	Upton	Worcester
Uxbridge 01569	Uxbridge	Worcester
Veterans Administration Hospital 02130†	Boston	Suffolk
Village 02053	Medway	Norfolk
Village of Nagog Woods 01718	Acton	Middlesex
Vineyard Haven 02568	Tisbury	Dukes
Waban 02168†	Newton	Middlesex
Wakefield 01880	Wakefield	Middlesex
Wales 01081	Wales	Hampden
Walpole 02081	Walpole	Norfolk
Waltham 02154†	Waltham	Middlesex
Waquoit 02536	Falmouth	Barnstable
Ward Hill 01830	Haverhill	Essex
Ware 01082	Ware	Hampshire

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Wareham 02571	Wareham	Plymouth
Warren 01083	Warren	Worcester
Watertown 02172†	Watertown	Middlesex
Waverly 02179†	Belmont	Middlesex
Wayland 01778	Wayland	Middlesex
Webster 01570	Webster	Worcester
Webster Square 01603	Worcester	Worcester
Wellesley 02181†	Wellesley	Norfolk
Wellesley Hills 02181†	Wellesley	Norfolk
Wellfleet 02667	Wellfleet	Barnstable
Wendell 01379	Wendell	Franklin
Wendell Depot 01380	Wendell	Franklin
Wenham 01984	Wenham	Essex
West Acton 01720	Acton	Middlesex
West Barnstable 02668	Barnstable	Barnstable
Westborough 01581	Westborough	Worcester
West Boxford 01885	Boxford	Essex
West Boylston 01583	West Boylston	Worcester
West Bridgewater 02379	West Bridgewater	Plymouth
West Brookfield 01585	West Brookfield	Worcester
West Chatham 02669	Chatham	Barnstable
West Chesterfield 01084	Chesterfield	Hampshire
West Chop 02573	Vineyard Haven	Dukes
West Concord 01742	Concord	Middlesex
West Dennis 02670	Dennis	Barnstable
West Falmouth 02574	Falmouth	Barnstable
Westfield 01085	Westfield	Hampden
Westford 01886	Westford	Middlesex
West Groton 01472	Groton	Middlesex
West Hanover 02339	Hanover	Plymouth
West Harwich 02671	Harwich	Barnstable
West Hatfield 01088	Hatfield	Hampshire
West Hyannisport 02672	Barnstable	Barnstable
West Lynn 01905	Lynn	Essex
West Medford 02156†	Medford	Middlesex
West Millbury 01586	Millbury	Worcester
Westminster 01473	Westminster	Worcester
West Newbury 01985	West Newbury	Essex
West Newton 02165†	Newton	Middlesex
Weston 02193†	Weston	Middlesex
West Peabody 01960	Peabody	Essex
Westport 02790	Westport	Bristol
Westport Point 02791	Westport	Bristol

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
West Roxbury 02132†	Boston	Suffolk
West Side 01602	Worcester	Worcester
West Somerville 02144†	Somerville	Middlesex
West Springfield 01089	West Springfield	Hampden
West Stockbridge 01266	West Stockbridge	Berkshire
West Tisbury 02575	West Tisbury	Dukes
West Townsend 01474	Townsend	Middlesex
West Upton 01587	Upton	Worcester
West Wareham 02576	Wareham	Plymouth
West Warren 01092	Warren	Worcester
Westwood 02090	Westwood	Norfolk
West Yarmouth 02673	Yarmouth	Barnstable
Weymouth 02188†	Weymouth	Norfolk
Whately 01093	Whately	Franklin
Wheelwright 01094	Hardwick	Worcester
White Horse Beach 02381	Plymouth	Plymouth
Whitinsville 01588	Northbridge	Worcester
Whitman 02382	Whitman	Plymouth
Wilbraham 01095	Wilbraham	Hampden
Wilkinsonville 01590	Sutton	Worcester
Williamsburg 01096	Williamsburg	Hampshire
Williamstown 01267	Williamstown	Berkshire
Wilmington 01887	Wilmington	Middlesex
Winchendon 01475	Winchendon	Worcester
Winchendon Springs 01477	Winchendon	Worcester
Winchester 01890	Winchester	Middlesex
Windsor 01270	Windsor	Berkshire
Winter Hill 02145†	Somerville	Middlesex
Winthrop 02152†	Winthrop	Suffolk
Woburn 01801	Woburn	Middlesex
Wollaston 02170†	Quincy	Norfolk
Woods Hole 02543	Falmouth	Barnstable
Woodville 01784	Hopkinton	Middlesex
Worcester	Worcester	Worcester
Woronoco 01097	Russell	Hampden
Worthington 01098	Worthington	Hampshire
Wrentham 02093	Wrentham	Norfolk
Yarmouth Port 02675	Yarmouth	Barnstable

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties or districts, as follows: —

Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk and two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners. — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Family Court.* — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county). — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158 (as amended by chapter 31 of the Acts of 1939), *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1940 and every fourth year thereafter; and *one County Commissioner,* — 1942 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff.* — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see). — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.
Shire Town, Barnstable.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Frederic P. Claussen, Cotuit.
Assistant Registers:
Robert D. Farrell, Barnstable.
Mildred A. Benjamin, West Brewster.

Sheriff — John J. Bowes, Barnstable.

Clerk of Courts — Barbara Holmes Neil, Barnstable.
Assistant Clerks:
Hazel Ellis Millar, South Yarmouth.
Evelyn T. Arnold, West Yarmouth.

County Treasurer — Mary J. LeClair, Mashpee.

Register of Deeds — Stephen Weekes, Harwichport.
Assistant Register — Doris Deay, South Yarmouth.

County Commissioners —
Edward A. Crowell, South Dennis . . . Term expires January, 1987.
John W. Doane, Chatham . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Nathan S. Ellis, III, Falmouth . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.
Shire Town, Pittsfield.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Guy A. Pellegrinelli, Jr., Pittsfield.
Assistant Register — vacant.
2nd Assistant Register — James P. Mazzeo, Pittsfield.

Sheriff — Carmen C. Massimiano, Pittsfield.

Clerk of Courts — Deborah S. Capeless, Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk — vacant.

County Treasurer — Peter G. Arlos, Pittsfield.

Register of Deeds —
Middle District, Mary K. O'Brien, Pittsfield.
Northern District, Edward W. Buckley, Jr., North Adams.
Southern District, Catherine B. Comerford, Great Barrington.
Assistant Registers:
Middle District, Martha J. Huggins, Pittsfield.
Northern District, Mary J. Curtin, Adams.

County Commissioners —
John J. Pignatelli, Lenox . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Peter F. Menard, Windsor . . . . . Term expires January, 1987.
John W. Bartels, Dalton . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.

BRISTOL COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.
Shire Towns, Taunton and New Bedford.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Robert E. Peck, Dartmouth.
Assistant Registers:
Alvin J. Brody, New Bedford.
Margaret Atwood, Dighton.
Donna Vaughn, Taunton.

Sheriff — David R. Nelson, New Bedford

Clerk of Courts — William P. Grant, Fall River.
First Assistant Clerk — Robert J. Martin, Taunton.
Assistant Clerks:
Marcel W. Gautreau, Dartmouth.
Peter R. Andrade, Taunton.
Philip F. Leddy, Taunton.
David J. Cassidy, Fall River.
John T. Colton, Taunton.
Marc J. Santos, New Bedford.

County Treasurer — Frank Vieira, New Bedford.

Register of Deeds —
Northern District, Joseph L. Amaral, Taunton.
Southern District, John Gomes, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Joseph E. Hanify, Jr., Fall River.

Assistant Registers:
Southern District, Natalio Gomes, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Armel L. Audet, Fall River.

County Commissioners —
Patrick H. Harrington, Somerset . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Sylvester Sylvia, New Bedford . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
M. Earle Gaudette, Fall River . . . . . Term expires January, 1987.

DUKES COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.
Shire Town, Edgartown

Register of Probate and Family Court — Emily H. Rose, Tisbury.
Assistant Register — Elizabeth J. Herrmann, Edgartown.

Sheriff — Christopher S. Look, Jr., Edgartown.

Clerk of Courts — Joseph E. Sollitto, Jr., Oak Bluffs.
Assistant Clerk — Paula L. Berube-Devaney, Edgartown.

County Treasurer — Margaret S. O'Neil, Edgartown.

Register of Deeds — Beverly W. King, West Tisbury.
Assistant Register — Cheryl B. George, Tisbury.

County Commissioners —
Robert T. Morgan, Sr., Edgartown . . . Term expires January, 1987.
John S. Alley, West Tisbury . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
James H. Lobdell, Tisbury . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.

ESSEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.
Shire Towns, Salem, Lawrence and Newburyport.

Register of Probate and Family Court — John F. Burke, Lawrence.
Assistant Register — Mary McCauley Manzi, Amesbury.
Second Assistant Register — Philip F. Kiley, Peabody.
Third Assistant Register — Donald F. Smith, North Andover.
Fourth Assistant Register — Mary Defrancisco, Methuen.

Sheriff — Charles H. Reardon, Salem.

Clerk of Courts — James Dennis Leary, Peabody.
First Assistant Clerk — Robert P. Panneton, Danvers.
Criminal Clerk — Robert P. Murphy, Peabody.
Equity Clerk — Donald E. Nutting, Swampscott.
Assistant Clerks:
Edward D. Sullivan, Andover.
Arthur V. Kelleher, Jr., Peabody.
Jane S. Sarnowska, Salem.
John P. Greenler, Groveland.
John Raftery, Lynn.
Elaine J. Nally, Peabody.

County Treasurer — Katherine O'Leary, Salem.

Register of Deeds —
Northern District, Thomas J. Burke, Lawrence.
Southern District, John L. O'Brien, Jr., Lynn.

Assistant Register, Southern District — Michael T. Miles, Lynn.
Second Assistant Register, Southern District — John Corning, Peabody.

Assistant Register, Northern District — David J. Burke, Methuen.

County Commissioners —
Edward H. Cahill, Lynn . . . . . Term expires January, 1987.
Katherine M. Donovan, Lawrence . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Everett C. Hudson, Ipswich . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Incorporated 1811.
Shire Town, Greenfield.

Register of Probate and Family Court — John A. Barrett, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Stephen M. Rainaud, South Hadley.

Sheriff — Donald J. McQuade, Greenfield.

Clerk of Courts — Helen L. Pekenia, Greenfield.
Assistant Clerk — Barbara J. Collins, Deerfield.

County Treasurer — Jean M. Smith, Erving.

Register of Deeds — Walter T. Kostanski, Jr., Turners Falls.
Assistant Register — Susan Wolfram, Greenfield.

County Commissioners —
Everett B. Hatch, Greenfield . . . . . Term expires January, 1987.
Margaret H. Herlihy, Deerfield . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Francis R. Pleasant, Turners Falls . . . Term expires January, 1989.

HAMPDEN COUNTY — Incorporated 1812.
Shire Town, Springfield.

Register of Probate and Family Court — John P. O'Brien, Springfield.
Assistant Registers:
George J. Fortini, West Springfield.
Jennie Maslauskas, Westfield.
Charles T. Eliopoulos, Springfield.

Sheriff — Michael J. Ashe, Jr., Springfield.

Clerk of Courts — William J. Martin, Jr., Springfield.
Assistant Clerks:
Edward J. McKay, Russell.
Kathleen M. McGreal, Springfield.
Marie G. Mazza, Springfield.
Joseph P. Zajac, Holyoke.
Leo F. Hickson, Holyoke.
Elizabeth R. Jangrow, Springfield.

County Treasurer — Rose Marie Coughlin, Springfield.

Register of Deeds — Donald E. Ashe, Springfield.
Assistant Registers:
Mary M. Hayes, East Longmeadow.
Teresa M. O'Neill, Springfield.

County Commissioners —
Leonard J. Collamore, Springfield . . . Term expires January, 1987.
Thomas J. O'Connor, Jr., Wilbraham . . Term expires January, 1989.
Richard S. Thomas, West Springfield . . Term expires, January, 1989.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1662.
Shire Town, Northampton.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Robert F. Czelusniak, Northampton.
First Assistant Register — John H. Cross, Northampton.
Second Assistant Register — Kathleen T. Dean, Easthampton.

Sheriff — Robert J. Garvey, Amherst.

Clerk of Courts — Norma J. Thibodo, Northampton.
Assistant Clerk — Harry Jekanowski, Jr., Hadley.

County Treasurer — William F. O'Connor, Northampton.

Register of Deeds — Stanley J. Kozera, Hadley.

County Commissioners —
Patrick M. Goggins, Northampton . . Term expires January, 1987.
Paul R. Dineen South Hadley . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Pat Lewis Sackrey, Westhampton . . . Term expires January, 1989.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.
Shire Towns, Cambridge (East) and Lowell.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Paul J. Cavanaugh, Wakefield.
Assistant Registers:
Marie A. Gardin, Everett.
Irene M. Thomas, Everett.
James J. Hurley, North Reading.

Sheriff — John P. McGonigle, Wakefield.

Clerk of Courts — Edward J. Sullivan, Cambridge.
First Assistant Clerk — William P. Johnston, Medford.
Second Assistant Clerk — James J. Lynch III, Medford.
Assistant Clerks:
Robert F. Trant, Somerville.
Walter J. Sullivan, Cambridge.
John C. Weilandt, Belmont.
Joseph A. Pavo, Cambridge.
County Treasurer — William J. Gustus, Wilmington.

Register of Deeds —
Northern District — Edward J. Early, Lowell.
Southern District — John F. Zamparelli, Medford.
Assistant Registers:
Edward J. Kelleher, Somerville.
Michael J. Ring, Burlington.
John T. McDermott, Lowell.

County Commissioners —
Michael E. McLaughlin, Billerica . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Thomas J. Larkin, Bedford . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Bill Schmidt, Newton . . . . . Term expires January, 1987.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1671.
Shire Town, Nantucket.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Phyllis J. Visco, Nantucket.
Deputy Assistant Register — Sylvia Howard, Nantucket.

Sheriff — Louis R. Ayotte, Nantucket.

Clerk of Courts — Patricia R. Church, Nantucket.

County Treasurer — Joan M. Coffin, Nantucket.

Register of Deeds — Margaret Pignato, Nantucket.
Assistant Register — Sandra Chadwick, Nantucket.

NOTE — The Selectmen of the Town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners.

NORFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1793.
Shire Town, Dedham.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Thomas Patrick Hughes, Quincy.
First Assistant — Lisa A. Roberts, Stoughton.
Assistant Registers:
Judith A. Murray, Dedham.
John B. Jenney, Wayland.
John B. Smoot, Hingham.
Helene C. Pike, Walpole.
Paul J. Sweeney, Boston.

Sheriff — Clifford H. Marshall, Quincy.

Clerk of Courts — Nicholas Barbadoro, Quincy.
First Assistant Clerk — Terry Flukes, Milton.
Assistant Clerk for Criminal Courts — Frank R. Davis, Brockton.
Assistant Clerks:
Robert Moscow, Canton.
Edward W. Sheehan, Avon.
Janice C. Uguccione, Boston.
Michael T. Hulak, Hanson.
Mary K. Hickey, Norwood.
David P. Mahoney, Braintree.

County Treasurer — James M. Collins, Milton.

Register of Deeds — Barry T. Hannon, Braintree.
Assistant Registers:
John S. Sullivan, Dedham.
John R. Curran, Quincy.

County Commissioners —
David C. Ahearn, Norwood . . . . . Term expires January, 1987.
James J. Collins, Milton . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
George B. McDonald, Quincy . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.
Shire Town, Plymouth.

Register of Probate and Family Court — John J. Daley, Bridgewater.
Assistant Registers:
Anna I. Avery, Kingston.
Dorothy A. Savoy, Plymouth.
Benjamin F. Harley, Brockton.
Susan Anderson, Plymouth.

Sheriff — Peter Y. Flynn, Bridgewater.

Clerk of Courts — Francis R. Powers, Scituate.
First Assistant Equity Clerk — Gregory R. Baler, Plymouth.
Second Assistant Criminal Clerk — Lawrence F. McGuire, Buzzards Bay.
Third Assistant — David Leavitt, Brockton.
Fourth Assistant — P. Mary Farina, Plymouth.
Fifth Assistant — Clare P. Sheehan, Scituate.
Sixth Assistant — Joseph M. Walsh, Boston.
Seventh Assistant — Michael G. Pano, Braintree.

County Treasurer — John F. McLellan, Abington.

Register of Deeds — John D. Riordan, Abington.
Assistant Register — Richard C. Seibert, Scituate.

County Commissioners —
David E. Crosby, Brockton . . . . . Term expires January, 1987.
Joseph W. McCarthy, Whitman . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Matthew C. Striggles, Bridgewater . . . Term expires January, 1989.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.
Shire Town, Boston.

Register of Probate and Family Court — James Michael Connolly, Boston.
Assistant Registers:
Nancy Gould, Brookline.
Thomas N. Foley, Boston.
John C. Harney, Canton.
Diane J. Capozzoli, Boston.
Dorothy M. Conroy, Boston.
John J. Scully, Jr., Boston.

Sheriff — Dennis Kearney, Boston.
*Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court*** — John E. Powers, Boston.
*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court*** — Susan Mellen, Boston.
Second Assistant Clerk — Joseph A. Ligotti, Winthrop.
Third Assistant Clerk — Paul J. Swartz, Walpole.

Clerk of Court for the Superior Court Department of the Trial Court for Civil Business —
Michael Joseph Donovan, Boston.
First Assistant Clerk — Christine M. MacKay, Boston.
First Assistant Clerk for Equitable Remedies — John J. Lynch, Boston.
Second Assistant Clerk — Robert A. Tomasone, Lynnfield.

Assistant Clerks:
Walter V. Brennan, Scituate.
John Peter Connolly, Milton.
Albert L. Crimmins, Quincy.
Daniel L. Dailey, Braintree.
Steven W. Donovan, Medford.
Francis T. Foley, Braintree.
Helen M. Foley, Quincy.
Vera L. Gavin, Boston.
James P. Kelly, Boston.
John F. Leary, Boston.
Kevin G. Murphy, Chelsea.
James J. O'Reilly, Cohasset.
Michael J. Sclafani, Boston.
Jane F. Mahon, Milton.
Anne K. Flaherty, Boston.
John F. McNulty, Boston.
Joseph P. Keohan, Milton.
John F. Reveliotis, Boston.

Magistrate — Clerk of Court for the Superior Court Department of the Trial Court for
Criminal Business — Daniel F. Pokaski, Boston.
First Assistant Clerk — Mary C. Phelan, Winthrop.
Second Assistant Clerk — Robert J. Shone, East Boston.
Assistant Trial Magistrate — Gary D. Wilson, Norwood.
Assistant Clerks:
Frank R. Barbour, Stoughton.
Leo P. Foley, Roslindale.
Thomas M. Ford, Buzzards Bay.
Benjamin F. Forde, Jr., Scituate.
John M. Galvin, Canton.
Dennis P. Glynn, Jr., Walpole.
Ernest J. Handy, West Roxbury.
Richard A. Hannaway, Stoughton.
A. Daniel Keohan, Jr., Hyde Park.
Patrick J. Lee, North Wilmington.
Irwin R. Macey, Lexington.
Paul D. Nagle, Braintree.
Diana M. Prift, Jamaica Plain.
Joseph M. Rubino, Braintree.
John H. Voke, Chelsea.
William K. Walsh, Quincy.
Joseph M. Young, Weymouth.

County Treasurer§ — George A. Russell, Jr., Boston.

Register of Deeds — Paul R. Tierney, Boston.
Assistant Register — George E. Murphy, Winchester.
Second Assistant Register — John W. Barry, Boston.
Third Assistant Register — Henry H. Silverman, Brookline.
Fourth Assistant Register — Frank J. Sidoti, Milton.

** For the County.
§ Treasurer of the city of Boston.

NOTE: — The Mayor and City Council of Boston, the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea and the City Council of Revere, in their respective cities and the Selectmen of Winthrop, in said town, have most of the powers and duties of County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1731.
Shire Towns, Worcester and Fitchburg.

Register of Probate and Family Court — Leonard P. Flynn, Shrewsbury.
First Assistant — Robert E. Hanlon, Auburn.
Assistant Registers:
Corrine M. Lamoureux, Worcester.
Maureen A. Metterville, Holden.
Helen L. Rydzel, Worcester.
Theresa Butkiewicz, Worcester.

Sheriff — Theodore M. Herman, Worcester.

Clerk of Courts — Philip J. Philbin, Clinton.
Assistants:
Arthur H. Sheedy, Worcester.
John F. O'Connor, Worcester.
Loring P. Lamoureux, Worcester.
Frank C. Altomare, Worcester.
Thomas F. Gallen, Worcester.
Philip T. Breen, Sutton.
Angela R. Marzillo, Worcester.
William A. Pepka, Sr., Sutton.
Gerald W. Sullivan, Worcester.
Leonard F. Tomaiolo, Boylston.
Daniel J. Harrington, Jr., Worcester.
Kevin M. Golden, Worcester.

County Treasurer — Michael J. Donoghue, Worcester.

Register of Deeds —
Northern District, Bernard T. Moynihan, Fitchburg
Worcester District, Anthony J. Vigliotti, Worcester.
Assistant Register, Northern District — Walter F. Roche, Fitchburg.
Assistant Register, Worcester District — John J. Mitchell, Clinton.

County Commissioners —
Paul X. Tivnan, Paxton . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.
Francis J. Holloway, Shrewsbury . . . Term expires January, 1987.
John R. Sharry, Worcester . . . . . Term expires January, 1989.

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[*Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930, 400, § 5), elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.*]

George B. McDonald, Norfolk County; Thomas J. O'Connor, Jr., Hampden County; Thomas J. Larkin, Middlesex County.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS

[See Chapter 38 of the General Laws.]

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

BRIAN D. BLACKBOURNE, M.D., Room 2131, One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108.

DISTRICT. BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Arthur Bickford, East Dennis. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Robert J. Orme, Cotuit. *Associates,* Edwin P. Tripp, Jr., Falmouth; *(Vacancy).*
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Sidney B. Callis, Wellfleet. *Associate, (Vacancy); Associate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — Benjamin Glick, Williamstown, *Associate, (Vacancy).*
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Jeffrey Ross, Pittsfield. *Associate,* John M. Valigorsky, Pittsfield.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — Donald E. Campbell. *Associate,* Robert K. Brown, Pittsfield
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — Richard F. Clarke, Great Barrington. *Assocate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. BRISTOL COUNTY.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Ahmad Farhoody, Attleboro. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — William H. Bennett, Taunton. *Associate,* Theodore R. Thayer, Taunton.
3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — Paul R. DeVillers, Fall River. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — John B. O'Toole, New Bedford. *Associate,* James F. Tierney, New Bedford.

DISTRICT. DUKES COUNTY.

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Robert W. Nevin, Edgartown. *Associate,* Dean Lunsted, Oak Bluffs.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Michael E. Jacobs, Tisbury. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — *(Vacancy). Associate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. ESSEX COUNTY.

1 — Gloucester and Rockport. — John S. Dale, Gloucester. *Associates,* Sydney M. Wedmore, Gloucester; Philip B. Fisher, Essex.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — William C. Wigglesworth, Ipswich. *Associate,* Joseph A. King, Gloucester.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — James F. Whitten, Amesbury. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — Henry B. Leonardi, Haverhill. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — E. Mei Shen, Lynn. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Paul Raslavicus, Lynn. *Associate,* Khalid M. Butt, Lynn.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Russell J. Rowell, Beverly. *Associate,* Stephen D. Wolanske, Beverly.
8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — *(Vacancy). Associate,* Thomas LaPine, Peabody.
9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Albert W. Shub, Lynn. *Associate,* Edward T. Rafferty, Lynn.
10. — Salem and Marblehead. — *(Vacancy). Associate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Charles E. Pierson, Orange. *Associate, (Vacancy).*

Eastern — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Albert B. Giknis, Turner Falls. *Associate, (Vacancy).*

Western — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — *(Vacancy). Associate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. HAMPDEN COUNTY.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Kay Kullikki Steen, Southbridge (days). Loren Mednick, Springfield (other times). *Associate,* Paul M. Bothner, Westfield.
2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — Loren Mednick, Springfield. *Associate,* Eugene W. Beauchamp, Jr., Springfield.
3. — Holyoke. — William J. Dean, Jr., Holyoke. *Associate,* George E. Reynolds, Westfield.
4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Richard K. Douglas, Westfield. *Associate,* Joseph T Bagamary, Westfield.
5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Edward I. Kraus, Chicopee. *Associate,* Bruce Roy Dziura, Ludlow.

DISTRICT. HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Donald B. Rogers, Northampton. *Associate,* Donald Abel, Northampton.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — Henry E. Donais, Easthampton. *Associate,* Mitchell J. Tenerowicz, Easthampton.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley. — *(Vacancy). Associate, (Vacancy).*
4. — Belchertown and Ware. — Kay Kullikki Steen, Southbridge (days), Marc Goldstein, Worcester (nights). *Associate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1 — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — C. George Hori, Cambridge. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — Jose Sanchez, Everett. *Associate,* Robert F. Mobbs, Wilmington.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — John J. McNulty, Melrose. *Associate,* Constantine A. Pappas, Medford.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — William M. Soybel, Lexington. *Associate,* Jacob Peretshan, Lexington.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — John Karbowniczak, Jr., Lowell. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Leroy Price Houck, Concord. *Associate, (Vacancy).*

7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — Nathaniel P. Brackett, Jr., Waltham. *Associate,* Sami Daoud, Waltham.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — Luke G. Tedeschi, Jr., Framingham. *Associate,* Benjamin Matzilevich, Natick.
9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — Robert N. Rittenhouse, Hudson. *Associate,* Raymond E. Cannon, Marlborough.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Lawrence A. Churchville, Townsend. *Associate,* Lawrence Churchville, III.

DISTRICT. NANTUCKET COUNTY.

1. — David B. Voorhees, Nantucket. *Associate,* Ronald N. Rosen, Nantucket, *(Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. NORFOLK COUNTY.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Foxborough. — Paul H. Gates, Dedham. *Associate,* John Krolikowski, Wellesley.
2. — Cohasset. — Roger A. Pompeo, Cohasset. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — William Paul Ridder, Quincy. *Associate,* Peter J. Leahy, Boston.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. — Archie G. Keigan, E. Braintree. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — *(Vacancy). Associate, (Vacancy).*
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Wallace Lane Chan, Norfolk. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
7. — Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — Jacob Zalvan, Millis. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
8. — Brookline. — Mark E. Weinstein, Brookline. *Associate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Howard F. Carpenter, Jr., Brockton. *Associate,* Terence J. O'Toole, Brockton.
2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — John C. Angley, Pembroke. *Associate,* Tod F. Forman, Pembroke.
3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — John C. Angley, Pembroke (days). James I. Peters, Duxbory (other times). *Associate,* James I. Peters, Jr., Duxbury.

4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — John B. Howard, Marion. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — Clifford L. Ward, Jr., Scituate. *Associate, (Vacancy).*

DISTRICT. SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — Douglas Dixon, Boston. *Associate, Leonard Atkins, Boston. Associate,* Ronald Suarez, Boston.

DISTRICT. WORCESTER COUNTY.

1. — Athol, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — *(Vacancy). Associate (Vacancy).*
2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — *(Vacancy). Associate, (Vacancy).*
3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — Paul Hart, Sterling. *Associate,* William S. Friedman, Westminster.
4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — Theodore J. Raia, Jr., Harvard. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — Timothy P. Stone, Southborough. *Associate,* Alfonso C. Salido, Milford.
6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — Nicholas J. Capece, Milford. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge, Uxbridge and Whitinsville. —Nicholas J. Capece, Milford. *Associate, (Vacancy).*
8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. —Philip B. Burke, Worcester. *Associate,* Kullikki Kay Steen, Southbridge.
9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Richard L. Fowler. *Associate,* Marc Goldstein, West Brookfield.
10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — *(Vacancy). Associate, (Vacancy).*
11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — Jerome L. Fielding, Worcester. *Associate,* James Allen Gilbert, Sutton.

THE JUDICIARY AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton,	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington,	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop,	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley,	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson,	1769.	Resigned	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth,	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards,	1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke,	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley,	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin,	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne,	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett,	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin,	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.	(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas,	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley,	1751.	(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy,	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing,	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall,	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves,	1738.	Resigned.	1747.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated. See "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts," by Emory Washburn, 1840, p. 241.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1739.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.	(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution. The latter was established July 3, 1782.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field,	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		1935.

* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,	1938.		1938.
1938.	Fred Tarbell Field,	1947.	Resigned.	1950.
1947.	Stanley Elroy Qua,	1956.	Resigned.	1965.
1956.	Raymond Sanger Wilkins,	1970.	Resigned.	1971.
1970.	G. Joseph Tauro,	1976.	App'd to U.S. Dist. Ct.	
1976.	Edward F. Hennessey.			

JUSTICES.

1775.	William Cushing,	1789.	(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.	(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed,	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster,	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan,	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall,	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner,	1797.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana,	1806.	(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine,	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing,	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes,	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury,	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong,	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher,	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick,	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker,	1830.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson,	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey,	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam,	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde,	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln,	1825.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton,	1840.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard,	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf,	1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher,	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

APPOINTED		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1852.	Caleb Cushing,	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas,	1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick,	1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.	(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr.,	1882.	(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt,	1866.	Resigned.	1881.
1866.	Dwight Foster,	1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells,	1875.		1875.
1868.	James Denison Colt,	1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames,	1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm. Crowninshield Endicott,	1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field.	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1890)	1899.
1881.	Charles Devens,*	1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen,	1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen,	1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn,	1885.		1885.
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,	1902.	(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	1935.
1885.	William Sewall Gardner,	1887.	Resigned.	1888.
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton,	1913.	Resigned.	1923.
1891.	John Lathrop,	1906.	Resigned.	1910.
1891.	James Madison Barker,	1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1914.	Resigned.	1922.
1899.	William Caleb Loring,	1919.	Resigned.	1930.
1902.	Henry King Braley,	1929.		1929.
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1915.	Resigned.	1925.
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,	1938.	(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	1938.
1911.	Charles Ambrose DeCourey,	1924.		1924.
1913.	John Crawford Crosby,	1937.		1943.
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce,	1937.		1938.
1915.	James Bernard Carroll,	1932.		1932.
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1923.		1923.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1923.	William Cushing Wait,	1934.		1935.
1924.	George Augustus Sanderson,	1932.		1932.
1929.	Fred Tarbell Field, ...	1947.	(Appointed C. J., 1938.)	1950.
1932.	Charles Henry Donahue,	1944.	Resigned.	1952.
1932.	Henry Tilton Lummus,	1955.	Resigned.	1960.
1934.	Stanley Elroy Qua, ...	1956.	(Appointed C. J., 1947.)	1965.
1937.	Arthur Walter Dolan, . . .	1949.	Resigned.	1949.
1937.	Louis Sherburne Cox, . . .	1944.	Retired.	1961.
1938.	James Joseph Ronan, . . .	1959.	Retired.	1960.
1944.	Raymond Sanger Wilkins,	1970.	(Appointed C. J., 1956.)	1971.
1944.	John Varnum Spalding,	1971.	Retired.	1978.
1947.	Harold Putnam Williams,	1962.	Resigned.	1965.
1949.	Edward A. Counihan, Jr.,	1960.	Retired.	1961.
1955.	Arthur E. Whittemore,	1969.		1969.
1956.	R. Ammi Cutter, ...	1972.	Retired.	
1960.	Paul G. Kirk, ...	1971.	Retired.	1981.
1961.	Jacob J. Spiegel, ...	1972.		
1962.	Paul Cashman Reardon,	1977.	Retired.	
1969.	Francis J. Quirico, ...	1981.	Retired.	
1971.	Robert Braucher, ...	1981.		1981.
1971.	Edward F. Hennessey.		(Appointed C. J., 1976.)	
1972.	Benjamin Kaplan, ...	1981.	Retired.	
1972.	Herbert P. Wilkins.			
1976.	Paul J. Liacos.			
1977.	Ruth I. Abrams.			
1981.	Joseph R. Nolan.			
1981.	Neil L. Lynch.			
1981.	Francis P. O'Connor.			

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1820.	Artemas Ward, . .	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
1839.	John Mason Williams,	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
1844.	Daniel Wells, . .	1854.		1854.
1854.	Edward Mellen, . .	1859.		1875.

JUSTICES.

1820.	Solomon Strong, . .	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
1820.	John Mason Williams,	1844.	(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820.	Samuel Howe, . .	1828.		1828.
1828.	David Cummins, . .	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
1839.	Charles Henry Warren,	1844.	Resigned.	1874.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1842.	Charles Allen,	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
1843.	Pliny Merrick,	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward,	1848.		1848.
1844.	Emory Washburn,	1847.	Resigned.	1877.
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing,	1848.	Resigned.	1856.
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853.
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847.	Edward Mellen,	1859.	(App'd C. J., 1854.)	1875.
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington,	1856.		1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson,	1849.	Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick,	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop,	1859.		1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs,	1859.		1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger,	1859.		1890.
1855.	Henry Morris,	1859.		1888.
1856.	David Aiken,	1859.		1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson,	1857.	1858.
1858.	Charles Allen,*	1859.	1869.

JUSTICES.

1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbot,	1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash,	1859.	1894.
1858.	Marcus Morton,†	1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Charles Allen,	1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason,	1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	Resigned.	1927.
1922.	Walter Perley Hall,	1937.	Resigned.	1942.
1937.	John Patrick Higgins,	1955.		1955.

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

† In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1955.	Paul Cashman Reardon,	1962. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1962.	G. Joseph Tauro, ...	1970. App'd C. J., Sup. Jud. C't.	
1970.	Walter H. McLaughlin,§	1977. Retired.	
1977.	Robert M. Bonin, ...	1978. Resigned.	
1978.	James P. Lynch, Jr., ...	1983.*	
1983.	Thomas R. Morse, Jr.		

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1859.	Julius Rockwell, . .	1886. Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord, .	1875. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton, . .	1869. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames, . . .	1869. (Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson, . .	1882.	1882.
1859.	Henry Vose, . . .	1869.	1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell, . .	1867. Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam, .	1882.	1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	1890. (Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed, .	1871. Resigned.	1873.
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr., .	1873. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder,	1872. Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey,	1881. Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman,	1891.	1891.
1871.	John William Bacon, .	1888.	1888.
1871.	William Allen, . .	1881. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich, .	1895.	1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn, . .	1882. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner,	1885. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	1891.	1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1887. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett, . .	1900. Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason, . .	1905. (Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker,	1891. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.	1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1898. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey, . .	1900.	1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman, .	1911. Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop, . .	1891. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar,	1898. Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop,	1909.	1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond,	1911.	1911.

§ In 1970 Chief Justice Walter H. McLaughlin was compelled to resign once he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70.

* Under the provision of Chapter 478 of the Acts of 1978 (Judicial Reform Act) the term of office for the Chief Justice of the Superior Court is five years. After a term has been completed, the former chief justice reverts back to being an associate justice of the Superior Court.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1891.	Henry King Braley,	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891.	John Hopkins,	1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard,	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	1931.
1892.	John William Corcoran,	1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson,	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley,	1900.	Resigned.	1931.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill,	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy,	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell,	1898.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	1931.
1898.	Charles Upham Bell,	1917.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900.	Frederick Lawton,	1926.	Resigned.	1941.
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce,	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1938.
1900.	Jabez Fox,	1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris,	1911.	Resigned.	1926.
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes,	1907.		1907.
1902.	William Cushing Wait,	1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1935.
1902.	William Schofield,	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White,	1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby,	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1943.
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty,	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana,	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.	John Freeman Brown,	1924.		1924.
1907.	Henry Amasa King,	1923.	Resigned.	1932.
1907.	George Augustus Sanderson,	1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond,	1929.		1929.
1909.	Marcus Morton,	1939.		1939.
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn,	1929.		1929.
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin,	1931.		1931.
1911.	Walter Perley Hall,	1937.	(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	1942.
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque,	1928.		1928.
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan,	1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating,	1935.		1935.
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt,	1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	1948.
1911.	Richard William Irwin,	1929.	Resigned.	1932.
1914.	William Hamilton,	1918.		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan,	1929.		1929.
1914.	James Bernard Carroll,	1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1915.	James Henry Sisk,	1937.	Resigned.	1938.

APPOINTED		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell,	1931.		1931.
1917.	Webster Thayer,	1933.		1933.
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.		1918.
1917.	Franklin Tweed Hammond,	1940.	Resigned.	1959.
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown,	1946.		1946.
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox,	1937.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1961.
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw,	1921.	Resigned.	1943.
1920.	Fred'k Woodbury Fosdick,	1943.		1943.
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop,	1934.		1934.
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn,	1928.		1928.
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus,	1932.		1960.
1921.	William Adams Burns,	1949.	Resigned.	1951.
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua,	1934.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1965.
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed,	1936.		1936.
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod,	1935.		1935.
1922.	Joseph Walsh,	1946.		1946.
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting,	1937.		1937.
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst,	1955.		1955.
1923.	Fred'c Brendlesome Greenhalge,	1945.	Resigned.	1954.
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue,	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1957.
1924.	David Abraham Lourie,	1930.		1930.
1925.	Franklin Freeman,	1926.		1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray,	1939.		1939.
1926.	David Francis Dillon,	1948.		1948.
1926.	Harold Putnam Williams,	1947.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1965.
1928.	Walter Leo Collins,	1959.	Resigned.	1975.
1928.	Daniel Theodore O'Connell,	1958.	Resigned.	1958.
1929.	Thomas Jasper Hammond,	1946.		1946.
1929.	John Mellen Gibbs,	1937.		1937.
1929.	Raoul Henri Beaudreau,	1956.	Resigned.	1956.
1929.	Edward Francis Hanify,	1954.		1954.
1930.	Abraham Edward Pinanski,	1949.		1949.
1931.	James Corcoran Donnelly,	1952.		1952.
1931.	John Joseph Burns,	1934.	Resigned.	1957.
1932.	Frank Joseph Donahue,	1973.	Retired.	1979.
1932.	Lewis Goldberg,	1973.	Retired.	1974.
1933.	John Edward Swift,	1967.		1967.
1934.	Vincent Brogna,	1960.		1960.
1934.	George Francis Leary,	1954.		1954.
1935.	Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan,	1942.		1942.
1935.	Thomas Henry Dowd,	1958.	Resigned.	1958.
1935.	Joshua Arthur Baker,	1951.		1951.
1937.	Joseph Leo Hurley,	1956.		1956.
1937.	Francis Joseph Good,	1958.		1958.
1937.	Jesse Whitman Morton,	1962.		1962.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED
1937.	William Clement Giles,	1956.	Retired.	1959.
1937.	Paul Grattan Kirk,	1960.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1982.
1939.	Allan Gordon Buttrick,	1951.	Retired.	1954.
1939.	Felix Forte,	1973.	Retired.	1975.
1940.	Joseph Everett Warner,	1958.		1958.
1942.	John Varnum Spalding,	1944.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1981.
1943.	Charles Codman Cabot,	1947.	Resigned.	1976.
1944.	John Vincent Sullivan,	1962.		1962.
1945.	Richard M. Walsh,	1946.	Retired.	1952.
1946.	Eugene A. Hudson,	1972.		1972.
1946.	Edward J. Voke,	1965.		1965.
1946.	Frank J. Murray,	1967.	App'd U.S. Dist. C't.	
1946.	Daniel D. O'Brien,	1963.		1963.
1947.	Horace Tracy Cahill,	1973.	Retired.	1976.
1947.	Frank Edward Smith,	1973.	Retired.	1978.
1948.	Charles Fairhurst,	1973.	Retired.	1975.
1949.	Charles A. Rome,	1959.		1959.
1949.	David G. Nagle,	1960.		1960.
1951.	John Henry Meagher,	1978.	Retired.	
1952.	Wilfred J. Paquet,	1973.	Retired.	
1952.	Edward A. Pecce,	1970.	Retired.	1973.
1954.	Edmund R. Dewing,	1965.	Retired.	1981.
1954.	Reuben L. Lurie,	1973.	Retired.	
1956.	Donald M. Macaulay,	1971.	Retired.	1980.
1956.	George E. Thompson,	1973.		1973.
1956.	Francis J. Quirico,	1969.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1956.	Charles S. Bolster,	1966.	Retired.	
1958.	John M. Noonan,	1971.	Retired.	1975.
1958.	Frank W. Tomasello,	1973.	Retired.	
1958.	Edward O. Gourdin,	1966.		1966.
1958.	August C. Taveira,	1983.	Retired.	
1958.	John W. Coddaire, Jr.,	1975.	Retired.	
1958.	Stanley W. Wisnioski,	1961.		1961.
1958.	James L. Vallely,	1983.	Retired.	
1958.	Edward J. DeSaulnier, Jr.,	1972.	Resigned.	
1958.	Robert Sullivan,	1976.		1976.
1959.	Jennie Loitman Barron,	1969.		1969.
1959.	Francis John Good,	1982.	Retired.	
1960.	Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr.,	1962.	Resigned.	1977.
1960.	David A. Rose,	1972.	App'd Appeals Court.	
1960.	Thomas J. Spring.	1974.	Retired.	1980.
1960.	Vincent R. Brogna,	1982.	Retired.	

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1961.	G. Joseph Tauro, ...	1962.	(Appointed C.J., 1962.)	
1962.	Francis L. Lappin, ...	1985.		
1962.	Joseph Ford, ...	1984.	Retired.	
1962.	Thomas J. O'Malley, ...	1969.		1969.
1962.	Harry Kalus, ...	1974.	Retired.	1980.
1962.	Amedeo V. Sgarzi, ...	1973.	Retired.	
1962.	Robert H. Beaudreau, . . .	1980.		1980.
1962.	Henry H. Chmielinski, Jr.,	1982.	Retired.	1983.
1963.	Cornelius J. Moynihan,	1975.	Retired.	
1963.	George P. Ponte, ...	1975.	Retired.	
1965.	Frederick S. Pillsbury, . . .	1966.	Resigned.	
1965.	Joseph K. Collins, ...	1973.	Retired.	
1966.	Joseph S. Mitchell, Jr.			
1967.	Edward F. Hennessey, . . .	1971.	App'd Sup. Jud. Ct.	
1967.	Allan M. Hale, ...	1972.	App'd C. J. Appeals Court.	
1967.	Walter H. McLaughlin,	1977.	App'd C. J. 1970.	
1967.	Samuel T. Tisdale, ...	1979.	Retired.	
1968.	James Charles Roy, ...	1977.	Retired.	
1968.	Andrew R. Linscott, ...	1984.	Retired.	
1968.	Edward H. Bennett, Jr., . . .	1983.	Retired.	
1968.	Henry M. Leen, ...	1977.	Retired.	
1969.	Alan J. Dimond.			
1969.	Levin H. Campbell, ...	1972.	App'd Fed. Court.	
1969.	Paul V. Rutledge.			
1970.	Paul K. Connolly, ...	1976.	Retired.	
1970.	Thomas E. Dwyer.			
1971.	John Francis Moriarty.			
1971.	Herbert F. Travers, Jr.			
1972.	Paul A. Tamburello, ...	1976.	Retired.	
1972.	John J. McNaught, ...	1979.	App'd U.S. District Ct.	
1972.	Ruth I. Abrams, ...	1977.	App'd Sup. Jud. Ct.	
1972.	George J. Hayer.			
1972.	James P. Lynch, Jr.		(Chief Justice 1978-1983.)	
1972.	Kent Benedict Smith, . . .	1981.	App'd Appeals Ct.	
1973.	Raymond R. Cross.			
1973.	Roger Joseph Donohue.			
1973.	Eileen P. Griffin.			
1973.	Arthur M. Mason, ...	1978.	App'd Ch. Adm. Judge-Trial Ct.	
1973.	David S. Nelson, ...	1979.	App'd U.S. District Ct.	
1973.	Harry Zarrow, ...	1976.	Retired.	
1973.	Robert J. Hallisey.			
1973.	James P. McGuire, ...	1979.	Retired.	

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1973.	Samuel Adams, ...	1982.	Resigned.	
1973.	John P. Sullivan.			
1973.	Thomas R. Morse, Jr.		(App'd C.J. 1983.)	
1973.	John Tracy Ronan.			
1974.	Francis W. Keating.			
1974.	Robert S. Prince.			
1976.	A. David Mazzone, ...	1978.	App'd U.S. District Court.	
1976.	John M. Greaney, ...	1978.	App'd Appeals Court.	
1976.	Francis P. O'Connor, . . .	1981.	App'd Sup. Jud. Ct.	
1976.	Charles R. Alberti.			
1976.	John J. Irwin, Jr.			
1976.	Paul G. Garrity, ...	1984.	Resigned.	
1976.	Gordon L. Doerfer, ...	1981.	Resigned.	
1977.	Edith W. Fine, ...	1984.	App'd Appeals Court.	
1978.	William W. Simons.			
1978.	William G. Young.			
1978.	Joseph R. Nolan, ...	1980.	App'd Appeals Court.	
1979.	Robert A. Barton.			
1979.	Robert V. Mulkern.			
1979.	Rudolph F. Pierce.			
1979.	John F. Murphy, Jr.			
1979.	James P. Dononue.			
1979.	Augustus F. Wagner, Jr.			
1979.	Chris Byron.			
1979.	Herbert Abrams.			
1979.	Andrew G. Meyer.			
1979.	Robert L. Steadman.			
1979.	William C. O'Neil, Jr.			
1979.	Hiller B. Zobel.			
1979.	Elizabeth Dolan.			
1979.	Peter F. Brady.			
1979.	Richard S. Kelley.			
1979.	William K. Mone, ...	1982.		1982.
1980.	George N. Hurd, Jr.			
1980.	Lawrence B. Urbano.			
1980.	Walter E. Steele.			
1981.	William H. Carey.			
1981.	George Jacobs.			
1982.	Elizabeth Porada.			
1982.	Sandra L. Hamlin.			

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1982.	Gerald F. O'Neill, Jr.		
1982.	James D. McDaniel, Jr.		
1982.	John D. Sheehan.		
1982.	George C. Keady, Jr.		
1982.	Guy Volterra.		
1982.	James J. Nixon, Jr.		
1982.	Elbert Tuttle.		
1982.	Robert A. Mulligan.		
1982.	John L. Murphy, Jr.		
1983.	Mel L. Greenberg.		
1983.	Harry J. Elam.		
1983.	Katherine Liacos Izzo.		
1984.	J. Harold Flannery.		

Judges of the Land Court since its Establishment in 1898 as the Court of Registration.

JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1898.	Leonard A. Jones, ...	1909. Resigned.	1909.
1909.	Charles Thornton Davis,	1936.	1936.
1936.	Michael A. Sullivan, ...	1937.	1937.
1937.	John E. Fenton, ...	1966. Retired.	1974.
1966.	Elwood H. Hettrick, ...	1971. Retired.	1972.
1971.	William I. Randall.		

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1898.	Charles Thornton Davis,	1936. (App'd Judge, 1909).	1936.
1909.	Louis M. Clark, ...	1914.	1914.
1914.	Joseph J. Corbett, ...	1937. Retired.	1949.
1924.	Clarence C. Smith, ...	1943.	1943.
1937.	Patrick J. Courtney, ...	1952. Retired.	1966.
1943.	Joseph R. Cotton, ...	1965. Retired.	1983.
1952.	Edward McPartlin, ...	1973. Retired.	1973.
1965.	Joseph P. Silverio, ...	1974. Retired.	
1973.	Marilyn M. Sullivan.		
1974.	John E. Fenton, Jr.		

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Edward F. Hennessey of Needham, *Chief Justice.*

Justices

Herbert P. Wilkins of Concord
Paul J. Liacos of Peabody
Ruth I. Abrams of Cambridge
Joseph R. Nolan of Belmont.
Neil L. Lynch of Scituate.
Francis P. O'Connor of Shrewsbury.

Jean M. Kennett of Boston, *Clerk of the Commonwealth.* Room 1412, Suffolk County Court House.

Frederick J. Quinlan of Boston, *Assistant Clerk for the Commonwealth.* Room 1412, Court House.

John E. Powers of Boston, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Court House.

Susan Mellen of Boston, *First Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Court House.

Joseph A. Ligotti of Winthrop, *Second Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Court House.

Paul J. Schwartz of Walpole, *Third Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk.*

Thomas B. Merritt of Sherborn, *Reporter of Decisions.* Room 1407, Court House.

John F. Burke, *Administrative Assistant to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.* Room 1300, Suffolk County Court House.

APPEALS COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 211A.]
John M. Greaney of Westfield, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Donald R. Grant of Concord.
Christopher J. Armstrong of Newbury.
Frederick L. Brown of Belmont.
Charlotte Anne Perretta of Marblehead.
Raya S. Dreben of Belmont.
Rudolph Kass of Arlington.
Kent B. Smith of Longmeadow.
Joseph P. Warner of Dedham.
Edith W. Fine of Brookline.

Nancy Turck Foley of Quincy, *Clerk,* Room 1500, Court House.
Ronald D. Creedon of Cambridge, *First Assistant Clerk,* Room 1500, Court House.
Warren L. Shields of Westwood, *Second Assistant Clerk,* Room 1500, Court House.
Andrew P. Quigley of Chelsea, *Third Assistant Clerk,* Room 1500, Court House.
Ashley Brown Ahearn of Boston, *Fourth Assistant Clerk,* Room 1500, Court House.
Thomas B. Merritt of Sherborn, *Reporter of Decisions,* Room 1407, Court House.
Alexander M. McNeil of Newton, *Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice,* Room 1500, Court House.

TRIAL COURT
[General Laws, Chapter 211B.]

Arthur M. Mason of Framingham, *Chief Administrative Justice.*
Henry L. Barr of Framingham, *Administrator of Courts.*

SUPERIOR COURT DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIAL COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 212.]
Thomas R. Morse, Jr., of Boxborough, *Chief Administrative Justice.*

Justices.

Joseph S. Mitchell, Jr., of Newton.
Alan J. Dimond of Waban.
Paul V. Rutledge of Worcester.
Thomas E. Dwyer of Needham.
John F. Moriarty of Holyoke.
Herbert F. Travers, Jr., of Holden.

George J. Hayer of Greenfield.
Raymond R. Cross of Northampton.
Arthur M. Mason of Framingham.
Eileen P. Griffin of Springfield.
Roger J. Donahue of Dover.
Robert J. Hallisey of Framingham.
John P. Sullivan of Weston.
John T. Ronan of Marblehead.
Thomas R. Morse, Jr., of Boxborough.
Francis W. Keating of Cataumet.
Robert S. Prince of Brockton.
Charles R. Alberti of Williamstown.
John J. Irwin, Jr., of Medford.
William W. Simons of Pittsfield.
William G. Young of Needham.
Robert A. Barton of Bedford.
Robert V. Mulkern of Worcester.
Rudolph F. Pierce of Newton.
John F. Murphy, Jr., of Northampton.
James P. Donohue of Clinton.
Augustus F. Wagner, Jr., of Buzzards Bay.
Chris Byron of Marion.
Herbert Abrams of Brookline.
Andrew G. Meyer of Sherborn.
Robert L. Steadman of Hanover.
William C. O'Neil, Jr., of Shrewsbury.
Hiller B. Zobel of Cohasset.
Elizabeth Dolan of Arlington.
Peter F. Brady of Lynnfield.
Richard S. Kelley of Belmont.
George N. Hurd, Jr., of Milton.
Lawrence B. Urbano of Worthington.
Walter E. Steele of Charlestown.
William H. Carey of Fairhaven.
George Jacobs of New Bedford.
Elizabeth Porada of Hatfield.
Sandra L. Hamlin of Brookline.
Gerald F. O'Neill, Jr., of Worcester.
James D. McDaniel, Jr., of Malden.
John D. Sheehan of New Bedford.
George C. Keady, Jr., of Longmeadow.
Guy Volterra of Raynham.
James J. Nixon, Jr., of Belmont.
Elbert Tuttle of Framingham.
Robert A. Mulligan of Boston.
John L. Murphy, Jr., of Winthrop.
Mel L. Greenberg of Worcester.
Harry J. Elam of Boston.
Katherine Liacos Izzo of Peabody.
J. Harold Flannery of Weston.

APPELLATE DIVISION
Alan J. Dimond of Waban.
Thomas E. Dwyer of Needham.
Rudolph F. Pierce of Newton.

Michael Joseph Donovan of Boston, 1988, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.
Daniel F. Pokaski of Boston, 1988, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 712, Courthouse, Boston.
Francis X. Orfanello of Boston, *Executive Secretary to the Administrative Judge,* Room 1112, Courthouse, Boston.
Francis M. Masuret, Jr., *Assistant Executive Secretary to the Administrative Judge,* Room 1112, Courthouse, Boston.
Edward F. Leonard of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.* Room 1103. Courthouse, Boston.
James F. Donovan of Belmont, *Asst. Messenger of the Court.* Room 1103, Courthouse, Boston.

LAND COURT
DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Administrative Justice, William I. Randall, Framingham. *Justices,* Marilyn M. Sullivan, Quincy; John E. Fenton, Jr., Andover. *Recorder,* Charles W. Trombly of North Andover, Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

PROBATE AND FAMILY COURT
DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 215.]

Alfred L. Podolski of Dedham, *Chief Administrative Justice.*
Anthony R. Nesi, *Executive Secretary.*

Justices.

John V. Harvey of Cotuit.
Shirley R. Lewis of Taunton.
Andrea F. Nuciforo of Pittsfield.
Ernest I. Rotenberg of Attleboro.
Edwin Livingstone, Jr., of New Bedford.
John S. Macdougall, Jr., of Haverhill.
Albert P. Pettoruto of North Andover.
Frank Placzek of Longmeadow.
Joseph E. Rodgers of Westfield.
Sean M. Dunphy of Northampton.
Rudolph A. Sacco of Pittsfield.
Sheila E. McGovern of Cambridge.
Edward M. Ginsburg of West Newton.
Vincent F. Leahy of Newton.
Arthur G. Coffey of West Roxbury.
James M. Sweeney of Framingham.
Robert M. Ford of Cohasset.
B. Joseph Fitzsimmons, Jr., of Weymouth.
James R. Lawton of Easton.
Francis P. Murphy of Brockton.
George N. Asack of Brockton.

Mary C. Fitzpatrick of South Boston.
Robert L. Yasi of Swampscott.
Francis W. Conlin of Paxton.
William J. McManus of Worcester.
Thaddeus Buczko of Salem.
Edward F. Casey of Attleboro.
Edward J. Rockett of Marblehead.
Henry P. O'Connor of Holyoke.
William Highgas, Jr., of Woburn.
Eliot K. Cohen of Newton.
David H. Kopelman of Newton.
Sumner Z. Kaplan of Brookline.
Mary B. Muse of Brookline.
Edward W. Farrell of Falmouth.
John J. Moynihan of Worcester.

Recall Justices.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan of North Cambridge.
Haskell C. Freedman of Newton Center.
Edmund V. Keville of Belmont.
Sanford Keedy of Amherst.

HOUSING COURT DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185C.]

Chief Administrative Justice, E. George Daher.

CITY OF BOSTON DIVISION.

Presiding Justice, E. George Daher, *Associate Justice,* Patrick J. King. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Robert L. Lewis.

HAMPDEN COUNTY DIVISION.

Presiding Justice, Edward C. Peck, Jr. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Jerrold B. Winer.

DISTRICT COURT DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]
Samuel E. Zoll, *Administrative Justice.*
Jerome S. Berg, *Executive Secretary.*

COURT IDENTIFICATION.

Consistent with the provisions of St. 1980, c. 83, the divisions of the District Court Department except the Northern Berkshire and Southern Berkshire divisions, shall be referred to by the name of the city or town which is the principal place of sitting of the division.

The judicial districts of the several district and municipal courts are as follows:

Barnstable.

Barnstable Division; Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee. — *Justices,* John P. Curley, Jr., Richard O. Staff, Roger B. Champagne. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Omer R. Chartrand.

Orleans Division; Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis. — *Justices,* Robert A. Welsh, Jr., John B. Leonard. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Leon L. Dary.

Berkshire.

The district courts at Adams, North Adams and Williamstown were consolidated into the Northern Berkshire District as a result of section 166 of Chapter 478 of the Acts of 1978 (Court Reorganization).

Northern Berkshire Division, held at Adams and North Adams; Adams, North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Florida, New Ashford, Cheshire, Savoy, Hancock, and Windsor; the Pittsfield Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor and Hancock. — *Justices,* John A. Barry, (vacancy), Bernard Lenhoff. *Special Justices,* Benjamin Apkin, James J. Scullary, (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Mark D. Trottier.

Pittsfield Division; Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington, Richmond, Lenox, Becket and Windsor; the district court of southern Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket and the district court of northern Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor and Hancock. — *Justice,* Alfred A. Barbalunga. *Special Justice,* Clement A. Ferris. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Philip G. Carr.

The District Courts at Lee and Great Barrington were consolidated into the Southern Berkshire District at a result of section 166 of Chapter 478 of the Acts of 1978 (Court Reorganization).

Southern Berkshire Division, held at Great Barrington and Lee; Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, New Marlborough, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, Sandisfield, Lee, Tyringham, Otis, Lenox, Becket; the Pittsfield Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket. — *Justices,* James P. Dohoney, (vacancy). *Special Justices,* Robert J. Donelan, (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Louis A. Airoldi.

BRISTOL.

Taunton Division; Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham. — *Justices,* Andrew J. Dooley, Paul E. Ryan. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Raymond S. Peck.

Fall River Division; Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport; the New Bedford Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. — *Justices,* Milton R. Silva, Roger Sullivan, John H. O'Neil. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Thomas E. Kitchen.

New Bedford Division; New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Freetown and Westport; the Fall River Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. — *Justices,* John A. Markey, Salvatore A. Polito, John M. Xifaras. *Clerk-Magistrate,* John M. Stellato.

Attleboro Division; Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton. — *Justices,* John J. Dolan, Antone S. Aguiar, Jr. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Daniel J. Sullivan.

DUKES COUNTY.

Edgartown Division; Edgartown, Oak Bluffs and Tisbury; Dukes County. — *Justices,* Herbert E. Tucker, Jr., Brian Rowe. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Thomas A. Teller.

ESSEX.

Salem Division; Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Manchester. — *Justice,* Samuel E. Zoll. *Special Justice,* David T. Doyle. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Robert F. Arena.

Amesbury Division; Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury; the Newburyport Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury. *Justice,* Anthony J. Randazzo. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* James P. Cleary, III.

Ipswich Division; Ipswich. — *Justice,* Reno J. Orlando. *Special Justice,* Joseph A. Furnari. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Kathryn Morris Early.

Haverhill Division; Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Boxford and West Newbury; the Newburyport Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justices,* Norman Brisson, William H. Sullivan. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Frank Caruso.

Gloucester Division; Gloucester, Rockport and Essex. — *Justice,* H. Lawrence Jodrey. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* George L. Cole.

Lynn Division; Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant. — *Justice,* Howard J. Camuso. *Special Justice,* Robert E. Hayes. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Charles E. Flynn.

Lawrence Division; Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen. — *Justice,* Salvatore J. Basile. *Special Justice,* Paul J. Perocchi. *Clerk-Magistrate,* John L. McGrath.

Newburyport Division; Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Salisbury and West Newbury; the Amesbury Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and the Haverhill Division exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justices,* James J. O'Leary, Ronald D. D'Avolio. *Clerk-Magistrate,* J. Nicholas Sullivan.

Peabody Division; Peabody and Lynnfield. — *Justices,* Santo J. Ruma, (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Russell H. Craig.

Franklin.

Greenfield Division, held at Greenfield and at Turners Falls in Montague; Franklin County, except Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. Sessions may also be held at Shelburne Falls in Shelburne and Buckland at such times and places as the justice of said court may determine. — *Justice,* Allan McGuane. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* John R. Johnson.

Orange Division; Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. — *Justice,* Edward J. Shea. *Special Justice,* Stanley J. Jablonski. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Paul A. Robichaud.

Hampden.

Palmer Division; Palmer, Brimfield, Hampden, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham. — *Justice,* Robert J. Moran. *Special Justice,* Irving Goldblatt. *Clerk-Magistrate,* E. Donald Riddle.

Westfield Division; Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Holland and Montgomery. — *Justice,* Philip A. Contant. *Special Justice,* Andrew Anderson. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Carlo A. Tagliavini.

Chicopee Division; Chicopee. — *Justice,* James J. Landers. *Special Justice,* Alphonse C. Turcotte. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Bertha C. Kulig.

Holyoke Division; Holyoke. — *Justices,* Michael J. Donohue, William B. McDonough. *Clerk-Magistrate,* James E. O'Leary.

Springfield Division; Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow and Ludlow. — *Justices,* William T. Walsh, George A. Sheehy. *Special Justices,* George Bregianes, (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Robert E. Fein.

HAMPSHIRE.

Northampton Division, held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, South Hadley, Huntington and Easthampton; Hampshire County, except Ware. — *Justice,* Richard F. Connon. *Special Justice,* Alvertus J. Morse. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Janet Rowe Dugan.

West Division; Ware. — *Justice,* Ann M. Gibbons. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* James H. Bloom.

MIDDLESEX.

Concord Division; Concord, Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington. — *Justice,* John P. Forte. *Special Justice,* John M. Eaton, Jr. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Charles H. Perenick.

Ayer Division; Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough. — *Justice,* David B. Williams. *Special Justice,* Arthur Williams. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Warren F. Birch.

Malden Division; Malden, Wakefield, Melrose, Everett and Medford. — *Justices,* John B. Murphy, John P. Donnelly. *Special Justices,* James W. Killam, III, John C. Ligotti. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Joseph Croken.

Waltham Division; Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — *Justice,* Kevin R. Doyle. *Special Justice,* Arlyne F. Hassett. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Charles F. Graceffa.

Cambridge Division; Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont. — *Justices,* Lawrence F. Felony, Arthur Sherman, James W. Bailey. *Special Justices,* (vacancy), Marie O. Jackson, Wendy I. Gershengorn. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Joseph D. Conway.

Woburn Division; Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading. — *Justice,* Francis P. Cullen. *Special Justice,* Louis J. Gonnella. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Arthur A. Paleologos.

Framingham Division; Framingham, Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland and Hopkinton. — *Justices,* Anthony J. DiBuono, Robert C. Campion. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Anthony M. Colonna.

Lowell Division; Lowell, Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracut, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough. — *Justice,* Joseph A. Grasso, Jr. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* L. Warren DeSaulnier.

Marlborough Division; Marlborough and Hudson. — *Justice,* Frederick V. Gilgun. *Special Justice,* Robert A. Belmonte. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Paul Malloy.

Natick Division; Natick. — *Justice,* Joseph D. Clancy. *Special Justice,* Edward M. Viola. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Joseph M. Hogan.

Newton Division; Newton. — *Justice,* Monte G. Basbas. *Special Justice,* Paul A. Chernoff. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Henry H. Shultz.

Somerville Division; Somerville. — *Justice,* Paul P. Heffernan. *Special Justice,* Henry A. Tempone. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Richard P. Miliano.

Nantucket.

Nantucket Division; Nantucket County. — *Justice,* C. George Anastos. *Special Justice,* Anthony N. Tomasiello. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Wesley E. Simmons.

Norfolk.

Dedham Division; Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley. — *Justice,* William H. Hogan. *Special Justice,* Maurice H. Richardson. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Theodore S. Bakas.

Quincy Division; Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Holbrook and Milton; and, in criminal cases, concurrently with the Hingham Division, that part of Scituate described in chapter three hundred and ninety-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and twelve. Arrests and service of process in such cases may be made by an officer qualified to serve criminal process in Cohasset. — *Justice,* Albert L. Kramer. *Special Justice,* Lewis L. Whitman. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Arthur H. Tobin.

Stoughton Division; Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon. — *Justice,* George A. Sullivan, Jr. *Special Justice,* Robert B. Sheiber. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Donald M. Stapleton.

Wrentham Division; Franklin, Walpole, Foxborough, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wrentham and Plainville. — *Justice,* Patrick J. Hurley. *Special Justice,* John F. St. Cyr. *Clerk-Magistrate,* William H. Barker, Jr.

Brookline Division; Brookline. — *Justice,* Lawrence D. Shubow. *Special Justice,* Henry P. Crowley. *Clerk-Magistrate,* John J. Connors.

PLYMOUTH.

Hingham Division; Hingham, Rockland, Hull, Hanover, Scituate and Norwell. — *Justices,* Alvin C. Tamkin, Geraldine Lombardo. *Clerk-Magistrate,* James M. Gillis.

Plymouth Division; Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury, Hanson and Marshfield. — *Justice,* George A. White. *Special Justice,* Dennis L. Collari. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Roger W. O'Neil, Jr.

Wareham Division, held at Middleborough and Wareham; Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Carver. — *Justices,* Robert L. Anderson, Baron H. Martin. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Paul F. Walsh.

Brockton Division; Brockton, Abington, Whitman, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax and West Bridgewater. — *Justices,* George N. Covett, David E. Stevens. *Special Justices,* Charles E. Black, Paul F. X. Moriarty. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Kevin P. Creedon.

SUFFOLK.

Brighton Division; ward twenty-five of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justices,* Norman S. Weinberg, Albert H. Burns. *Clerk-Magistrate,* G. Sherman Blair.

Charlestown Division, wards three, four and five of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice,* Mary M. Brennan. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* S. John Hamano.

Chelsea Division; Chelsea and Revere. — *Justice,* Robert A. Stanziani. *Special Justice,* Lillian D'Ambrosio-Milgroom. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Victor F. Zuchero.

Dorchester Division; ward twenty-four of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justices,* Paul H. King, Darrell E. Outlaw. *Special Justices,* James W. Dolan, (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Richard J. Dwyer.

East Boston Division; Winthrop and wards one and two of Boston as they existed on March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. — *Justice,* Neil Colicchio. *Special Justice,* Joseph V. Ferrino. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Joseph R. Faretra.

Roxbury Division; wards nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justices,* Richard L. Banks, Julian T. Houston, R. Malcolm Graham, Gordon A. Martin, Jr. *Special Justices,* (vacancy), (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Keesler H. Montgomery.

South Boston Division; wards thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justices,* Lawrence L. Cameron, John P. Concannon. *Clerk-Magistrate,* — John E. Flaherty.

West Roxbury Division; ward twenty-three of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the territory comprised within the limits of the former town of Hyde Park which was annexed to Boston by chapters four hundred and sixty-nine and five hundred and eighty-three of the acts of nineteen hundred and eleven. — *Justices,* Paul Murphy, Augustine S. Gannon. *Clerk-Magistrate,* John J. Desmond.

WORCESTER.

Worcester Division; Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham. — *Justices,* Richard P. Kelleher, Ernest S. Hayeck, George Criss, Thomas F. Sullivan, Jr., (vacancy). *Special Justice,* William J. Luby. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Thomas J. Noonan.

Gardner Division, held at Gardner and Athol; Athol, Gardner, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Hubbardston and Westminster. — *Justice,* Austin T. Philbin. *Special Justice,* Thomas J. Carroll. *Clerk-Magistrate,* William T. Clark.

Westborough Division; Westborough, Grafton, Southborough and Northborough. — *Justice,* William F. Scannell. *Special Justice,* William F. Brewin. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Thomas X. Cotter.

Clinton Division; Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — *Justice,* Thomas F. Fallon. *Special Justice,* Stanford L. Strogoff. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Raymond Salmon.

Dudley Division; Southbridge, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley and Oxford. — *Justice,* Paul V. Mullaney. *Special Justice,* John C. Geenty. *Clerk-Magistrate,* William H. DiGregorio.

Uxbridge Division; Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville. — *Justice,* Anthony N. Compagnone. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk-Magistrate,* Peter D. Rigero.

Milford Division; Milford, Mendon, Upton, Hopedale *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham *in the county of Norfolk.* — *Justices,* Francis J. Larkin, Domenic J. F. Russo. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Louise K. Calzolaio.

Spencer Division; East Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree. Said court may adjourn to any town within its district other than East Brookfield whenever the public convenience seems to the presiding justice to render such adjournment expedient. — *Justice,* Robert N. Scola. *Special Justice,* Francis H. George. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Paul F. LoConto.

Fitchburg Division; Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg. — *Justice,* Philip J. Murphy. *Special Justice,* Andre A. Gelinas. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Duncan E. McLeod.

Leominster Division; Leominster. — *Justice,* Francis H. Gettens. *Special Justice,* Matthew R. McCann. *Clerk-Magistrate,* William P. Silvia.

Winchendon Division; Winchendon. — *Justices,* William Garbose, Frederick T. Doyle. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Lillian E. Bateman.

APPELLATE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT COURT DEPARTMENT.

[General Laws, Chapter 231, s. 108, as most recently amended by Acts of 1975, Chapter 377, ss. 106-107B]

Five justices assigned to each of three Districts by the Chief Justice of the District Courts, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court:

Northern District — Presiding Justice: Hon. Kevin R. Doyle, *Waltham Division. Associate Justices:* Hon. Richard L. Banks, *Roxbury Division;* Hon. John P. Forte, *Concord Division;* Hon. H. Lawrence Jodrey, *Gloucester Division;* Hon. Paul A. Chernoff, *Newton Division.*

Southern District — Presiding Justice: Hon. Robert A. Welsh, Jr., *Orleans Division. Associate Justices:* Hon. Charles E. Black, *Brockton Division;* Hon. Richard O. Staff, *Barnstable Division;* Hon. Milton R. Silva, *Fall River Division;* Hon. Lawrence D. Shubow, *Brookline Division.*

Western District — Presiding Justice: Hon. Alphonse C. Turcotte, *Chicopee Division. Associate Justices:* Hon. Francis J. Larkin, *Milford Division;* Hon. Allan McGuane, *Greenfield Division;* Hon. Bernard Lenhoff, *Northern Berkshire Division;* Hon. James P. Donohey, *Southern Berkshire Division.*

BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT
DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIAL COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

The municipal court of the city of Boston, held at Boston; wards six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and in criminal cases, concurrently with the municipal courts of the Roxbury and Brighton districts, the second and third district courts of eastern Middlesex, and the district court of Newton, respectively, so much of the Charles river basin, as defined in section two of chapter five hundred and twenty-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and nine, as affected by chapter two hundred and forty-five of the General Acts of nineteen hundred and sixteen, as is within the districts of said courts. —*Administrative Justice,* Theodore A. Glynn. *Associate Justices,* Harold Wilson Canavan, John A. Pino, Charles M. Grabau, J. Peter Donovan, George A. O'Toole, Jr., William J. Tierney, Joseph F. Feeney, Walter J. Hurley, Barbara A. Dortch, Charles Ray Johnson. *Secretary to the Justices,* Edward F. MacKinnon. *Assistant Secretary to the Justices,* George L. Reed, Jr. *Executive Secretary,* Eugene Levine.

Clerk for Civil Business, Michael J. Coleman. *First Assistant,* Neil P. Murphy. *Assistants,* Kevin F. Callahan, John R. Cavanaugh, James P. Gianelis, Elizabeth J. Gillis, Thomas J. Necktas, Josephine A. Magri, George L. Shea, Jr., Timothy Mazobere, Donald F. MacKinnon, Joseph V. Cronin, Jr., Rosemarie Carroll.

Clerk for Criminal Business, Francis W. Shiels. *First Assistant,* Robert E. Block. *Assistants,* John F. Greene, Joseph L. Kenny, Dominic A. Procopio, John P. McCoole, Paul Hartnett, Ruth M. Hunter, Anthony F. Sarno, Francis X. Cunningham, Michael J. White, John Bartlett. Suffolk County Courthouse.

APPELLATE DIVISION.

(All justices sit on Appellate Division.)

JUVENILE COURT DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIAL COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 211B, §1.]

Administrative Justice: Francis G. Poitrast. *Executive Secretary,* Jane Strickland.

BOSTON DIVISION, JUVENILE COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§57-60.]

Presiding Justice, Francis G. Poitrast, *Associate Justices,* Roderick L. Ireland, John J. Craven, Paul Lewis, Mark E. Lawton. *Clerk-Magistrate,* John P. Bulger. Rooms 160-175, Suffolk County Courthouse.

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION, JUVENILE COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§57-60.]

Presiding Justice, Joseph A. Pellegrino. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Marc S. Katsoulis.

WORCESTER DIVISION, JUVENILE COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§57-60.]

Presiding Justice, Lucian A. Manzi. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Edwin L. Brennan.

BRISTOL COUNTY DIVISION, JUVENILE COURT.
[General Laws, Chapter 218, est. by Acts of 1972, Ch. 731.]

Presiding Justice, Ronald D. Harper. *Justices,* Thomas M. Quinn, Jr., Kenneth P. Nasif. *Clerk-Magistrate,* Ronald Arruda.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.
[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§34A-23C.]

Paul C. Reardon, Hingham (Retired Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court); (Chairman); William I. Randall, Framingham (Judge of the Land Court); Theodore A. Glynn, Boston (Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); Alfred L. Podolski, Dedham (Justice of the Probate Court); William G. Young, Needham (Associate Justice of the Probate Court); Andre A. Gelinas, Fitchburg (Justice of the District Court Department); Donald R. Grant, Lexington (Justice of the Appeals Court); E. George Daher (Chief Administrative Justice of the Housing Court Department); Thomas E. Giblin, Hyde Park; James J. McCusker, West Roxbury; James J. Fox, Westwood; Karl C. Adamski, Easthampton. *Secretary,* James B. Muldoon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

NORTHERN DISTRICT (Middlesex County) — L. Scott Harshbarger, Cambridge. *First Assistant,* Thomas Reilly, Watertown. *Criminal Bureau Chief,* Diane Juliar, Cambridge. *Deputy Chief, Criminal Bureau,* Stephen Limon, Salem. *Victim Witness Bureau Chief,* Amy Singer. Cambridge. *Appeals and Training Bureau Chief,* Margot Botsford, Boston. *Deputy Chief, Appeals and Training Bureau,* James Sahakian, Watertown. *Public Protection Bureau Chief,* Robert H. Bohn, Jr., Newton. *First Assistant for Administration,* Sissy Weinberg, Newton. *Executive Assistant,* Joseph Neylon, Stoneham. *Budget Director,* Patrick Halley, Boston. *Executive Assistant for Administration,* Elizabeth Myers, Westford. *Assistants:* Jeffrey Abramson, Wellesley; Carol Ball, Cambridge; James Barretto, Malden; Max Beck, Brookline; Susan Beck, Lexington; Peter Bella, Newton; Mark Bennett, Somerville; Jerome Benson, Lunenburg; Patricia Bernstein, Brookline; Crispin Birnbaum, Cambridge; Thomas Brennan, Lexington; Theodore Brenner, Cambridge; James Brick, Medford; Cathy Porter Brooks, Sherborn; David Burns, Waltham; David Capeless, Newton, Sandra Cardone, Watertown; Susan Carnduff, Cambridge; Jay Carney, Dorchester; Dina Chaitowitz, Brookline; Anne Christman, Boston; John Ciardi, Brighton; R. J. Cinquegrana, Boston; Diane Cohen, Framingham; John Contini, Hollis, NH; Maria Costentino, Winchester; Todd Cronan, Boston; Maureen Devine, Boston; Lawrence Dugan, Arlington; Fredric Ellis, Cambridge; Ellis Enlow, West Newton; Kathleen Farmer, Norwood; Lisa Fein, Cambridge; Abbott Fenichel, Waltham; Martin Fisch, Brighton; James Frederick, Brighton; Emily Gould, Concord; Sharon Hanson, Burlington; Laurence Hardoon, Boston; Caldwell Harrop, Cambridge; Pamela Hattem, Dedham; Deirdre Heatwole, Framingham; Thomas Hoopes, Arlington; James Howard, Allston; Pamela Hunt, Cambridge; Marcia Jackson, Brookline; Elizabeth Keeley, Somerville; Paul Kelley, Watertown; Karen Kepler, Brighton; William Kettlewell, Concord; David Linsky, Natick; Jeffrey Locke, Cambridge; Mary Logalbo, Newton; Walter Lupan, Newton Highlands; Adrienne Lynch, Newton; Ralph Martin, Boston; Christine McEvoy, Concord; John McEvoy, Belmont; Patricia McEvoy, Somerville; Paul McLaughlin, West Roxbury; George Murphy, Cambridge; Jean Musiker, Arlington; Joseph Musacchio, Brighton; Alexander Nappan, Chelsea; Kevin O'Malley, Winchester; Ellen O'Neill, Brookline; Carmen Ortiz, Belmont; Margaret Parks, Concord, NH; Audrey Parr, Cambridge; Michael Pelgro, Arlington; Anthony Pelusi, Jr., Reading; Laurence Pierce, Cambridge; John Quigley, Newton; Edward Rapacki, West Medford; Paul Richardson,

Belmont; Robert Robinson, Braintree; John Rooney, Waltham; Kevin Ross, Waltham; Kevin Ryan, Watertown; Marian Ryan, Somerville; Joseph Shields, Waltham; Natalea Skvir, Salem; Catherine Sullivan, Cambridge; Edmund Sullivan, Andover; Pamela Taylor, Cambridge; Jane Tewksbury, Malden; Steven Thomas, Brighton; Edward Toro, Dorchester; Mary Allen Wilkes, Cambridge; Sabin Willett, Watertown; Charles Wyzanski, Cambridge; Susan Yas, Sharon.

EASTERN DISTRICT (Essex County) — Kevin M. Burke, Beverly. *First Assistant,* Robert N. Weiner, Marblehead. *Chief Executive Assistant,* Jack Jerdan, Salem. *Chief, Special Investigations Unit,* Frederick B. McAlary, Andover. *Chief, Career Criminal Unit,* Kevin M. Mitchell, Boston. *Director, Victim/Witness Programs,* Michaelene O'Neill McCann, Lowell. *Administrative Assistant Trial List, Felonies,* Milton E. Cranney, Peabody. *Indictment Clerk, Essex County,* Neila Straub, Salem. *Assistants:* Thomas Drechsler, Nahant; David Duncan, Beverly; William E. Fallon, Melrose; Janice Howe, North Andover; Barbara Keshen, Lynn; Michael Lauranzano, Beverly; Thomas M. Niarchos, Peabody; George O'Connor, Lynn; Sally Padden, Manchester; Howard Whitehead, Lynnfield; Robert P. Ziemian, Dedham. *Appeals Division,* Dyanne Klein Polatin, Newton; Lila Heideman, Arlington; Robert Bender, Topsfield; Robert Scarino, Salem; Edward Connelly, Boston. *Chief District Court Prosecutor,* Joseph P. Green, Cambridge. *Assistant Chief District Court Prosecutor,* Charles F. Grimes, Beverly.

NORFOLK DISTRICT (Norfolk County) — William D. Delahunt, Quincy. *First Assistant,* Robert W. Banks, Arlington. *Assistants:* Peter W. Agnes, Jr., Ashland; Robert E. Baker, Jr., Everett; Michael J. Brooks, Arlington; Linda M. Bucci, Newton; Calvin C. Carr, Dedham; Peter S. Casey, Milford; Matthew T. Connolly, Needham; Robert Couch, Boston; Judith A. Cowin, West Newton; Louis deBenedictis, Milton; Daniel Doherty, Quincy; Joanne Farrell, Milton; William Fitzpatrick, Malden; Charles J. Hely, Needham; Maryann Hinckle, Dorchester; Marybeth Hopkins, Charlestown; Ann Kendall, Sharon; Joseph Killion, Quincy; John P. Kivlan, Milton; Dennis C. Mahoney, Quincy; Peter McElroy, Dedham; David Phalen, West Roxbury; Lisa Poblocki, West Roxbury; Warren E. Powers, Norfolk; Gerald C. Pudolsky, Boston; Alan Rosenfield, Chestnut Hill; Louis F. Sabadini, Norwell; Ellen Shapiro, Needham; Timothy J. Spillane, Westwood; Virginia M. Ward, Hingham.

CAPE AND ISLANDS DISTRICT (Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties) — Philip A. Rollins, Mashpee. *First Assistant,* W. James O'Neill, Barnstable. *Assistants:* Don L. Carpenter, North Falmouth; John S. Dale, Barnstable; Joan E. Downs, North Falmouth; Frederick V. Long, East Orleans; Michael D. O'Keefe, Dennis; Richard J. Piazza, Falmouth; Demetria A. Propas, Sandwich; Russell J. Redgate,

Yarmouthport; Francis E. Scheele, Dennis. *Juvenile Court Prosecutor,* Roger A. Jackson, South Yarmouth. *Special Assistant,* Charles A. Morano, Brewster.

BRISTOL DISTRICT (Bristol County) — Ronald Anthony Pina, New Bedford. *First Assistant,* Raymond P. Veary, Jr., New Bedford. *Second Assistant,* Robert J. Kane, South Dartmouth. *Third Assistant,* Lance J. Garth, South Dartmouth. *Assistants:* Stephen Bancroft, South Dartmouth; Gilbert Nadeau, Fall River; Stanley Stankiewicz, Fairhaven; Patricia Ellis, Brewster; Phillip L. Weiner, Fairhaven; Kerry Shortle, Mattapoisett; Richard Foster, South Dartmouth; Gerald FitzGerald, South Dartmouth. *Chief District Court Prosecutor,* Owen H. Murphy, South Dartmouth. *District Court Prosecutors:* Barbara Johnson, Fall River; Miriam Babin, Fall River; James Perkoski, Attleboro; Winifred Eckenreiter, Raynham; Ronald Valcourt, New Bedford; Gilbert Lima, Taunton; Lisa Nates, New Bedford. *Juvenile Court Co-ordinator,* Bruce Lider, New Bedford. *Special Assistants:* Bruce Bendiksen, Fairhaven; Michael Habib, Westport; Scott Lang, New Bedford; Michael O'Brien, New Bedford; William Strauss, Mattapoisett.

MIDDLE DISTRICT (Worcester County) — John J. Conte, Worcester. *Assistants:* James J. Reagon, Worcester; Daniel F. Toomey, Holden; Leon R. Zitowitz, Worcester; Robert W. Towle, East Brookfield; Louis P. Aloise, Sutton; Lawrence J. Murphy, Southborough; Maurice J. O'Brien, Jr., Millbury; Phillip E. Shea, Worcester; James R. Lemire, Paxton.

HAMPDEN DISTRICT (Hampden County) — Matthew J. Ryan, Jr., Springfield. *Assistants:* George S. Abdala, Springfield; Francis W. Bloom, Springfield; Elizabeth Boudreau, South Hadley; Richard T. Brown, Springfield; Dianne M. Dillon, Springfield; Terrence M. Dunphy, Westfield; Kevin M. Flynn, Springfield; Samuel S. R. Gordon, Springfield; Carol Kantany, Springfield; Thomas J. Kelly, Springfield; John T. McDonough, Springfield; Kevin G. Murphy, Springfield; William W. Teahan, Jr., Longmeadow.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT (Hampshire and Franklin Counties; Town of Athol in Worcester County) — W. Michael Ryan, Hatfield. *Assistants:* Edward D. Etheridge, Northampton; David A. Angier, Northampton; Edward F. Berlin, Shelburne Falls; Brian L. Blackburn, Longmeadow; William H. Collins, Jr., Greenfield; Nancy Dusek-Gomez, Springfield; W. Michael Goggins, Northampton; Bertha Josephson, Sunderland; William J. Larkin, Florence; Tom W. Merrigan, Greenfield; Howard I. Safford, West Springfield; John E. Shea, Belchertown; Charles Stephenson, South Hadley; Rosemary P. Tarantino, Northampton; Dean Whalen, South Hadley.

BERKSHIRE DISTRICT (Berkshire County) — Anthony J. Ruberto, Jr., Pittsfield. *First Assistant,* Daniel A. Ford, Pittsfield. *Second Assistant,* Lee Diane Flournoy. *Third Assistant,* Gerard D. Downing. *Fourth Assistant,* Nicholas A. Felici. *Assistants:* Robert J. Carnes; Clyde R. W. Garrigan; Michael J. McCarthy; William A. Rota. *District Court Coordinator,* Philip F. Heller.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT (Plymouth County) — William C. O'Malley, Brockton. *First Assistant,* Joseph P. Gaughan, Duxbury. *Assistants:* Mary L. Amrhein; William Asci; John Bruno; John P. Corbett; Kevan J. Cunningham; Paul Cusick, Jr.; Joel Hershman; Jeanne L. Holmes; Barbara J. Isola; Marshall Johnson; John W. Kelley; Samuel Lazarus; John F. Leahy, Jr.; Sheila S. Lenahan; Jane L. McDonough; Francis A. McIntyre; Richard J. Murray, Jr.; Gerald J. Noonan; Diane M. Saad; Michael Sacchitella; Richard D. Savignano; Robert P. Snell; John T. Snow; Robert E. Stacey; Kim E. Voorhees; Karin M. Welker.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT (Suffolk County) — Newman Flanagan, Boston. *First Assistant,* Paul K. Leary. *Chief Trial Counsel,* Thomas J. Mundy, Jr. *Assistants:* John O'Flanagan; John Kiernan; Leonard Henson; Michael Joyce; William Walsh; James McDonough; Charles Campo; Timothy Burke; Gerald Muldoon; Philip Beauchesne; Bernard Dwyer; Ronald Moynahan; Paul Connolly; James Larkin; Alvan Brody; Robert McKenna; John V. Mahoney II; Arthur Tiernan; Michael Traft: James Burnette; Joseph McDonough; Louis Nordlinger; Edward Burnes; Francis O'Meara; Robert Nelson; Michael Powell; Kevin Driscoll; John Gibbons; James Hamrock; Gary Schubert; Stephen Connolly; Phyliss Broker; Walter Shea; Bruce Goldman; Francis Collins; Kevin Connelly; Marc Kantrowitz; David Mark; Brent Redstone; Thomas McDonough; Matthew McGrath; M. C. Huddleson; Rosalind Miller; Rosemary Pricopoulos; Robert Hogan; Paul Swirbalus; Carmel Motherway; Mary Ames; Donald Feener; Bonita Gottschalk; David Kopelman; William Hogan III; John Dawley; Paul Yee; Brian Dobie; Brian Flaherty; Kevin Flannery; Ellen Fulham; Lynn Beland; Francis Coughlin; Sheila Tracey; Mark Sullivan; Charles Bartoloni; Stephen Foley; Ralph Cafarelli; John Flanagan; Sean Teehan; Linda Poulos; Muriel Finnegan; Lewis Armistead; J. Terence Gillan; Arthur Shabo; Joshua Werner; Paul Walsh; Robert Goodale; John Tramontozzi; Ellen Mary Donahue; Margaret Melville; Judy Zeprun; Robert Tochka; Robin Pearl; Kevin McNamara; Robert Doonan; Joseph Friedman; Matthew King; Paul McCallum; George Morris; Lillian Andrusckiewiz; Frank Santisi; William Monohan; Emogene Johnson; Margaret Morrissey; Gerald Malone; Gerald Shea; Katherine Kirkpatrick; Joseph Walker; Daniel Conley; James Kelley; Davis Bruce; Morton Landy; Leslie O'Brien.

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH

WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1985 - 1986

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, Michael S. Dukakis (D)
of Brookline.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

VACANT.

District Council.

I. — Rosemary S. Tierney *(D)* of Fall River.
II. — Christopher A. Iannella, Jr. *(D)* of Boston.
III. — Herbert L. Connolly*(D)* of Newton.
IV. — Peter L. Eleey *(D)* of Quincy.
V. — John F. Markey *(D)* of North Andover.
VI. — Joseph A. Langone III *(D)* of Boston.
VII. — Leo J. Turo *(D)* of Worcester.
VIII. — Edward M. O'Brien *(D)* of Easthampton.

Legislative Secretary to Governor.
Richard E. Kendall of Falmouth.

Chief Legal Counsel to Governor.
S. Stephen Rosenfeld of Boston.

Military Establishment

His Excellency MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS, Commander-in-Chief.

Major General ANTHONY C. SPADORCIA, The Adjutant General, Danvers.

Military Division

MG Anthony C. Spadorcia, *The Adjutant General*	Danvers
BG Louis J. Ferrari, *Executive Officer*	Framingham
Col. John J. McDermott, *Assistant Adjutant General for Air*	Shrewsbury
Assistant Adjutant General:	
Col. David W. Gavigan	Kingston
Assistant Adjutant General:	
Vacant	
Assistant Adjutant General:	
Vacant	
State Engineer:	
Vacant	
State Judge Advocate:	
MG Joseph P. Hegarty	Duxbury
State Ordinance Officer:	
Vacant	
State Inspector:	
Vacant	
State Quartermaster:	
BG William A. Quigley	Marblehead
State Surgeon:	
Col. Paul J. Murphy	Boston
U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer:	
Col. Thomas J. Bittelari	Framingham

Massachusetts Military Academy

Commandant:	
Col. Joseph W. Connery, Jr.	Beverly

Commanders, Massachusetts National Guard

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

HHD. MassARNG, MG Anthony C. Spadorcia ...	Danvers
State Area Command Headquarters, HHD, MassARNG:	
BG James J. Lynch	Melrose
26th Infantry Division; MG Joseph P. Hegarty	Duxbury
1st Brigade, 26th Infantry Division:	
Col. Joseph L. Carroll, Jr.	West Yarmouth
3rd Brigade, 26th Infantry Division:	
Col. Marcus O. McClure	Hinsdale
26th Infantry DISCOM: Col. William J. Doyle	Marlborough
26th Infantry Division Artillery:	
Col. Joseph Austin	Methuen
Camp Edwards Training Site:	
Col. Wayne F. Wagner	Mendon

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

HQ. Mass. ANG: BG Myrle B. Langley (C of S) ...	New Preston, CT
102nd Ftr. Intep. Wing:	
BG John T. Olson	Forestdale
104th Tac. Ftr. Group: LTC David R. Cummock ...	Suffield, CT
253d Cbt. Comm. Group: Col. David R. Sheahan...	Canton

ACADEMIC BOARD

MG Joseph P. Hegarty	Duxbury
COL Louis Michaud	Peabody
COL George R. Rubin	Stratham, NH
COL Joseph Austin	Methuen
COL Joseph W. Connery, Jr.	Beverly
COL William J. Doyle	Marlborough
COL Chester E. Gorski	Chicopee
COL Donald Lavimoniere	New Bedford
COL Charles Perenick	Winchester
COL Joseph L. Carroll, Jr.	West Yarmouth
LTC Robert FitzGerald	Reading
LTC Garland C. Hinton, Jr.	Dorchester
CPT Paul Barabani	Chicopee
CPT Andrea Krawczyk	Natick
CPT Frank W. Enfanto, III	Wakefield

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY *(D)* of Boston

Robert H. Williams, Medfield, *Deputy Secretary of State, Chief of Staff,* Room 337, State House, Boston.
Joseph A. Ricca, Shrewsbury, *Deputy Director of Governmental Affairs,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
James W. Igoe, Westborough, *Deputy Director of Public Records,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Monica Graham, Needham, *Deputy Director of Public Information.* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Robert F. Larkin, Needham, *General Counsel, Securities Division,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Neal Sullivan, Allston, *Executive Assistant,* Room 337, State House, Boston.
M. Lee Regan, Brighton, *Communications Director,* Room 337, State House, Boston.
Henry Jancsy, Melrose, *Director of Administrative Services,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Richard Shibley, Brookline, *Director of Personnel,* 16th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Shirley Southworth, North Scituate, *Director of Publications,* 16th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
William Sullivan, Hudson, *Director of Census,* 16th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Martin Meehan, Lowell, *Director of Public Affairs,* 16th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Patrick Ward, Brookline, *Director of Governmental Affairs,* Room 337, State House, Boston.
Diane Young-Spitzer, Boston, *Director of Corporations,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
William Brien, West Roxbury, *Director of Management Information Systems,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
John Cloonan, Roslindale, *Director of Elections,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Jacqueline Burkett, Dedham, *Director of Word Processing,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Albert Whitaker, Bradford, *Director of State Archives,* Room 55, State House, Boston.
Michael Lapuck, Boston, *Director of Archives Building Facility,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Ted Penn, Fiskdale, *Director of Commonwealth Museum,* 16th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.

Robert Maroney, Shrewsbury, *Director of State Records Center,* 16th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Valerie Talmage, Dorchester, *Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission,* 295 Washington Street, Boston.
Stephen Roche, Natick, *Director of Public Records,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Brian Lantagne, Lowell, *Director of Communications,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Roberta McCrae, Winchester, *Director of State Bookstore,* Room 116, State House, Boston.
Katherine Maillet, Boston, *Director of Massachusetts Rules & Regulations,* Room 74C, State House, Boston.
Anita Smith, Cambridge, *Director of State House Tours,* Room 272A, State House, Boston.
RoseAnn Erhardt, Longmeadow, *Director of S.O.S. West,* 21 Elm Street, Springfield.
Sylvia Apelbaum, Waban, *Director of Citizen Information Service,* 16th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.
Michael Unger, Newton, *Director of Securities,* 17th Floor, McCormack Building, Boston.

Treasurer and Receiver-General
ROBERT Q. CRANE *(D)* of Wellesley.

Patrick D. Sullivan, *First Deputy*	Brockton
James F. Mandeville, *Second Deputy*	Marshfield
Edward J. Kilgoar, *Third Deputy*	Waltham
Paul E. Shanley, *Fourth Deputy* (J.W. McCormack St. Office Bldg.)	Everett
Gary Temple, *Fifth Deputy* (J.W. McCormack St. Office Bldg.)	Berlin
Richard V. Kelly, *Asst. Treasurer*	Walpole
Thomas F. Kelly, *Asst. Treasurer* (J.W. McCormack St. Office Bldg.)	Quincy
Carl Gerhard, *Supervisor of Tellers* (Saltonstall Building)	Revere
Norva Randolph, *Supervisor of Tellers* (J.W. McCormack St. Office Bldg.)	Acton
Thomas J. Luongo, *Supervisor of Tellers* (State House)	Chelsea
John F. Connolly, *Supervisor of Warrants* (State House)	Boston (Dorchester)

Auditor of the Commonwealth
JOHN J. FINNEGAN *(D)* of Boston.

Ann M. Devin ..... *Deputy Auditor.*
Virginia C. O'Brien ..... *Director of Executive Services.*
Nick D'Alleva ..... *Director of Field Operations.*
David Green ..... *Director of Communications.*
Peter Hooper ..... *Director of MIS/EDP.*
Patrick Moynihan ..... *Director of Administrative Services.*
Edward Sylvanowicz ..... *Director of Policy and Quality Assurance.*

Attorney General
FRANCIS X. BELLOTTI

First Assistant
THOMAS R. KILEY

I. Executive Bureau
Mary L. Allen, Executive Assistant.
   a. Chief Clerk
   Edward J. White, Chief Clerk
   b. Elections Division
   Alexander G. Gray, Assistant Attorney General
   c. Legislative Section
   Loraine Murtaugh
   d. Public Information Bureau
   Lisa Capone-Condon
   e. Library
   Ruth Matz, Librarian.
   f. Springfield Office
   Donald Davenport

II. Government Bureau
E. Michael Sloman, Assistant Attorney General
   a. Managing Attorney
   Carl Valvo, Assistant Attorney General
   b. Opinions and By-laws Division
   Judith Yogman, Assistant Attorney General
   c. Affirmative Litigation Division
   Stephen Ostrach, Assistant Attorney General

III. Civil Bureau
Paul A. Good, Assistant Attorney General

a. Eminent Domain Division
T. David Raftery, Assistant Attorney General
b. Contracts Division
Richard Rafferty, Assistant Attorney General
c. Industrial Accidents Division
William Howell, Assistant Attorney General
d. Torts, Claims and Collections Division
Francis Chase, Assistant Attorney General
e. Building Construction Section
William Mitchell, Assistant Attorney General

IV. Criminal Bureau
Frederick Riley, Assistant Attorney General

a. Criminal Appellate
Barbara A. H. Smith, Assistant Attorney General
b. Employment Security Division
Robert Lombard, Assistant Attorney General
c. Investigative Services
Thomas Norton, Assistant Attorney General
d. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
Donald Zerendow, Assistant Attorney General

V. Public Protection Bureau
John Cratsley, Assistant Attorney General

a. Consumer Protection Division
Dwight Golann, Assistant Attorney General
b. Civil Rights Division
Joan Entmacher, Assistant Attorney General
c. Environmental Protection Division
Stephen Leonard, Assistant Attorney General
d. Public Charities Division
Kevin Suffern, Assistant Attorney General, Director
e. Antitrust Division
Alan Kovacs, Assistant Attorney General
f. Utilities Division
James Lewis, Assistant Attorney General
g. Insurance Division
John Donahue, Assistant Attorney General

GOVERNOR'S CABINET

Governor's Cabinet.

[Chapter 704 of the Acts of 1969, as amended.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Executive Secretary, Frank T. Keefe, Boston.
Undersecretary, Robert H. McLain, Jr., Boston.
Assistant Secretary for Management, B. J. Rudman, Arlington.
Assistant Secretary for Computer Systems, David Bernstein, Boston.
Assistant Secretary for Communities and Development, Diane Doherty, Wellesley.
Assistant Secretary for Debt Policy and Capital Planning, Thomas Spofford, Milton.
Assistant Secretary for Debt Management and Local Finance, William O'Connor, Marblehead.
General Counsel, Stephen Kidder, Belmont.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Capital Planning, Constantine Constantinides, Scituate.
Executive Assistant to the Secretary, Andrew Savitz, Boston.
Special Assistant for Minority Business, Danette Jones, Boston.
Special Assistant for Economic Development, Patrick Lee, Boston.
Director of Administrative Services, Steven Wojtasinski, Hingham.
Tort Claims Administrator, Martin Joyce, Weymouth.
Budget Director, Barbara Salisbury, Chelsea.
Deputy Budget Director, Jenny Netzer, Watertown.
Assistant Budget Directors, Mary Shaughnessy, Acton; Deborah Kuhn, Cambridge; Audrey Shelto, Boston; Andrew Wallach, Newton.

Major Agency Heads:

State Superintendent of Buildings, Armand LeMay, Lowell.
Comptroller, Ellen O'Connor, Boston.
Commissioner for Employee Relations, Daniel Sullivan, Winchester.
Personnel Administrator, David Haley, Scituate.
State Purchasing Agent, Daniel D. Carter, Sudbury.
Committee Against Discrimination, Alex Rodriguez, Boston, Chairman.
Group Insurance Commission, Neil Y. Chin, Newton, Executive Secretary.
Bureau of Special Investigations, William Ferullo, Boston, Acting Director.
Department of Revenue, Ira Jackson, Boston, Commissioner.
Appellate Tax Board, John Wall, Shrewsbury, Chairman.
Division of Capital Planning and Operations, Tunney Lee, Newton, Director.

Division of Hearing Officers, Christopher Connelly, Belmont, Director.
Motor Vehicle Management Bureau, Ernest Sofis, Hingham, Fleet Administrator.
Retirement Law Commission, Carmen W. Elio, Winchester, Chairman.
Teachers' Retirement Board, Thomas R. Lussier, Methuen, Executive Secretary.
Administering Agency for Development Disabilities, Eileen Thompson, Malden, Acting Director.
State Office of Affirmative Action, Ric Murphy, Boston, Director.
Bureau of Systems Policy and Planning, James Corum, Groton, Director.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —

Arts and Humanities.
Advisory Standardization Board.
Designer Selection Board.
Fraudulant Claims Commission.
Office of Handicapped Affairs.
Department of Revenue.
Appellate Tax Board.
Municipal Personnel Advisory Board.
Commission Against Discrimination.
Finance Advisory Board.
Retirement Law Commission.
Commission to Investigate and Manage the Massachusetts School Fund.
Group Insurance Commission.
Government Land Bank.
Comptroller's Division.
Purchasing Agent's Division.
Fiscal Affairs Division.
Central Services Division.
Division of Personnel Administration.
Bureau of Building Construction.
Division of Employee Relations.
Division of Hearing Officers.
Bureau of State Buildings.
Contributory Retirement Appeal Board.
Bureau of Motor Vehicle Management.
Old State House.
Office of State Planning Bureau of Systems Development.
Bureau of Welfare Auditing.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF COMMUNITIES AND DEVELOPMENT.

Executive Secretary, Amy S. Anthony, Brookline.
Special Assistant for Policy Development, Langley C. Keyes, Cambridge.

Assistant Secretaries:
Division of Neighborhoods and Economic Opportunity: Diana Ortiz, Boston, Administrator.
Division of Housing, Joseph Flatley, Boston, Administrator.
Division of Municipal Development, Gerald St. Hilaire, Gardner, Administrator.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —
Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, Marvin Siflinger, Director.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —
Department of Community Affairs.
Advisory Committee on Community Affairs.
Mobile Homes Commission.
Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency.
American and Canadian French Cultural Exchange Commission.
Commission on Indian Affairs.
Housing Appeals Committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS.

Executive Secretary, Paula W. Gold, Brookline.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —
Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, George R. McCarthy, Hamilton, Chairman; Daniel Matthews, Eunice Howe, Commissioners.
Division of Banks, Paul E. Bulman, North Scituate, Commissioner; Joseph Leonard, Boston, First Deputy Commissioner.
Community Antenna Television Commission, Rosalind Niles, Marlborough, Commissioner.
Division of Insurance, Peter Hiam, Cambridge, Commissioner.
Department of Public Utilities, Paul F. Levy, Newton, Chairman; Bernice K. McIntyre, Commissioner; Robert K. Keegan, Commissioner.
Massachusetts Racing Commission, Gerald Venezia, Billerica, Chairman.
Division of Registration, James F. French, Quincy, Director.
Division of Standards, Donald Falvey, Brighton, Director; Charles Carroll, Assistant Director.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —
Division of Banks.
Division of Insurance.

Department of Public Utilities.
Division of Standards.
Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission.
Community Antenna Television Commission.
Massachusetts State Racing Commission.
Division of Registration:
Board of Registration of Architects.
Board of Registration of Barbers.
Board of State Examiners of Electricians.
Board of Registration of Hairdressers.
Board of State Examiners of Plumbers and Gasfitters.
Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and of Land Surveyors.
Board of Public Accountancy.
Board of Registration of Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen.
Board of Registration of Radio and Television Technicians.
Board of Registration of Sanitarians.
Board of Registration of Embalming and Funeral Directing.
Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine.
Board of Registration of Electrologists.
Board of Registration in Podiatry.
Board of Registration of Dispensing Opticians.
Board of Registration in Optometry.
Board of Registration of Chiropractors.
Board of Registration in Nursing.
Board of Registration in Medicine.
Board of Registration in Pharmacy.
Board of Dental Examiners.
Board of Registration of Landscape Architects.
Board of Certification of Health Officers.
Board of Registration of Social Workers.
Board of Certification of Waste Water Treatment Facilities.
Board of Registration of Psychologists.
Board of Certification of Operators of Drinking Water Supply Facilities.
Board of Registration of Nursing Home Administrators.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MANPOWER AFFAIRS.

Executive Secretary, Evelyn F. Murphy, Brookline.

Major Agency Heads: —
Undersecretary, Eric E. Van Loon, Concord.
Chief Assistant Secretary, Joseph T. Baerlein, Westborough.
Director of Administration, Frank M. Connolly, Lynn.

Office of International Trade and Investment, Byron F. Battle, Undersecretary.
Division of Unemployment Security, Kristin Demong, Director.
Department of Commerce and Development, Ronald M. Ansin, Commissioner.
Office of Training and Employment Policy, Catherine N. Stratton, Associate Secretary.
Industrial Services Program, Patricia Hanratty, Director.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —
Bay State Skills Commission.
Division of Employment Security.
Massachusetts Technology Park Corporation.
Department of Commerce and Development.
Massachusetts Technology Development Corporation.
Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency.
Community Development Finance Corporation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ELDER AFFAIRS.
[Chapter 1168 of the Acts of 1973.]

Executive Secretary, Dr. Richard H. Rowland, Newton.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —
Assistant Secretary of Administration, Michael Weeks, Norwell.
Assistant Secretary of Program Planning and Management, Dr. Lillian Glickman, Newton.
Assistant Secretary of Elder Advocacy, Dr. Robert Mollica, Windham, N.H.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENERGY RESOURCES.
[Chapter 796 of the Acts of 1979.]

Executive Secretary, Sharon M. Pollard, Methuen.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —
Assistant Secretary for Policy Development, Mary Beth Gentleman.
Assistant Secretary for Program Development, Robert King.
Commercial and Industrial Division, Steven Weisman, Director.
Government Buildings Division, John Bevilacqua, Director.
Renewable Energy Division, Barbara Dowd, Director.
Residential Energy Division, Andrew Stallworth, Director.
General Counsel, David Tibbetts.
Energy Facilities Siting Council, Susan F. Tierney, Director.
Public Affairs, Gillian Gansler.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —
Energy Facilities Siting Council.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS.

Executive Secretary, James S. Hoyte, Lexington.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —

Coastal Zone Management, Richard Delaney, Eastham, Director.
Environmental Impact Review Program, Samuel G. Mygatt, Lincoln, Director.
Division of Conservation Services, Joel A. Lerner, Manomet, Director.
Water Resources Commission, Emerson Chandler, Berlin, Director.
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, James Gutensohn, Boston, Commissioner.
Office of Planning and Development, Vacant, Director.
Division of Forests & Parks, Gilbert Bliss, West Wareham, Director.
Bureau of Solid Waste Disposal, L. James Miller, Cambridge, Director.
Insect Pest Control, Charles S. Hood, Ipswich, Chief.
Division of Water Resources, Charles F. Kennedy, Burlington, Director.
Division of Waterways, John Hannon, Duxbury, Director.
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ENGINEERING, S. Russell Sylva, Wayland, Commissioner.
Division of Water Pollution Control, Thomas McMahon, Cohasset, Director.
Division of Water Supply, M. Ilyas Bhatti, Melrose, Director.
Division of Air Quality Control, Bruce Maillet, Shrewsbury, Director.
Division of Environmental Laboratories, Dr. John Delaney, Lawrence, Director.
Division of Wetland Protection & Waterways Regulation, Vacant, Director.
Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste, William Cass, Salem, Director.
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, WILDLIFE & RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, Walter Bickford, Berlin, Commissioner.
Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, Richard Cronin, Harvard, Director.
Division of Marine Fisheries, Philip Coates, Sagamore Beach, Director.
Division of Marine & Recreational Vehicles, Raymond Lennon, Somerville, Director.
Division of Law Enforcement, Alan McGroary, Pepperell, Acting Director.
Public Access Board, Robert Austin, Acton, Secretary.
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION, William J. Geary, Wollaston, Commissioner.
Police Division, Thomas E. Keough, Marshfield, Superintendent.
Parks Engineering and Construction, Richard R. Signore, Harvard, Director.

Recreational Facilities and Programs, Louis E. Rodrigues, Waltham, Director.
Central Services, William T. Kenney, Hyde Park, Director.
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, Lewis J. Wells, Jr., Scituate, Acting Commissioner.
Animal Health, Mabel Owen, South Dartmouth, Director.
Fairs, Stephen Quinn, Berlin, Director.
Division of Agricultural Development, John J. Fitzgerald, Fall River, Director.
Division of Regulatory Services, Lewis J. Wells, Jr., Scituate, Chairman.
Reclamation Board, Lewis F. Wells, Jr., Scituate, Chairman.
Pesticide Board, Jeffrey Carlson, Braintree, Supervisor.
MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY, James S. Hoyte, Lexington, Chairman.
Executive Director, Vacant.
Water Division, William Brutsch, Milford, Director.
Sewer Division, Noel D. Baratta, Wilmington, Director.

Boards and Commissions Include: —
Department of Environmental Management Board.
Committee for Conservation of Soil, Water and Related Resources.
Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Recreational Vehicles Advisory Board.
Fisheries and Wildlife Board.
Marine and Recreational Vehicles Advisory Board.
Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission.
Milk Control Board.
State Board of Food and Agriculture.
World War II Memorial Commission.
Pesticide Board.
Boston Harbor Commission.
Appalachian Natural Science Trail Advisory Commission.
Boston National Historic Park Advisory Commission.
Hazardous Waste Facility Site Safety Council.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES.

Executive Secretary, Philip W. Johnston, Marshfield.
Undersecretary, John Mudd.
Assistant Secretary for Social and Mental Health Services, Nancy Kaufman.
Assistant Secretary for Health and Welfare, Mark Coven.
Assistant Secretary for Criminal Justice, (vacant).
Assistant Secretary for Management, Clarence Cooper.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —
Commission for the Blind, Charles Crawford, Commissioner.
Department of Mental Health, James J. Callahan, Ph.D., Commissioner.
Department of Public Health, Bailus Walker, Jr., Ph.D., Commissioner.
Department of Public Welfare, Chester M. Atkins, Commissioner.
Department of Youth Services, Edward M. Murphy, Commissioner.
Office for Children, Gloria Clark, Director.
Office of Veterans' Services, John Halachis, Commissioner.
Parole Board, John Curran, Chairman.
Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Maurice Gordon, Commandant.
Soldiers' Home in Holyoke, James Kelly, Superintendent.
Rate Setting Commission, Robert Griffin, Chairman.
Department of Correction, Michael Fair, Commissioner.
Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission, Elmer C. Bartels, Commissioner.
Department of Social Services, Marie A. Matava, Commissioner.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —
Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission.
Advisory Council to the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission.
Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Board.
Drug Formulatory Commission.
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.
Advisory Board to the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.
Advisory Council on Home and Family.
State Council for Juvenile Behavior.
Office for Children.
Department of Public Welfare.
State Advisory Board, Department of Public Welfare.
Veterans' Services.
Boards of Trustees of all state hospitals and state schools.
Board of Trustees of Cushing Hospital.
Board of Trustees of Massachusetts General Hospital.
Board of Trustees of Bay State Medical Center.
Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Holyoke.
Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.
Trustees for the Tewksbury Hospital.
Trustees for the Massachusetts Hospital School.
Advisory Board for the Handicapped.
Advisory Board for Lead Paint Poisoning Program.
Advisory Board on Meat and Poultry.
Rate Setting Commission.
Advisory Council for the Planning, Construction, Operation and Utilization of Mental Health Facilities.

Advisory Council for the Planning, Construction, Operation and Utilization of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded.
Advisory Council on the Licensing of Hospitals, Hospital Surveys and Construction Planning.
Department of Social Services.
Health and Welfare Commission.
Department of Correction.
Advisory Committee on Correction.
Correctional Institutions of the Commonwealth.
Parole Board.
Nutrition Board.
Board of Approval and Certification of Physician Assistants.
Department of Youth Services.
Advisory Committee, Department of Youth Services.
Department of Mental Health.
Mental Health Advisory Council.
Public Health Council.
Board of Review.
Boxers' Fund Board.
Advisory Council on Radiation Protection.
Advisory Council on Alcoholism.
Advisory Council on Air Pollution Emergencies.
Pesticide Board (with Secretary of Environmental Affairs).
Division of Sanitary Engineering (with Secretary of Environmental Affairs).
Division of Consumer Protection (with Secretary of Consumer Affairs).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF LABOR.

[Chapter 668 of the Acts of 1982.]

Executive Secretary, Paul J. Eustace, Malden.
Assistant Secretary, Hathaway Green, Cambridge.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —
Department of Labor and Industries, George Ripley, New Bedford, Commissioner.
Labor Relations Commission, Paul T. Edgar, Duxbury, Chairman.
Industrial Accident Board, Joel Pressman, Chelsea, Chairman.
Joint Labor-Management Committee, John Dunlop, Cambridge, Chairman.
Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Diane Zaar, Newton, Chairman.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —
Industrial Accident Board.
Office of Self-Insured.
Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Board.
Labor Relations Commission.
Department of Labor and Industries.
Industrial Safety.
Occupational Hygiene.
Asbestos.
Minimum Wage.
Employment Agencies.
Joint Labor-Management Committee.
Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
Apprenticeship Council.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Executive Secretary, Charles V. Barry, Boston.
Undersecretary, Robert H. Cunningham.
Assistant Secretary, Dennis M. Condon.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —
Department of Public Safety/State Police, Frank J. Trabucco, Commissioner.
Civil Defense Agency, Robert Boulay, Director.
Committee on Criminal Justice, Patricia Hamilton, Executive Director.
Highway Safety Bureau, Terrance D. Schiavone, Executive Director.
Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, Gary F. Egan, Executive Director.
Military Division, Major General Anthony C. Spadorcia, Danvers, Adjutant General.
Registry of Motor Vehicles, Alan A. Mackey, Norfolk, Registrar.
Criminal History Systems Board, Louis H. Sakin, Executive Director.
Merit Rating Board, Mary Ann Mulhall, Director.
Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Brian D. Blackbourne, M.D.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —
Board of Architectural Barriers.
Board of Boiler Rules.
Board of Elevator Appeals.
Board of Elevator Examiners.
Board of Elevator Regulations.
Board of Fire Prevention Regulations.
Bureau of Pipefitters and Refrigeration Technicians.
Civil Defense Agency & Office of Emergency Preparedness.
Committee on Criminal Justice.

Crime Laboratory.
Criminal History Systems Board.
Governor's Highway Safety Committee.
Department of Public Safety.
Recreational Tramway Board.
Registry of Motor Vehicles.
Merit Rating Board.
Military Division (National Guard).
State Boxing Commission.
Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
Massachusetts Police Training Council.
Office of Chief Medical Examiner.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

Executive Secretary, Frederick P. Salvucci, Boston.
Undersecretary, Ann Hershfang, Boston.
Deputy Secretaries, Matthew Coogan, Boston; Kathleen Sullivan, Boston.

MAJOR AGENCY HEADS: —

Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, Arnold Stymest, Randolph, Director.
Department of Public Works, Robert T. Tierney, Melrose, Commissioner; Robert McDonough, Framingham, Chief Engineer.
Bureau of Transportation Planning and Development, Michael Meyer, Director.
MassPort, Robert Weinberg, Brookline, Chairman, Board of Directors; David W. Davis, Boston, Executive Director.
Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, John T. Driscoll, Milton, Chairman.
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, Secretary of EOTC, Frederick P. Salvucci, Chairman; James F. O'Leary, General Manager.

AGENCIES INCLUDE: —

Department of Public Works.
Public Works Commission.
Division of Waterways within Department of Public Works (with Secretary of Enviromental Affairs).
Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.
Government Center Commission.
Massachusetts Port Authority and Massachusetts Turnpike Authority (included in the assignment of the Department of Public Works).
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.
Regional transportation authorities.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

Albano, Salvatore R.	*Second Middlesex District.*
Amick, Carol C.	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Bachrach, George	*Middlesex and Suffolk District.*
Backman, Jack H.	*Third Middlesex and Norfolk District.*
Berry, Frederick E.	*Second Essex District.*
Bertonazzi, Louis P.	*Worcester and Norfolk District.*
Bolling, Royal L., Sr.	*Second Suffolk District.*
Boverini, Walter J.	*First Essex District.*
Brennan, John A., Jr.	*Third Middlesex District.*
Buckley, Anna P.	*First Plymouth District.*
Buell, Robert C.	*First Essex and Middlesex District.*
Bulger, William M. [President]	*First Suffolk District.*
Burke, Edward L.	*First Middlesex and Norfolk District.*
Burke, John P.	*First Hampden and Hampshire District.*
Cellucci, Argeo Paul	*Middlesex and Worcester District.*
Costello, Nicholas J.	*Third Essex District.*
D'Amico, Gerard	*Worcester District.*
Doane, Paul V.	*Cape and Islands District.*
Doris, Francis D.	*Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex District.*
Golden, William B.	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*
Harold, Paul D.	*Norfolk District.*
Houston, John Patrick	*First Worcester and Middlesex District.*
Keating, William R.	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Kirby, Edward P.	*Second Plymouth District.*

Kraus, Richard A.	*Fourth Middlesex District.*
Lewis, Arthur Joseph, Jr. ..	*First Suffolk and Norfolk District.*
Locke, David H.	*Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex District.*
LoPresti, Michael, Jr.	*Suffolk and Middlesex District.*
MacLean, William Q., Jr. ..	*Bristol and Plymouth District.*
McGovern, Patricia	*Second Essex and Middlesex District.*
Melconian, Linda J.	*Second Hampden and Hampshire District.*
Norton, Thomas C.	*Second Bristol District.*
Olver, John W.	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
Padula, Mary L.	*Second Worcester and Middlesex District.*
Parker, John F.	*First Bristol District.*
Reilly, Martin T.	*Hampden District.*
Sheehy, Paul J.	*First Middlesex District.*
Walsh, Joseph B.	*Second Suffolk and Norfolk District.*
Webber, Peter C.	*Berkshire District.*
Wetmore, Robert D.	*Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire District.*

SENATE BY DISTRICTS

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICT.

Hon. William M. Bulger, President.

DISTRICT	NAME	Residence	Address during the Session.
Berkshire	Peter C. Webber *(R)*	Pittsfield, 47 Catherine Street	At home.
First Bristol	John F. Parker *(R)*	Taunton, 28 Orchard Street	At home.
Second Bristol	Thomas C. Norton *(D)*	Fall River, 422 Reading Street	At home.
Bristol and Plymouth...	William Q. MacLean, Jr. *(D)* ..	Fairhaven, 22 Williams Street	At home.

Cape and Islands	Paul V. Doane *(R)*	Harwich, 653 Main Street	At home
First Essex	Walter J. Boverini *(D)*	Lynn, 18 Western Avenue	At home.
Second Essex	Frederick E. Berry *(D)*	Peabody, 26 Colonial Road	At home.
Third Essex	Nicholas J. Costello *(D)*	Amesbury, Whitehall Road	At home.
First Essex and Middlesex	Robert C. Buell *(R)*	Boxford, Woodcrest Road	At home.
Second Essex and Middlesex	Patricia McGovern *(D)*	Lawrence, 74 Saunders Street	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire	John W. Olver *(D)*	Amherst, 1333 West Street	122 Bowdoin St., Boston.
Hampden	Martin T. Reilly *(D)*	Springfield, 4 Langdon Street	At home.
First Hampden and Hampshire	John P. Burke *(D)*	Holyoke, 198 Central Park Drive	At home.
Second Hampden and Hampshire	Linda J. Melconian *(D)*	Springfield, 31 Firglade Avenue	At home.

District	NAME	Residence	Address during the Session.
First Middlesex	Paul J. Sheehy *(D)*	Lowell, 65 Harvard Street	At home.
Second Middlesex	Salvatore R. Albano *(D)*	Somerville, 51 Mt. Vernon Street	At home.
Third Middlesex	John A. Brennan, Jr. *(D)*	Malden, 88 Beltran Street	At home.
Fourth Middlesex	Richard A. Kraus *(D)*	Arlington, 100 Falmouth Road, West	At home.
Fifth Middlesex	Carol C. Amick *(D)*	Bedford, 18 Crescent Avenue	At home.
First Middlesex and Norfolk	Edward L. Burke *(D)*	Framingham, 137 Russell Road	At home.
Second Middlesex and Norfolk	Jack H. Backman *(D)*	Brookline, 61 Arlington Road	At home.
Middlesex and Suffolk	George Bachrach *(D)*	Watertown, 139 Maplewood Avenue	At home.
Middlesex and Worcester	Argeo Paul Cellucci *(R)*	Hudson, 2 Brigham Street	At home.

Norfolk	Paul D. Harold *(D)*	Quincy, 31 Riverside Avenue	At home.
Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex	David H. Locke *(R)*	Wellesley, 8 Grove Street	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth	William B. Golden *(D)*	Weymouth, 29 Sargent Road	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk	William R. Keating *(D)*	Sharon, 111 Bay Road	At home.
First Plymouth	Anna P. Buckley *(D)*	Brockton, 213 West Harvard Street	At home.
Second Plymouth	Edward P. Kirby *(R)*	Whitman, 379 Harvard Street	At home.
First Suffolk	William M. Bulger *(D)*	Boston, 828 East Third Streeet	At home.
Second Suffolk	Royal L. Bolling, Sr. *(D)*	Boston, 18 Schuyler Street	At home.
Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex	Francis D. Doris *(D)*	Revere, 80 Randall Road	At home.
Suffolk and Middlesex	Michael LoPresti, Jr. *(D)*	Boston, 23 Waldemar Avenue	At home.

District	NAME	Residence	Address during the Session.
First Suffolk and Norfolk	Arthur Joseph Lewis, Jr. *(D)* ...	Boston, 339 Pond Street	At home.
Second Suffolk and Norfolk	Joseph B. Walsh *(D)*	Boston, 44 Valley Road	At home.
Worcester	Gerard D'Amico *(D)*	Worcester, 673 Franklin Street	At home.
Worcester, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire	Robert D. Wetmore *(D)*	Barre, Common Street	At home.
First Worcester and Middlesex	John Patrick Houston *(D)*	Worcester, 7 Loudon Street	At home.
Second Worcester and Middlesex	Mary L. Padula *(R)*	Lunenburg, 909 Massachusetts Avenue	At home.
Worcester and Norfolk	Louis P. Bertonazzi *(D)*	Milford, 16 Coolidge Road	At home.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

Hon. WILLIAM M. BULGER, *President.*

On the President's Left.

1. Hon. Walter J. Boverini
2. Hon. John F. Parker
3. Hon. Robert C. Buell
4. Hon. Anna P. Buckley
5. Hon. Patricia McGovern
6. Hon. John W. Olver
7. Hon. Richard A. Kraus
8. Hon. Joseph B. Walsh
9. Hon. Paul D. Harold
10. Hon. Linda J. Melconian
11. Hon. John P. Houston
12. Hon. John P. Burke
13. Hon. William B. Golden
14. Hon. William Q. MacLean, Jr.
15. Hon. Royal L. Bolling, Sr.
16. Hon. Martin T. Reilly
17. Hon. Frederick E. Berry
18. Hon. Salvatore R. Albano
19. Hon. Francis D. Doris
20. Hon. Michael LoPresti, Jr.

On the President's Right.

1. Hon. Arthur Joseph Lewis, Jr.
2. Hon. John A. Brennan, Jr.
3. Hon. David H. Locke
4. Hon. Mary L. Padula
5. Hon. Edward P. Kirby
6. Hon. William R. Keating
7. Hon. George Bachrach
8. Hon. Edward L. Burke
9. Hon. Paul V. Doane
10. Hon. Louis P. Bertonazzi
11. Hon. Argeo Paul Cellucci
12. Hon. Paul J. Sheehy
13. Hon. Robert D. Wetmore
14. Hon. Peter C. Webber
15. Hon. Jack H. Backman
16. Hon. Thomas C. Norton
17. Hon. Carol C. Amick
18. Hon. Nicholas J. Costello
19. Hon. Gerard D'Amico
20. Vacant.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

President of the Senate.
HON. WILLIAM M. BULGER, BOSTON.
Room 330, State House.

Senate Clerk.
(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 12-13)
EDWARD B. O'NEILL, NORWELL.
Room 335, State House.

PHILIP M. ANGELLIS, WATERTOWN, *Assistant Clerk.*
DOUGLAS C. BOYER, ARLINGTON, *Second Assistant Clerk.*

Office Manager.
FRED E. DAY, JR., LOWELL.

Senate Calendar Clark.
WILLIAM F. WELCH, MILFORD.

Supervisor of Data Processing.
JAMES M. PROCTOR, BOSTON.

Reproduction Supervisor.
FRANCIS T. NORTON, JR., BRAINTREE.

Clerical Assistants.
PHILIP J. DOYLE, CHELMSFORD.
PATRICK F. SCANLAN, SALEM.
PAUL J. COUGHLIN, DANVERS.

Sergeant-at-Arms.
CHARLES M. MCGOWAN, DEDHAM.
Room 71B, State House.

Counsel to the Senate.
(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55)
(Vacant)

Associate Counsel to the Senate.
GEORGE V. KENNEALLY, JR., BOSTON.

Assistants to Counsel to the Senate.
DAVID H. DOWLING, Wareham.
PAUL A. M. HUNT, Quincy.
ROBERT D. BOWES, SR., Salem.
IRENE R. COMEAU, Boston.
GERARD F. BURKE, Milton.

CHARLES L. POWERS, Boston (Dorchester),
Clerk of the Senate Committee on Rules.

LEONARD C. ALKINS, Brockton,
Clerk of the Committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, on the part of the Senate.

Joint Senate-House
Legislative Engrossing Division.
ANNE D. SWEETNAM, *Chief Clerk.*
CAROLYN M. GALLAGHER, *Clerk.*
COLLEEN A. KELLEHER, *Clerk.*
ROSE M. CORSO, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ALPHABETICALLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY.

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

Hon. GEORGE KEVERIAN, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
Aleixo, Theodore, Jr.	3, Bristol	192 Ferncrest Drive, Taunton	At home	155
Alexander, Frances F. . . .	6, Essex	80 Lothrop St., Beverly . .	At home	103
Alexander, Lawrence R. . .	8, Essex	54 Longview Drive, Marblehead	At home	130
Ambler, Robert B.	4, Norfolk	33 Chester Lane, Weymouth	At home	157
Angelo, Steven	9, Essex	60 Holstead Street, Saugus	At home	116
Bassett, Timothy A.	10, Essex	65 Coolidge Road, Lynn . .	At home	
Beckwith, Geoffrey C. . . .	21, Middlesex	23 Highland Street, Reading	At home	78

Blanchette, Kevin P., Jr. . .	16, Essex	495 Lowell Street, Lawrence	At home	53
Bohigian, Robert J.	14, Worcester	17 Converse Street, Worcester	At home	19
Bolling, Royal L., Jr. . . .	6, Suffolk	722 Morton Street, Boston	At home	50
Bourque, George J.	3, Worcester	15 Benoit Street, Fitchburg	At home	1
Bradford, John C.	10, Bristol	West Wareham 02576	1016 Walnut Plain Road, Rochester	122
Brett, James T.	14, Suffolk	7 Wedmore Street, Boston	At home	139
Brownell, Thomas F.	2, Norfolk	15 Moreland Road, Quincy	At home	61
Buell, Carmen D.	2, Franklin	113 Beacon Street, Greenfield	At home	142
Buglione, Nicholas J.	15, Essex	32 Quincy Street, Methuen	At home	22
Bump, Suzanne M.	5, Norfolk	41 Cleveland Avenue, Braintree	At home	102
Bunte, Doris	7, Suffolk	161 Townsend Street, Boston	At home	

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
Businger, John A.	15, Norfolk	33 St. Paul Street, Brookline	At home	79
Cahir, Thomas S.	3, Barnstable	3 River Road, Bourne . . .	At home	147
Cahoon, Howard C., Jr.	Cape & Islands	118 Sears Road, Chatham	At home	14
Canavan, Ellen M.	13, Norfolk	52 Oak Knoll Terrace, Needham	At home	151
Carey, William A.	2, Hampshire	92 Holyoke Street, Easthampton	280 Nehoidan Street, Needham	110
Caron, Paul E.	11, Hampden	8 Rahinebeck Ave., Springfield	At home	36
Cataldo, Angelo R.	21, Suffolk	63 High Street, Revere	At home	117
Catjakis, Athan	9, Hampden	127 Melha Avenue, Springfield	At home	31
Cersaoli, Robert A.	3, Norfolk	54 Russell Park, Quincy	At home	80
Ciccarelli, Salvatore	32, Middlesex	228 Boylston Street, Watertown	At home	159 BTR

Clapprood, Marjorie A. . .	8, Norfolk	431 Massapoag Avenue, Sharon	At home	144
Clark, Forrester A., Jr. . . .	4, Essex	308 Sagamore Road, Hamilton	At home	125
Cohen, David B.	11, Middlesex	66 Vine Street, Newton	At home	160 BTR
Collaro, Andrew	15, Worcester	31 Granby Road, Worcester	At home	18
Collins, James G.	3, Hampshire	67 Butterfield Terrace, Amherst	At home	21
Connolly, Joseph M.	5, Middlesex	3 Pauline Drive, Natick . .	At home	67
Constantino, William, Jr.	12, Worcester	412 Water Street Clinton . .	At home	41
Correia, Robert	7, Bristol	1290 Plymouth Avenue, Fall River	At home	6
Costa, Frank N.	1, Berkshire	49 East Road, Adams	At home	93
Cox, John F.	17, Middlesex	97 Whitney Avenue, Lowell	At home	62
Creedon, Michael C.	10, Plymouth	386 Crescent Street, Brockton	At home	2

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
Cusack, John F.	25, Middlesex	20 Pine Ridge Road, Arlington	At home	145
Decas, Charles N.	2, Plymouth	17 Chapel Street, Wareham	At home	136
DeFilippi, Walter A.	6, Hampden	35 Pease Avenue West Springfield	At home	100
DeNucci, A. Joseph	10, Middlesex	119 Warwick Road, Newton	At home	66
DiMasi, Salvatore F.	3, Suffolk	102 Commercial Street, Boston	At home	38
Donovan, William H.	17, Worcester	11 Tallawanda Drive, Worcester	At home	92
Doran, Stephen W.	15, Middlesex	314 Bedford Street, Lexington	At home	57
Doyle, Charles Robert . . .	10, Suffolk	12 Danville Street, Boston	At home	118
Driscoll, John R.	9, Worcester	295 Linwood Avenue, Northbridge	At home	86

Durand, Robert A.	4, Middlesex	34 Rice Street, Marlborough	At home	112
Emilio, Frank A.	3, Essex	11 Edwin Street, Haverhill	At home	74
Fiero, Patricia G.	5, Essex	121 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Gloucester	At home	148
Finneran, Thomas M.	15, Suffolk	7 Countryside Drive, Boston	At home	37
Fitzgerald, Kevin W.	17, Suffolk	114 Bynner Street, Boston	At home	89
Flaherty, Charles F.	17, Middlesex	14 Woodbridge Street, Cambridge	At home	7
Flaherty, Michael F.	4, Suffolk	833 East Third Street, Boston	At home	59
Flood, John H.	6, Norfolk	28 Fencourt Road, Canton	At home	68
Flynn, William J., Jr.	5, Plymouth	131 Tower Hill Drive, Hanover	At home	141
Forman, Peter	1, Plymouth	1 Mt. Pleasant Street, Plymouth	At home	73
Fox, Gloria L.	7, Suffolk	43 Howland Street, Boston	At home	133

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
Freeman, Bruce N.	16, Middlesex	7 Kenwood Court, Chelmsford	At home	96
Gallagher, Thomas N. . . .	18, Suffolk	59 Aldie Street, Boston . . .	At home	54
Galvin, William F.	19, Suffolk	46 Lake Street, Boston . . .	At home	28
Gibson, Mary Jane	26, Middlesex	30 Bellevue Road, Belmont	At home	5
Glodis, William J., Jr. . . .	16, Worcester	257 Greenwood Street, Worcester	At home	16
Goldman, Roberta R. . . .	11, Worcester	12 Founders Road, Shrewsbury	At home	129
Goyette, Roger R.	11, Bristol	2767 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford	At home	65
Graham, Saundra	28, Middlesex	189 Western Avenue, Cambridge	At home	83
Gray, Barbara E.	6, Middlesex	220 Edmands Road, Framingham	At home	75

Grenier, Henry R.	5, Worcester	12 Spring Street, Spencer	At home	20
Guernsey, Sherwood	2, Berkshire	402 Hancock Road, Williamstown	At home	39
Hayes, Robert Emmet . . .	7, Plymouth	31 Dover Street, Whitman	At home	119
Healy, Jonathan L.	1, Franklin	Shelburne Falls, 01370 . . .	Burnt Hill Road, Charlemont . .	55
Hermann, Joseph N.	14, Essex	83 Buckinham Road, North Andover	At home	46
Herren, Albert	6, Bristol	102 Phillips Street, Fall River	At home	146
Hicks, Lucile P.	13, Middlesex	5 Wildwood Road, Wayland	At home	127
Hildt, Barbara	1, Essex	24 Belmont Street, Amesbury	At home	158
Hodgkins, Christopher J.	4, Berkshire	79 Housatonic Street, Lee	At home	63
Holland, Iris K.	2, Hampden	38 Hazelwood Avenue, Longmeadow	At home	9
Hornblower, Augusta	1, Middlesex	Rocky's Point, Groton . . .	At home	34
Howarth, Robert L.	13, Hampden	145 Shady Brook Lane, Springfield	At home	76

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
Howe, Marie E.	31, Middlesex	19 Pembroke Street, Somerville	At home	17
Hynes, Frank M.	4, Plymouth	78 Meetinghouse Lane, Marshfield	At home	104
Jakubowicz, Robert F. . . .	3, Berkshire	88 Northcumberland Road, Pittsfield	At home	94
Jordan, Raymond A., Jr.	12, Hampden	51 Goldenrod Street, Springfield	At home	84
Karol, Stephen J.	2, Bristol	86 West Street, Attleboro	At home	98
Kehoe, Marie-Louise	11, Norfolk	198 Colwell Drive, Dedham	At home	101
Kennedy, Thomas P.	9, Plymouth	92 Winthrop Street, Brockton	At home	154
Keverian, George	39, Middlesex	116 Irving Street, Everett . .	At home	SPK 121
Kollios, Paul	7, Worcester	8 Marion Avenue, Millbury	At home	48

Lawrence, Denis	13, Bristol	206 Allen Street, New Bedford	At home	124
LeLacheur, Edward A.	18, Middlesex	42 Marriner Street, Lowell	At home	85
Lemanski, Kenneth M.	8, Hampden	139 Horshoe Drive, Chicopee	At home	42
Lewis, Jacqueline	8, Plymouth	1000 High Street, Bridgewater	At home	123
Loring, John H.	14, Middlesex	60 Willow Street, Acton	At home	27
Lozzi, Vincent J.	10, Essex	15 Graves Place, Lynn	At home	107
MacGovern, John F.	2, Middlesex	Old Shirley Road, Harvard	At home	111
Mackey, Joseph K.	30, Middlesex	23 Jacques Street, Somerville	At home	143
Magnani, David P.	7, Middlesex	70 Fay Road, Framingham	At home	97
Mann, Charles W.	6, Plymouth	801 Winter Street, Hanson	At home	10
Manning, M. Joseph	7, Norfolk	583 Adams Street, Milton	At home	109
Mara, Francis G.	11, Plymouth	46 Hillcrest Avenue, Brockton	At home	35
Marotta, Angelo	38, Middlesex	74 Lincoln Road, Medford	At home	23

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
McDonough, John E. . . .	12, Suffolk	59 Patten Street, Boston . .	At home	128
McGee, Thomas W.	11, Essex	72 Mall Street, Lynn	At home	156
McGlynn, Michael J.	37, Middlesex	39 Cross Street, Medford	At home	44
McIntyre, Joseph B.	12, Bristol	61 Parker Street, New Bedford	At home	49
McKenna, Mary Jane . . .	1, Worcester	4 Pioneer Road, Holden . .	At home	47
McNeil, John C.	36, Middlesex	17 Sterling Street, Malden	At home	71
Menard, Joan M.	5, Bristol	4059 Riverside Avenue, Somerset	At home	153
Miceli, James R.	20, Middlesex	11 Webber Street, Wilmington	At home	32
Moore, Richard T.	8, Worcester	Williams Street, Uxbridge	At home	24
Moriarty, William E.	1, Hampden	38 Warebrook Drive, Ware	At home	30

Morin, Peter B.	2, Barnstable	66 Wequaquet Lane, Barnstable	At home	108
Morrissey, Michael W.	1, Norfolk	57 Holyoke Street, Quincy	At home	43
Mullins, William D.	7, Hampden	150 Clover Road, Ludlow	At home	114
Murray, Mary Jeanette	3, Plymouth	28 Margin Street, Cohasset	At home	106
Myerson, Eleanor	11, Suffolk	175 Rawson Road, Brookline	At home	132
Nagle, William P., Jr.	1, Hampshire	3 Madison Avenue, Northampton	At home	82
Natsios, Andrew S.	8, Middlesex	234 Courtland Street, Holliston	At home	70
Paleologos, Nicholas A.	33, Middlesex	4 Marlboro Road, Woburn	At home	12
Palumbo, Thomas G.	2, Essex	2 10th Street, Newbury	At home	77
Parente, Marie J.	10, Worcester	24 Union Street, Milford	At home	13
Piccucci, Angelo	4, Worcester	148 Ninth Street, Leominster	At home	3
Pierce, Steven D.	4, Hampden	69 Wood Road, Westfield	At home	25

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
Poirier, Kevin	14, Bristol	117 Grove Street, No. Attleborough	At home	11
Ranieri, Daniel J.	10, Norfolk	40 Paine Street, Bellingham	At home	45
Rauschenbach, Henri S. . .	1, Barnstable	3057 Main Street, Brewster	At home	40
Rea, Michael J., Jr.	24, Middlesex	18 Shawsheen Road, Billerica	At home	88
Robinson, William G. . . .	35, Middlesex	10 Sunset Road, Melrose . .	At home	8
Rohan, Robert J.	5, Hampden	15 Alderman Street, Holyoke	At home	69
Rourke, Susan F.	19, Middlesex	42 Carroll Parkway, Lowell	At home	113
Rouse, Richard J.	5, Suffolk	10 Willis Street, Boston . . .	At home	87
Ruane, J. Michael	7, Essex	19 Nursery Street, Salem	At home	52
Rushing, Byron	9, Suffolk	25 Concord Square, Boston	At home	134

Saggese, Alfred E., Jr. . . .	20, Suffolk	95 Loring Road, Winthrop	At home	90
Saltmarsh, Sherman W., Jr.	34, Middlesex	154 Mt. Vernon Street, Winchester	At home	140
Scaccia, Angelo M.	16, Suffolk	59 Readville Street, Boston	At home	120
Schur, Susan D.	12, Middlesex	130 Nehoiden Road, Newton	At home	149
Scibelli, Anthony M.	10, Hampden	200 Maple Street, Springfield	At home	15
Serra, Emanuel G.	1, Suffolk	230 Orient Avenue, Boston	At home	4
Silvia, Charles E.	8, Bristol	1039 Country Street, Fall River	At home	115
Speliotis, Theodore C. . . .	12, Essex	4 Ardmore Drive, Danvers	At home	51
Suhoski, Chester A.	2, Worcester	6 Crawford Street, Gardner	At home	152
Sullivan, Gregory W.	12, Norfolk	142 Vernon Street, Norwood	At home	56
Switzler, Royall H.	14, Norfolk	473 Washington Street, Wellesley	18 Lexington Road, Wellesley	131

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the session.	No. of Seat.
Tisei, Richard R.	22, Middlesex	698 Main Street, Wakefield	At home	81
Torkildsen, Peter G.	13, Essex	33 Ledgewood Drive, Danvers	At home	26
Tougas, Roger L.	9, Bristol	10 Hallet Lane, Dartmouth	At home	135
Travinski, Marilyn L.	6, Worcester	304 South Street, Southbridge	At home	29
Travis, Philip	4, Bristol	28 County Street, Rehoboth	At home	33
Trombley, Peter G.	9, Middlesex	36 Summit Street, Waltham	At home	64
Tucker, Susan C.	17, Essex	6 Farrwood Drive, Andover	At home	60
Vallely, Thomas J.	8, Suffolk	137 Marlborough Street, Boston	At home	105
Vellucci, Peter A.	29, Middlesex	223 Hurley Street, Cambridge	At home	95

Vernon, William B.	1, Bristol	333 Frankiin Street, Mansfield	At home	126
Vigneau, Robert A.	23, Middlesex	5 Elm Avenue, Burlington	At home	99
Voke, Richard A.	2, Suffolk	215 Orange Street, Chelsea	At home	150
Walrath, Patricia A. . . .	3, Middlesex	20 Middlemost Way, Stow	At home	58
Walsh, Michael P.	3, Hampden	475B Corey Street, Agawam	At home	91
White, Thomas P.	13, Worcester	3 Nottingham Road, Worcester	At home	72
White, W. Paul	13, Suffolk	735 Adams Street, Boston	At home	138
Woodward, Francis H. . . .	9, Norfolk	1155 West Street, Walpole	At home	137

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(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55)
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RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE

[As finally adopted by the Senate on January 24, 1985.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.]

THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjurned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business.

[1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting.

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions.

[1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. Unless the Senate shall otherwise direct, the President, at the beginning of each legislative year, shall appoint a Chaplain and in case of vacancy in said office, he shall promptly fill said vacancy.

[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888; 1971.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore,* is elected by ballot or by roll call vote as the Senate by majority vote shall determine, and such election shall be the first business in order.

[1831; 1885; 1888; 1971; 1985.]

5A. In case of extreme emergency, the President of the Senate, may for a period not exceeding two days, in conformity with Article 6, Section II, Chapter I of the Constitution, cause a session of the Senate to be cancelled. Each member of the Senate insofar as is practicable shall be notified of such action. The President may also declare a session informal in nature, with prior notice given. Notice of such action shall be printed in the Journal of the Senate by the Clerk thereof and the printing of a Calendar shall be suspended with reference to an informal session under this rule.

In the case of an informal session, only reports of committees and matters not giving rise to formal motion or debate shall be considered. No motion or order of business shall lose its precedence but shall be carried over until the next formal session.

[1971; 1973.]

CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall

insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches.

[1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk, with the approval and direction of the President and the Committee on Steering and Policy, shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration. Each Monday and on such other days as he and the President shall deem necessary the Clerk shall list all matters lying on the table, and all matters being held by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading. It shall be mandatory, however, that a bill or resolve ordered to third reading on one calendar day must appear on the Calendar at the following formal session. The Clerk, with the approval and direction of the President and the Committee on Steering and Policy, may prepare the Calendar, with such memoranda as he may deem necessary, in a form designed to provide complete information and to properly facilitate the business of the Senate.

[1882; 1888; 1945; 1971; 1974; 1985.]

7A. To better facilitate the business of the Senate, whenever possible, and notwithstanding the provisions of any rules to the contrary, during consideration of the new matters on the calendar each day, the Chair will first declare a recess so that members may examine the items. The Chair will then ask for passes on the second reading matters. Second reading matters with amendments pending will automatically be considered separately. The Chair will direct the Clerk to dispense with the reading of each title but the Journal for that day will show that the bills have been read a second time. The question will then come on ordering those second reading matters which have not been passed for debate to a third reading. Matters passed for debate will be considered on the second call.

The same procedure will be followed with relation to adverse reports appearing in groups on the calendar. Adverse reports passed for debate will be considered on the second call. The question will be put by the Chair on the acceptance of all remaining adverse reports not passed for debate.

[1975.]

7B. The Clerk of the Senate shall be the official parliamentarian of the Senate.

[1973.]

8. [Omitted in 1969.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion.

[1882.]

COUNSEL TO THE SENATE.

9A. The counsel to the Senate and members of the staff of said counsel shall not engage in the private practice of law during ordinary business hours while the Senate is in session. The counsel to the Senate and the staff of said counsel shall be available at all times for consultation with the President and members of the Senate in relation to matters pending before the Senate.

[1976.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No Member, officer, or employee shall use or attempt to use improper means to influence an agency, board, authority, or commission of the Commonwealth

or any political subdivision thereof. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall receive compensation or permit compensation to accrue to his or her beneficial interest by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his or her position in the Senate. Every reasonable effort shall be made to avoid situations where it might appear that he or she is making such use of his or her official position. Members, officers, and employees should avoid accepting or retaining an economic interest or opportunity which represents a threat to their independence of judgement.

No Member, officer, or employee shall use confidential information gained in the course of or by reason of his or her official position or activities to further his or her own financial interest or those of any other person.

[1977.]

10A. No Member, officer, or employee shall employ anyone from state funds who does not perform tasks which contribute to the work of the Senate and which are commensurate with the compensation received; and no officer or full time employee of the Senate shall engage in any outside business activity during regular business hours, whether the Senate is in session or not. All employees of the Senate are assumed to be full time unless their personnel record indicates otherwise.

[1977.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence.

[1817.]

11A. Each member of the Senate shall be assigned an office in the State House. Each member shall also be entitled to a minimum staff allocation of three full-time positions, consisting of an administrative assistant, a

legislative aide and a staff secretary, and shall be entitled to an allocation of funds, not less than the minimum financial allocation provided for all members, to administer such office and staff.

[1983; 1985.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the first year of the two year General Court and the appointments shall be for the life of the General Court, to wit:

A committee on Rules;
To consist of the President and ten other members.

A committee on Ways and Means;
To consist of fourteen members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
To consist of three members.

A committee on Post Audit and Oversight;
To consist of six members.

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939; 1941; 1945; 1946; 1957; 1960; 1963; 1965; 1969; 1971; 1972; 1982.]

12A. There shall be a standing committee on Ethics consisting of five members to be appointed in accordance with Senate Rule 13 at the beginning of the first year of the biennial session of the General Court. All violations of rules and all questions of conduct of members, officers and employees of the Senate shall be referred by order of the Senate to said committee. Such orders shall be as specific as circumstances allow. The committee is also empowered to receive sworn written complaints or evidence regarding violations of Rules 10 and 10A. Until

a hearing, if any, is held, the contents of such complaints or evidence shall be considered confidential information, unless they are already a matter of public record. If no hearing is held, such contents may be made public by the committee in a final report. Breach of confidentiality may itself be grounds for disciplinary action.

Upon receipt of an order, a sworn written complaint filed under penalties of perjury, or upon receipt of evidence, the committee is empowered to investigate and take written or oral testimony on any matters specified in the order or covered by Rules 10 and 10A. A majority of committee members must be present to receive sworn testimony unless a majority designates a lesser number to do so. In any case, at least one member of the committee must be present to receive such testimony. Upon majority vote of the full Senate, the committee may require by summons the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers and such other records as said committee may deem relevant.

Said committee shall consider and have authority to report to the Senate any recommendations regarding any infringement of the Rules and all questions of conduct of members, officers and employees referred to it. If after investigation the committee determines that there has been a violation of the Rules, or other misconduct, the committee shall file a report with the Clerk of the Senate, including a recommendation for disciplinary action, including but not limited to: in the case of a member, reprimand, censure, removal from committee chairmanship or other position of authority, or expulsion; in the case of an officer or employee, reprimand, suspension or removal. Said report shall not prevent the Senate from taking any other action as it shall deem advisable and appropriate.

Nothing in this rule shall be construed to require the disclosure of any allegation that the committee deems frivolous or without merit.

If the committee receives a sworn written complaint, evidence, order of the Senate, or request for an opinion involving a member of the committee, such member shall remove himself from the committee's deliberations on that matter.

The committee may, upon written request from a member, officer, or employee of the Senate, issue written advisory opinions on matters concerning Rules 10 and 10A. Such advisory opinions may be published, provided that the name of the person requesting tpinion, and any other identifying information shall not be included in the publication. The Senate may not penalize a member, officer or employee of the Senate for conduct satisfying the guidelines of an advisory opinion based on factually indistinguishable conduct.

At least three members shall sign all recommendations and reports of the committee.

The committee shall annually, on or before the first Wednesday in December, file a report with the Clerk summarizing its activities for the year. In addition, the committee may at any time recommend changes in the rules of conduct for the Senate or legislation relating thereto, and a majority vote of the Senate shall be required to approve any such recommended changes.

[1977; 1978; 1983.]

12B. There shall be a standing committee on Steering and Policy consisting of the President, the chairman of the Senate committee on Ways and Means, the leader of the majority party in the Senate, the leader of the minority party in the Senate, and five other members to be appointed by the President at the beginning of the first

year of the biennial session of the General Court. The committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the Chair for the purpose of assisting the President and the Senate in identifying the major matters which require consideration by the General Court during the pending session and to advise the President and the Senate on the relative priority of such matters, the relative urgency for consideration by the General Court of such matters, and alternative methods of responding to such matters by the General Court, and on scheduling legislative matters for their even distribution throughout the legislative year.

The committee on Steering and Policy shall report on a legislative matter not later than forty-five days following the day on which the matter was referred to it; provided that it shall report on all such matters prior to the last formal sitting of the legislative session. The committee shall not report that any matter referred to it ought to pass or not to pass, nor shall it recommend any amendment to such matter, but shall only report on what date prior to adjournment of the last formal session and within the forty-five day period referred to in the preceding sentence, the matter will be considered by the Senate.

[1983; 1985.]

12C. Matters referred to the Committee on Counties on the part of the Senate shall be subject to the provisions of Joint Rule 10.

[1985.]

13. (a) Unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, the President shall nominate a candidate for chair of each standing committee, joint standing committee or special committee and the vice-chair of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means. The President may also nominate not more than three persons to majority party

floor leadership positions. The minority party floor leader may nominate not more than three persons to minority party floor leadership positions. Such nomination must be ratified by a majority vote by the respective party caucus. The vote shall be by voice vote, roll call or secret ballot, as the majority vote of the caucus shall determine. In the event a nomination is rejected by such caucus another nomination may be made by the person designated in this rule to make the initial nomination which shall be subject to ratification in the same manner. In the case of the election by the Senate of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as Chairman. The second named member shall be vice-chairman.

(b) Except as provided above or unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, committees shall be appointed by the President, with exception of the chair whose nomination and ratification shall be governed by the provisions of paragraph (a). The President shall reserve at least two positions on the Senate Committee on Ways and Means and at least one position upon each other standing or special committee for a Senate member of the minority party and appointments to such positions shall be made by the Senate minority party leader. For the purposes of this rule the term "Minority Party" shall mean the political party of those members of the Senate who, in the aggregate, constitute the second largest group of members of the Senate affiliated with a political party.

(c) A vacancy in any position which is regulated by the provisions of this rule shall be filled in the same manner as provided in this rule for the original appointment. Any person in a position which is regulated by the provisions of this rule shall be subject to removal only by a majority vote of the respective party caucus by voice

vote, roll call or secret ballot as the majority vote of the caucus shall determine.

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888; 1973; 1983; 1985.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in Joint Rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner.

[1904; 1913; 1921; 1953.]

13B. The President of the Senate may call a caucus at any time at which either he or a designated member of the Majority Leadership shall preside unless otherwise voted by a majority of the caucus. The President shall honor the request of the Minority Leader at any time while the Senate is in session, to call a Minority Caucus at which the Minority Leader shall preside or a designated member of the Minority Leadership, unless otherwise voted by a majority of the caucus.

A caucus shall also be called if twenty-five percent or more of a party's membership requests the calling of a caucus. Such request shall be made to the Senate President or Minority Leader. In the instance of such a caucus being called, said caucus may consider any subject matter, including but not limited to resolutions, motions or other means of ascertaining the sense of party members on any subject.

[1985.]

13C. The Senate Committee on Rules shall provide for periodic audits of Senate financial accounts to be conducted by a certified public accountant experienced in auditing governmental entities. A copy of any such audit shall be filed with the Senate Clerk and copies shall be made available upon request by any member of the Senate or the general public.

[1985.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate.

[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting adversely for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of third reading.

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939; 1945; 1971.]

16. When the object of an application, by petition can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it upon (1) a petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or establishing with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes.

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1967; 1971; 1973.]

FORMS OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

17. Bills, resolves, resolutions and orders shall be prepared under supervision of the "Bill Drafting Division." Bills, resolves, resolutions and orders founded upon petition shall be presented in original typewritten form and double spaced without substantial erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. Any petition which presents a bill, resolve, resolution or order that was before the General Court in the legislative session preceding that for which it is presented shall be designated as a "refiled petition" by the presenting member, together with reference to the number assigned such matter in the preceding legislative session. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws,

unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely.

[1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889; 1947; 1972; 1985.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every petition (excepting as otherwise provided for in the Constitution, or laws of the Commonwealth), shall be presented by a member, who shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of this instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered.

[1831; 1888; 1972; 1973.]

18A. In the event that identical legislation is filed based upon petition, by members of the Senate, the Clerk of the Senate may make every effort to consolidate said petitions as one.

The Clerk shall include the name of each petitioner; such names shall be placed on the consolidated petition in the order in which the original petitions were filed with the Clerk.

Said rule shall take effect as of December 31, 1984.

[1984.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them.

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1973.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval and direction of the President and the committee on Steering and Policy, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make.

Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed, or papers received from the House, which are subject to the provisions of Joint Rules 7A, 7B or 9, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in Joint Rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in Rule 13A or in Joint Rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and

commissions, bills and resolves accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions in the hands of the Clerk.

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927; 1933; 1939; 1945; 1953; 1963; 1967; 1971; 1973; 1985.]

21. [Omitted in 1943.]

22. [Omitted in 1949.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.

[1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or Joint Rules 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. The consideration of any motion to lay a matter on the table or to take a matter from the table shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the motion is made (except during the last week of the session).

[1885; 1891; 1971; 1973; 1983.]

25. [Omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees shall, after they have been read once, be referred to the Committee on Steering and Policy, except as otherwise provided by Rule 27. Bills introduced by initiative petition, when reported in the Senate or received from the House, shall be referred to the Committee on Steering and Policy. Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be referred to the Committee on Steering and Policy. Bills and Resolves under Rule 27, when reported, shall be referred to the Committee on Steering and Policy. All reports of the Committee on Steering and Policy shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next Session unless such matter is assigned for special consideration by said Committee as provided for under the provision of Senate Rule 12B.

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897; 1945; 1985.]

27. Bills and resolves involving public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. [See Rule 36.]

Orders reported in the Senate or received from the House involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on

the adoption thereof, be referred to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, or any legislation, the cost of which, in the opinion of the committee, exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, when reported into the Senate by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the counties, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties.

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921; 1941; 1946; 1947; 1953; 1963; 1967; 1968; 1971.]

27A. All appropriation bills reported by the Senate committee on Ways and Means shall be printed in such a manner so as to show: — (1) a prior year's appropriation, (b) the sum requested by the officer having charge of the department, agency, institution or undertaking, (c) the recommendation, if any, of the secretary of the executive office within which such department, agency, institution or undertaking shall be, (d) the recommendation, if any, of the Governor, and (e) the recommendation of the House and the Senate committee on Ways and Means. The committee shall include with every appropriation bill on which it files a report an explanation of the reasons for

any increase or decrease of five percent or more which results in an increase of one million dollars or more for any one appropriation item of, for the deletion of any item from, and for the addition of any new item to, an appropriation bill passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives. Reports required under the provisions of this rule and Senate Rule 27B shall be in print and available to the members of the Senate at least five days prior to the date specified for action on said bills by the Senate. If an amendment is offered by any member, or recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, at the second or third reading of an appropriation bill, including capital outlay programs and projects described in Senate Rule 27B, said amendment or amendments shall be deemed to be subject to the provisions of Senate Rule 31 and shall be paid over at the request of two members of the Senate.

This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, unless four-fifths of the members present consent thereto.

[1974.]

27B. All bills providing for capital outlay programs and projects reported by the Senate committee on Ways and Means shall be itemized and classified to indicate those requests which are most urgent, those which are essential but may be delayed and those which represent future, long-range development plans; shall state: (a) the request of the agency desiring such program or project, (b) the recommendation, if any, of the secretary of the executive office within which such agency shall be, (c) the recommendation, if any, of the Governor, and (d) the recommendation of the House committee and the Senate committee on Ways and Means; and shall include a statement of the estimated annual operating and main-

tenance cost of the facilities to be constructed, shall indicate whether the project is to repair, enlarge or improve an existing, properly identified structure or to replace such a structure or to provide additional or hitherto unprovided facilities. Such report, shall include therewith a statement showing the total indebtedness proposed to be incurred under each capital outlay program or project and the fund to be charged therefor, and a statement relative to the condition of the state debt. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, unless four-fifths of the members present consent thereto. [1974.]

27C. With the exception of appropriation bills and capital outlay bills, the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Rules may be discharged from the further consideration of matters referred to them pursuant to the following procedure. The consideration of a motion to discharge such committees from further consideration of a certain matter shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the motion is made. Such motion shall require a majority vote of the members present and voting for adoption, if made after the expiration of forty-five calendar days after referral to said committees, but shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, if made prior to the expiration of said forty-five calendar days after referral to said committees. On the motion to dishcarge such committees, not more than fifteen minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

In addition to the above procedures, the Committee on Ways and Means shall be discharged from further consideration of a certain matter upon the written petition of a majority of the members of such committee presented to the chairman after forty-five calendar days

following referral of the matter to said committee. When directed to discharge a certain matter pursuant to this rule said committees shall either report or be discharged of said matter within five legislative days of the vote or petition calling for such discharge. A petition discharged under the provisions of this rule shall be considered as favorably reported and the matter accompanying said petition shall be designated as "discharged", and shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading or question on adoption, as the case may be, unless subject to the provisions of Senate Rule 27.

[1983; 1985.]

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28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days.

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made.

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?". If the rejection is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be.

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921; 1939; 1945; 1971.]

31. If an amendment is offered by any member at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on adopting the amendment to the bill

or resolve, if formally requested by two members, but the bill or resolve shall be laid over and placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is offered, with the amendment pending. The proposed amendment shall be printed in the Calendar and in the Journal. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made.

[1882; 1888; 1971.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading.

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

32A. The Senate Committee on Bills in the Third Reading may be discharged from the further consideration of matters referred to it pursuant to the following procedure. The consideration of a motion to discharge such committee from further consideration of a certain matter shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the motion is made. Such motion shall require the approval of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. When directed to discharge a certain matter pursuant to this rule, the committee shall either report or be discharged of said matter within five legislative days of the vote calling for such discharge. A

matter discharged under the provisions of this rule shall be designated as "discharged" and the matter shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next sitting. On the motion to discharge such committee, not more than fifteen minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

[1985.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense of legal effect, or any material change in construction shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills, resolves and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it changes the compensation paid to the members of the General Court, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Common-

wealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto.

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1945; 1965; 1967; 1983.]

33A. All legislative matters receiving a Senate number shall be in print and available to all the members of the Senate and to the public at least twenty-four hours in advance of consideration by the Senate.

All other amendments recommended by any committee, other than the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be subject to the provisions of this rule.

This rule shall be suspended only upon vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon.

[1985.]

34. Bills and resolves prepared for final passage shall be certified by the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian, after comparison, to be the same as the bills or resolves passed to be engrossed; and if found to be properly prepared, the Clerk shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question on enactment or final passage or adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon, without further reading, unless specifically ordered. When a bill or resolve prepared for final passage

contains an emergency preamble or when it changes the compensation paid to members of the General Court or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the clerk shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof.

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919; 1965; 1967; 1971; 1983.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider.

[1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be referred to the Committee on Steering and Policy; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, or a report of a committee recommending that a matter be placed on file, shall be immediately considered. All reports of the Committee on Steering and Policy shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next Session unless such matter is assigned for special

consideration by said Committee on some future date. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders for the next day after that on which they are received; provided that amendments involving state money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means; and amendments involving the expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate.

Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23.

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1947; 1953; 1965; 1968; 1971; 1985.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order.

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course.

[1885.]

38A. The Senate shall not continue in session beyond the hour of eight o'clock post meridian. This rule shall not be suspended unless a majority of the members present and voting consent thereto on a recorded yea and nay vote.

[1983.]

38B. Debate and consideration on the general appropriation bill shall begin at ten o'clock in the morning and shall be the only matter placed on the calendar for the day.
[1985.]

RULES OF DEBATE.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. When recognized, the member shall confine himself to the measure and question under debate and shall at all times avoid personalities.
[1817; 1831; 1871; 1973.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor.
[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question.
[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order or to rise to a question of personal privilege or parliamentary inquiry.
[1817; 1831; 1971.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it.
[1817.]

43A. No appeal from a decision of the President shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and the question on the appeal shall be disposed of forthwith.
[1973.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.
[1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it.
[1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except:
(1) To *lay on the table* (or take from the table);
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *postpone indefinitely.*
These motions shall have preference in the order in which they stand.
[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939; 1945; 1971.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.
[1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order:

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;

(2) A special committee of the Senate;

(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;

(4) A joint special committee of the two branches.

[1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments to the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

[1837; 1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration, and no measure which has been finally rejected or disposed of by the Senate, shall be admitted under the color of an amendment.

[1882; 1971.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

[1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a

vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

On a motion to suspend any of the joint rules or Senate rules debate shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885; 1937; 1941.]

RECONSIDERATION.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith; *provided, however,* that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further,* that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made.

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902; 1946.]

Rejected Measures.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected or finally disposed of by the Senate, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session, or moved as an amendment to another measure.

[1817; dispensed with in 1831; and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882; 1971.]

Voting.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate.

[1831; 1888.]

56. The sense of the Senate shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by one-fifth of the members present. The President may wait a period not exceeding ten minutes before ordering the Clerk to start the yeas and nays, during which time the members shall be summoned to the Senate Chamber as the President may direct. Other business of the Senate may be taken up during the ten minute period. At the end of the ten minute interval, the President shall state the question to be roll called and then direct the Clerk to begin the call. If, before the vote is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. If, after the yeas and nays have been ordered, an advanced notice of at least sixty minutes is given by the President, he may set a time certain for the vote to be

taken and the ten minute waiting period above prescribed may be waived.

[1817; 1852; 1888; 1971; 1972.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

[1837; 1844.]

57A. The vote on enactment or final passage of any legislation which changes the compensation paid to members of the General Court shall be taken by a call of the yeas and nays.

[1983.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore,* under the provisions of Rule 5.

[1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is

entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate.

[1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session.

[1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written

invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room.

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

61A. No person shall be allowed to smoke on the floor of the Senate.

[1985.]

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in

which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches.

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895; 1963.]

ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. The committee on Rules may consider and suggest measures that shall, in its judgement, tend to facilitate the business of the Senate, and a majority vote of the Senate shall be required to approve such recommendations.

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899; 1953; 1973.]

64. Twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the Senate and the transaction of business. [See Amendments to the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[1973.]

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RULES
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[as finally adopted on
January 11 and amended on January 16, 1985.]

RULES
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[As adopted on January 8, 1979
with subsequent amendments as indicated.]

[Rule numbers have been changed. Numbers enclosed in brackets following each rule indicate the rule number prior to 1979. Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding Senate Rule.]

Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the Chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearnace of a quorum, proceed to business. [1.] (Senate Rule 1.)

1A. The House shall not be called to order before the hour of ten o'clock A.M. nor meet beyond the hour of ten o'clock P.M. At the hour of ten o'clock P.M., if the House is in session, he shall, without debate, place before the House the question of suspension of this rule which shall be decided by a majority of members present and voting by a recorded yea and nay vote. If the vote is in the affirmative, the House shall return to the pending business; and if no matter was pending, to the next order of business. However, if the vote is in the negative, he shall, without further debate, entertain a motion to adjourn or a motion to recess to a time not earlier than ten o'clock A.M. on the next succeeding calendar day.

[Adopted Jan. 12, 1983; Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

2. The Speaker shall preserve decorum, including proper and appropriate attire for all members, and order; may speak to

points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. [2.] (2.0 [With regard to appeals, see Rule 77.]

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

3. The Speaker shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. [3.] (55.) [See Rules 49 to 53, inclusive.]

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

4. In all cases the Speaker may vote. [4.] (3.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

5. The Speaker may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair. In the event the Speaker fails to appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair, the Majority Leader shall be the Acting Speaker until the Speaker otherwise provides or until a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurs. In the event that the Majority Leader is absent or is unable to perform the duties of Acting Speaker, the Assistant Majority Leader or the Second Assistant Majority Leader shall be the Acting Speaker. [7.] (4.)

[Amended April 18, 1979; Jan. 11, 1985.]

6. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by said Speaker in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected, which shall be the first business in order. [8.] (5.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

7. At the beginning of the first year of the two year General Court the Speaker shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain; and the Speaker shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. [7A.] (4.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

7A. There shall be a standing committee on Steering and Policy consisting of the Speaker, the chairman of the House committee on Ways and Means, the leader of the majority party in the House, the leader of the minority party in the House, and five other members to be appointed by the Speaker at the beginning of the first year of the biennial session of the General

Court. The committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the Chair for the purpose of assisting the Speaker and the House in identifying the major matters which require consideration by the General Court during the pending session and to advise the Speaker and the House in the relative priority of such matters, the relative urgency for consideration by the General Court of such matters, and alternative methods of responding to such matters by the General Court. (12B, 36.)

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

Monitors.

8. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions. [9.]

9. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [10.] [See Rules 16 and 16A.]

Clerk.

10. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. The Clerk shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. Any objection to the Journal shall be made before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day. [11.] (6.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981; Jan. 11, 1985.]

11. Every question of order with the decision thereof shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. [12.] (6.)

12. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct.

The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed for the working day preceding a legislative day an advance calendar of the matters in order of consideration for the next legislative day

and such other memoranda as the House or Speaker may direct when in the determination of the Clerk a volume of matters exists for the next legislative day. The Clerk may indicate on the advance calendar that the matters contained therein are subject to change.

The Clerk shall be authorized to dispense with the printing of a Calendar for designated formal sessions in the House only after two-thirds of the members present and voting consent thereto on a recorded yea and nay vote. Debate on this question shall be limited to fifteen minutes, no member shall speak more than three minutes, and such question shall not be subject to reconsideration. [13.] (7.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1983; Jan. 11, 1985.]

13. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day. [14.]

Members.

14. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress. [16.]

15. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, the chair shall order the doors closed. If a quorum is doubted the chair shall order the doors closed and thereafter no member shall enter or leave the House until an initial determination has been made as to the presence of the quorum or lack thereof; and thereafter, provided that no quorum is present, no member shall leave the House unless by permission of the presiding officer, but members shall be admitted, at any time.

Upon the doubting of a quorum and after ascertaining that a quorum is not present, the Speaker may order a recorded attendance roll call to be taken on the electric roll call machine.

Said roll call, if ordered, shall be taken at a time determined by the Speaker, but in no case sooner than five minutes.

Members answering a quorum call shall vote "YES" on the electric roll call machine. [17.] (11.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981; Feb. 22, 1982; Jan. 12, 1983.]

Ethics.

16. There shall be appointed a committee on Ethics. The committee shall consist of eleven members, seven of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker, four of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. The Speaker, the Majority and Minority Floor Leaders, the Assistant Majority and Minority Floor Leaders, and the Second and Third Assistant Minority Floor Leaders shall not be eligible for appointment to this committee.

Any members appointed to this committee shall, upon declaration of candidacy for any other elective office, remove himself from said committee. The committee shall be charged with the responsibility of proposing whatever rules and procedures it requires to carry out its duties.

Such rules and procedures shall be presented to the House for approval. Said approval shall require a majority vote of the members present and voting.

The House committee on Ethics is empowered to investigate and evaluate any matters relative to alleged violations of the Code of Ethics upon promulgation (see Rule 16A) upon the receipt of a sworn written complaint, a majority vote of the House, or at the direction of the Speaker, and may recommend corrective action which the committee on Ethics deems appropriate.

Upon the receipt of a sworn written complaint, a majority vote of the House, or at the direction of the Speaker, the committee shall notify any person named in said complaint of the nature of the alleged violation, and include the names and sources of such complaint, and a list of prospective witnesses, and also shall notify said person of the final disposition of said complaint and the recommendations, if any, of the committee.

Any member, officer, or employee of the House named in any complaint shall be afforded the opportunity to appear before the committee on Ethics with counsel.

Any such complaint and all proceedings thereto shall be considered confidential information.

If a complaint is deemed to have merit, the committee shall file a report with the Clerk of the House. Said report shall be a public document. The committee shall not disclose any allegation deemed to be frivolous or without merit.

If the committee finds that any member of the House, officer, or employee has violated any provision of the Code of Ethics, the committee may, in the case of a member, recommend a reprimand, censure, removal from a chairmanship or other position of authority, or expulsion; and in the case of an officer or employee, the committee may recommend a reprimand, suspension, or removal from employment.

Should such a complaint be lodged with the committee regarding a member or members of the House Ethics committee, said member or members shall not participate in the committee deliberations on said complaint.

Any member of the House, officer, or employee may request in writing from the House committee on Ethics an advisory opinion concerning any contemplated personal action or potential personal conflict. The committee on Ethics shall issue written advisory opinions and clarification in response to said written request. The committee shall respond within sixty days of receipt of such a request, unless the General Court has prorogued. In that event, the committee shall respond within sixty days following the opening of the new session.

No memeber, officer, or employee of the House shall be penalized in any manner for having acted within the guidelines of an advisory opinion, provided that all pertinent facts are stated in the original request for an advisory opinion.

The chairman of the Ethics committee may convene the committee at any time.

The chairman shall also convene the committee at the written request of at least five members of the committee. [19.] (12A.)

Code of Ethics.

16A. (1.) While members, officers, and employees should not be denied those opportunities available to all other citizens to acquire and retain private, economic and other interests, members, officers, and employees should exercise prudence in any and all such endeavors and make every reasonable effort to avoid transactions, activities, or obligations, which are in substantial conflict with or will substantially impair their independence of judgement.

(2.) No member, officer, or employee shall solicit or accept any compensation or political contribution other than that provided for by law for the performance of official legislative duties.

(3.) No member, officer, or employee shall serve as a legislative agent as defined in Chapter 3 of the General Laws regarding any legislation before the General Court.

(4.) No member, officer, or employee shall receive any compensation or permit any compensation to accrue to his or her beneficial interest by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his or her official position in the House.

(5.) No member, officer, or employee shall accept employment or engage in any business or professional activity, which will require the disclosure of confidential information gained in the curse of, and by reason of, his or her official position.

(6.) No member, officer, or employee shall willfully and knowingly discluse or use confidential information gained in the course of his or her official position to further his or her own economic interest or that of any other person.

(7.) Except as provided in Rule 49, no member shall cast a vote for any other member.

(8.) No member shall use profane, insulting, or abusive language in the course of public debate in the House Chamber or in testimony before any committee of the General Court.

(9.) No member, officer, or employee shall employ anyone from public funds who does not perform tasks which contribute substantially to the work of the House and which are commensurate with the compensation received; and no officer or full time employee of the House shall engage in any outside business

activity during regular business hours, whether the House is in session or not. All employees of the House are assumed to be full time unless their personnel record indicates otherwise.

(10.) No member, officer, or employee shall accept or solicit compensation for non-legislative services which is in excess of the usual and customary value of such services.

(11.) No member, officer, or employee shall accept or solicit an honorarium for a speech, writing for publication, or other activity from any person, organization, or enterprise having a direct interest in legislation or matters before any agency, authority, board, or commission of the Commonwealth which is in excess of the usual and customary value of such services.

(12.) No member of the House, officer, or employee shall knowingly accept any gifts with an aggregate value of $100.00 or more in a calendar year from any legislative agent.

No member of the House, officer, or employee shall accept any gift of cash from any person or entity having a direct interest in legislation before the General Court (For the purpose of paragraph 12, the definitions of "gift" and "person" are defined in Chapter 268B, Section 1(g) and 1(m).).

(13.) No member shall convert campaign funds to personal use in excess of reimbursement for legitimate and verifiable campaign expenditures. Members shall consider all proceeds from testimonial dinners and other fund raising activities as campaign funds.

(14.) No member shall serve on any committee or vote on any question in which his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. [19.]

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

Committees.

17. At the beginning of the first year of the two year General Court, standing committee shall be appointed as follows:

A committee on Rules;
(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and twenty-five other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;
(to consist of thirty-one members).

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
(to consist of three members).

A committee on Post Audit and Oversight;
(to consist of eleven members).

A committee on Steering and Policy;
(to consist of nine members).

It is the policy of the House that committee hearings and executive sessions should not be scheduled in conflict with formal sessions of the House of Representatives. [20.] (12, 12A, 12B.)

[Amended March 6, 1979; Sept. 16, 1981; Jan. 11, 1985.]

17A. The following terms have the following meanings:

"Deliberation", a verbal exchange between a quorum of members of a committee attempting to arrive at a decision on any public business within its jurisdiction.

"Emergency", a sudden, generally unexpected occurrence or set of circumstances demanding immediate action.

"Executive session", any meeting or part of a meeting of a committee which is closed to certain persons for deliberation on certain matters.

"Meeting," any corporal convening and deliberation of a committee for which a quorum is required in order to make a decision at which any public policy matter over which the committee has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power is discussed or considered; but shall not include any on site inspection of any project or program.

"Quorum", a simple majority of a committee unless otherwise defined by constitution, rule or law applicable to such committee. A quorum shall be presumed to be present unless otherwise doubted.

All meetings of House standing committees, and special committees of the House of Representatives, shall be open to the public and any person shall be permitted to attend any meeting except as otherwise provided by this section.

No quorum of a committee shall meet in private for the purpose of deciding on deliberating toward a decision on any matter except as provided by this section.

No executive session shall be held until the committee has first convened in an open session for which notice has been given, the presiding officer having stated the authorized purpose of the executive session, a majority of the members of the committee present have voted to go into executive session and the vote of each member recorded on a roll call vote and entered into the minutes, the presiding officer has stated before the executive session if the committee will reconvene after the executive session.

Nothing except the limitations contained in this rule shall be construed to prevent the committee from holding an executive session after an open meeting has been convened and after a recorded vote has been taken to hold an executive session. Executive sessions may be held only for the following purposes:

(1) To discuss the reputation, character, physical condition of mental health rather than the professional competence of an individual, provided that the individual to be discussed in such executive session has been notified in writing by the governmental body, at least forty-eight hours prior to the proposed executive session. Notification may be waived upon agreement of the parties.

A committee shall hold an open meeting if the individual involved requests that the meeting be open. If an executive session is held, such individual shall have the following rights:

(a) to be present at such executive session during discussions or considerations which involve that individual.

(b) to have counsel or a representative of his own choosing present and attending for the purpose of advising said individual and not for the purpose of active participation in said executive session.

(c) to speak in his own behalf.

(2) To consider the discipline or dismissal of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member, or individual, provided that the individual involved in such executive session has been notified in writing by the committee at least forty-eight hours prior to the proposed executive session. Notification may be waived upon agreement of the parties. A committee shall hold an open

meeting if the individual involved requests that the meeting be open. If an executive session is held, such individual shall have the following rights:

(a) to be present at such executive session during discussions or consideration which involve that individual.

(b) to have counsel or a representative of his own choosing present and attending for the purpose of advising said individual and not for the purpose of active participation in said executive session.

(c) to speak in his own behalf.

(3) To discuss strategy with respect to litigation if an open meeting may have a detrimental effect on the position of the committee.

(4) To consider the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property, if such discussions may have a detrimental effect on the negotiating position of the Commonwealth and a person, firm or corporation.

This rule shall not apply to any chance meeting or social meeting at which matters relating to official business are discussed so long as no final agreement is reached. No chance meeting or social meeting shall be used in circumvention of the spirit or requirements of this section to discuss or act upon a matter over which the committee has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power.

Except in an emergency, a notice and agenda of every meeting of a committee subject to this rule shall be filed with the Clerk of the House and publicly posted in such places as are designated in advance for such purpose by said Clerk, at least forty-eight hours, including Saturdays but not Sundays and legal holidays, prior to the time of such meeting. The notice shall include the date, time and place of such meeting. Such filing and posting shall be the responsibility of the officer calling such meetings.

A committee shall maintain accurate records of its meetings, setting forth the date, time, place, members present or absent and action taken at each meeting, including executive sessions. The record of each meeting shall become a public record and be available to the public; provided, however, that the records of any executive session may remain secret at long as publication may defeat the lawful purposes of the executive session, but no

longer. All votes requested to be taken in executive sessions shall be recorded roll call votes and shall become a part of the record of said executive sessions.

A meeting of a committee may be recorded by a person in attendance by means of a tape recorder of any other means of sonic reproduction except when a meeting is held in executive session; provided, that such recording there is no active interference with with the conduct of the meeting.

[Adopted Nov. 17, 1983.]

17B. Whenever any member of a House committee present at the committee meeting so requests, the vote to give any legislation favorable or adverse report shall be a recorded vote of the full committee. Such votes shall be recorded on appropriate forms that show all votes for and against the particular committee action. The record of all such roll calls shall be kept in the offices of the committee and shall be available for public inspection.

No report of a House committee on any legislation shall be final until and unless those members of the committee present and voting on the prevailing side shall affix their signatures on such report, on appropriate forms, before the report is made to the House. No signatures shall be valid unless the report to which the signatures are affixed includes the complete text of the legislation being reported, including any amendments which have been adopted in the committee.

[Adopted Nov. 17, 1983.]

17C. There shall be a committee on Personnel and Administration on the part of the House.

(a) On or before March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighty-five, the committee shall file with the Clerk and at the same time provide to each member a copy of a plan for the allocation of office space among the various members and joint and standing committees on the part of the House and their respective House staffs.

The plan shall allocate space among members as equitably as possible.

The plan shall allocate space among the various committees on the part of the House taking into account the work load, duties and responsibilities and size of staff of each.

The plan as submitted shall be deemed approved by the House upon the expiration of ten days following its submission unless a member objects thereto in writing to the Clerk. If such objectin is received then the plan in the form of an order shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next sitting.

The committee on Personnel and Administration shall oversee the implementation of the plan.

The Speaker may make temporary office assignments in accordance with foregoing principles pending the approval of the plan.

The committee on Personnel and Administration may from time to time make changes in the plan in the same manner as the original plan.

(b) On or before July first, nineteen hundred and eighty-five, the committee on Personnel and Administration shall file with the Clerk and at the same time provide to each member a copy of a plan, setting forth the staffing levels and positions for each joint and standing committee of the House together with a classification plan for all employees of the House of Representatives.

The plan shall be deemed approved by the House as filed upon the expiration of ten days following submission unless at least twenty members object thereto in writing to the Clerk. If such objection is received then the plan in the form of an order shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day for the next sitting.

For each person who is employed or is to be employed by a joint or standing committee on the part of the House or, or after, July first, nineteen hundred and eighty-five, each committee chairman shall nominate each such person and the House members of the committee by majority vote shall vote on whether to approve each said nominee. The House members of the committee shall approve such persons whose character and qualifications are acceptable to the majority of the House members of the committee and are in accordance with the qualifications established by the Personnal and Administration committee.

The chairman shall have the authority to discharge an employee.

The House staff members of each committee shall be appointed solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions and without regard to race, creed, sex or age. The said committee staff shall:

(1) not engage in any work other than committee business during business hours.

(2) not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to committee business.

(c) The committee shall consist of 13 members.

The majority party members shall be nominated by the Speaker and ratified by the majority party caucus. The minority party members shall be nominated by the Minority Leader and ratified by the minority party caucus.

Notice of the caucus, at which the Speaker's and Minority Leader's appointments are to be announced, shall be sent to each caucus member at least forty-eight hours prior to the ratification votes.

The committee shall meet on request of the chairman or any three members of the committee. Any such meeting requested shall be convened on or within the fifth business day following such request. All such requests shall be in writing and forwarded to the chairman and each member of the committee.

(d) Funds shall be allocated from the budget to carry out the determination of the committee, as approved by the House.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985; Amended Jan. 16, 1985.]

18. The Speaker shall nominate, and may recommend the removal of, the Majority Floor Leader, Assistant Majority Floor Leader, and Second Assistant Majority Floor Leader. The Minority Floor Leader shall nominate, and may recommend the removal of, the Assistant Minority Floor Leader, Second Assistant Minority Floor Leader, and Third Assistant Minority Floor Leader. The Minority Leader shall be that member of the minority party who is selected for that position by the members of his/her party.

Each of the foregoing nominations and/or removals shall be ratified by a majority vote of the respective party caucus. In the event that a nomination is rejected by such caucus another appointment shall be made by the person designated to make the

initial appointment, which shall also be subject to ratification in the same manner.

The Speaker shall nominate, and may recommend the removal of, the chair of each standing committee, except the committee on Rules. The Speaker shall nominate, and may recommend the removal of, the vice chair and assistant vice chair of the Ways and Means committee and the vice chair of the Post Audit and Oversight committee.

The majority party shall then vote to accept or reject each such nomination and/or recommendaion for removal by a majority vote.

In the event that any such nomination is rejected by the caucus, the procedure of this section shall be repeated until a nomination for the said position has been approved by the caucus. A vacancy in any position to which the provisions of this section apply shall be filled in the same manner as provided in this section for original appointment.

It is the policy of the House that the Speaker should establish a committee scheduling system such that scheduling conflicts for committee members be minimized to the greatest exetnt reasonably possible.

[Amended Jan. 16, 1979; Nov. 17, 1983; Jan. 11, 1985.]

18A. There shall be one member of the minority party on all committees on conference, one on the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, four on the committee on Ethics, four on the committee on Personnel and Administration, three on the Steering and Policy committee, at least six on the committee on Rules, and at least six on the committee on Ways and Means. On all other standing and joint committees, the percent of minority party membership shall be at least equal to the percent of minority party membership in the House of Representatives as of the first day of the session. Where such percentage results in a fraction of a number, the fraction shall be rounded off to the nearest whole. In no case shall minority party representation be less than two members on all other standing and joint committees.

The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall nominate the members of their respective party caucuses to be assigned to each

standing committee. The Speaker shall nominate the vice chair of each standing committee. The nominations, except those to which Rule 18 applies, shall be voted upon together and shall be subject to ratification by majority vote of the appropriate party caucus.

No member shall be removed from a standing committee except upon the recommendation of the Speaker or Minority Leader, as the case may be, subject to the ratification by their respective caucuses; provided, however, if any vacancy occurs in a position to which Rule 18 does not apply, subsequent to the initial ratification, the Speaker or Minority Leader shall fill such vacancy.

The Speaker shall announce committee appointments of majority party members, and the member first named shall be chairman, and the second named member shall be vice-chairman. The Minority Leader shall announce committee appointments of minority party members.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

18B. All votes on ratification by the caucus required by these rules shall be by written ballot and shall require a majority of those present and voting.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

18C. No person shall serve more than eight years as Speaker.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

19. A majority and minority party caucus may be called by the Speaker or Minority Leader, respectively, or upon petition of twenty-five percent of the members of the respective party caucus. A caucus may entertain resolutions, motions or other means of ascertaining the sense of the respective party members on any subject.

[Adopted Nov. 17, 1983; Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

19A. The majority party and minority party shall estabish caucus rules that shall dictate the procedures of each caucus. Caucus rules shall include but not be limited to any caucus rules established by the House rules.

[Adopted Nov. 17, 1983.]

20. The committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills the total amount appropriated. General appropriation bills and capital outlay bills shall be in printed form at least ten calendar days prior to consideration thereof by the House.

A member seeking to have an amendment to said bill considered prior to the ordering of the bill to a third reading shall file the amendment with the Clerk not less than forty-eight hours, excluding Sundays and holidays, prior to the second reading of the bill.

Every amendment so filed shall be voted; provided, however, that after the adoption of a motion for the previous question or after reaching the hour at which debate was to terminate pursuant to a motion adopted under Rule 69, debate on each such amendment shall be limited to five minutes on the part of the sponsor of the amendment and such additional time as the Speaker shall allow. And provided further that reconsideration shall be without debate. No amendment shall be filed after the adoption of a motion for the previous question nor after the adoption of a motion under Rule 69. [25.] (27A.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

21. Whenever the committee on Ways and Means reports an appropriation bill or capital outlay bill, it shall make available to the members a report which includes an explanation of any increase or decrease of five percent or more which results in an increase or decrease of one million dollars or more for any item for which the Governor has made a recommendation, and an explanation for the deletion of an item recommended by the Governor, and for the addition of an item for which the Governor has made no recommendation. [25A.] (27A.0

22. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading shall be referred forthwith to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy n the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment.

The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby.

Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate or introduced or reported into the House, after they are read and before they are adopted, shall be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading.

Amendments of bills, resolves and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule thirty-five in respect to amendments, also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading.

When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. Accompanying said report shall be a written explanation prepared by the committee defining any changes made in a bill, resolve or resolution so as to facilitate the proceedings of the House.

If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution or provides for environmental protection within the provisions of Article XLIX as amended by Article XCVII, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. [26.] (33.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1983; Jan. 11, 1985.]

23. Bills and resolves prepared for final passage shall be certified by the Clerk of the House, after comparision, to be the same as the bills or resolves passed to be engrossed; and if found

to be properly prepared, the Clerk shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question on enactment or final passage or adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon, without further reading, unless specifically ordered. When a bill or resolve prepared for final passage contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXIV) of the Amendments to the Consttttion, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution or provides for environmental protection within the provisions of Article XLIX as amended by Article LCVII, the Clerk shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. [27.] (34.) [See Rule 40.]

[Amended Jan. 12, 1983.]

23A. No bill, resolve, or order affecting the compensation or allowances of the members of the General Court shall be finally acted upon by the House of Representatives except by a call of the yeas and nays; nor shall any such bill, resolve, or order be considered for final passage after a date thirty days proceding the last date set by law for filing nomination papers with the local election authority for election to the General Court at the next biennial state election. Nor shall any bill relative to compensation take effect until the first year of the next biennium.

[Adopted Nov. 17, 1983.]

23B. No member of the House, except the Speaker, Majority Leader, Assistant Majority Leader, Second Assistant Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Assistant Minority Leader, Second Assistant Minority Leader, Third Assistant Minority Leader and committee chairmen with respect to committee business, shall receive privileges or compensation greater than any other member for postage.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

24. (1.) Petitions, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference except as provided in joint rule thirteen.

(2.) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, shall be filed with the Clerk who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them to the appropriate committee or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. Debate upon the suspension of this rule shall be limited to fifteen minutes, five minutes for each member, and the Speaker shall recognize the member presenting the order or resolution first, provided however suspension of this paragraph shall require unanimous consent of the members present. Any order, except such order that would amend the Rules of the House, or resolution referred to the committee on Rules after the question of suspension of this paragraph has been negatived, or any order or resolution filed after the beginning of the session, shall not be discharged from said committee except by unanimous consent of the House. Motions to discharge the committee on Rules shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Rule 28.

(3.) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, or nine, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed, which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred to the Clerk to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

(4.) Matters which have been placed on file during the preceding year may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon

request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5.) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. [28.] (20.) [See Rules 36 and 85.]

[Amended April 27, 1981.]

25. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. [29.] [See Joint Rule 12.]

26. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law or ought not to pass, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it from (1) a petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes. [30.] (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

27. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-four, committees shall report on all matters referred to them. The committee on Ways and Means shall report the general appropriation bill not later than the second Wednesday of May. [33.]

[Amended April 18, 1979.]

27A. A committee reporting a matter which contemplates legislation, may insert a clear and explicit statement in such

report which states the legislative intent and purpose of the legislation.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

28. (1.) With the exception of appropriation bills and capital outlay bills, motions directing the committee on Ways and Means or the committee on Counties on the part of the House to report certain matters to the House, or motions discharging said committees from further consideration of certain matters, shall not be considered until the expiration of seven calendar days and shall require a majority vote of the members present and voting for adoption. Committees so directed to report shall file a report with the Clerk within four legislative days.

(2.) The committee on Rules, except as provided in Rule 24(2), and the committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall not be discharged from consideration of any measure or be directed to report on any measure within ten calendar days of its reference without the unanimous consent of the House, or after such ten day period except by a vote of a majority of the members present and voting thereon.

(3.) Matters discharged under the provisions of this rule shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next sitting. Petitions discharged under the provisions of this rule shall be considered as favorably reported and the bill, resolve, resolution or order accompanying such petitions shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next sitting.

(4.) During the last week of the session the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (3) of this rule shall be inoperative.

(5.) A second motion to discharge a matter from a committee or a second motion to direct a committee to report a matter shall not be entertained until the first such motion has been disposed of.

(6.) As an alternative procedure to that provided under the provisions of this rule, the members of the House may, by filing a petition signed by forty percent of the members elected to the House, discharge the committee on Counties on the part of the House, the House committee on Ways and Means, the House committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and the House committee on Rules from further consideration of a legislative matter. Seven days following the filing of the petition with the

House Clerk, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the legislative matter specified in the petition and the House Clerk shall place the matter in the Orders of the Day for the next calendar day that the House is meeting.

For the purpose of this rule, matters not appearing on the Calendar which are not before any committee shall be deemed to be before the Rules committee. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a bill which has been engrossed by the House and Senate, shall be placed before the House for enactment. Any member may request that a matter, engrossed in the House and Senate, be placed before the House for enactment. The Speaker shall, in response to such a request of a member, put the matter before the House at the conclusion of the matten then pending.

(7.) This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981; April 27, 1981; Jan. 12, 1983; Nov. 17, 1983; Jan. 11, 1985.]

28A. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall report on a legislative matter not later than forty-five days following the day the matter was referred to it.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

Regular Course of Proceedings.

Petitions.

29. The member presenting a petition shall endorse his/her name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. [37.] (18.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

Motions Contemplating Legislation, etc.

30. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise

thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. [40.] (19.)

Bills and Resolves.

31. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. [42.] (17.)

32. If a committee to which a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be *"Shall this bill be rejected?"*. If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. [43.] (30.)

33. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof.

Orders reported in the House or received from the Senate involving the expenditure of public money for special committees, shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, or any legislation, the

cost of which, in the opinion of the committee, exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars when reported into the House by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved.

Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof.

Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, or any legislation, the cost of which, in the opinion of the committee, exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, when reported into the House by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of county money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved. [44.] (27.)

[Amended April 18, 1979; Jan. 12, 1981.]

33A. Copies of all bills shall be available to all members of the House and the public at least twenty-four hours in advance of consideration by the House.

House members may consider a particular bill, copies of which are not available, only upon a roll call vote of two-thirds of the House members present and voting.

If the report of any legislative committee on any legislative bill filed in the House amends, rewrites or otherwise alters said bill, a printed or photostated copy of the text of such amendment, rewrite or alteration shall be available to each member of the House at least twenty-four hours in advance of consideration by the House.

All amendments offered by members to any legislative matter in the House shall be considered chronologically as submitted to the Clerk of the House, except for an amendment in the second degree; provided that all of said amendments shall be clearly and legibly written, and double spaced and drafted in proper form.

All matters filed for the year nineteen hundred and eighty-six and thereafter containing any changes in a present law, or for a toally new law, shall be printed in either italics or shall be bracketed.

[Adopted Nov. 17, 1983; Amended Nov. 28, 1984.]

34. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. [45.] (26.)

35. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting state finances shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means on the part of the House, and amendments involving expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. [46.] (36.)

[Amended April 18, 1979; Jan. 12, 1981.]

36. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to a report of a committee.

[47.] (36.)

37. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested by vote of a majority of those members present and voting. [48.] (29.)

38. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [49.] (54.)

39. No bill shall be passed to be engrossed without having been read on three separate legislative days. [51.] (28.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

40. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. This rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments to the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule thirty-five. [53.] (49.)

41. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. [56.] (26.)

42. Reports of committees not by bill or resolved shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after than on which they are received form the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, or a report of a committee recommending that a mater be placed on file, shall be immediately considered. Reports of committees on proposals for amendments to the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. [57.] (36.)

43. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. [58.] (32.)

44. The Speaker may designate when an informal session of the House shall be held provided he gives notice of such informal

session at a prior session of the House. The Speaker, however, may declare any session of the House to be an informal session in cases of emergency. At such session the House shall only consider reports of committees, papers from the Senate, bills for enactment or resolves for final passage, bills containing emergency preambles and the matters in the Orders of the Day. Motions to reconsider moved at such informal session shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day, and no new business shall be entertained, except by unanimous consent. Provided, however, that when the House is in session, upon the receipt of a petition signed by at least forty percent of the House, so requesting, the Speaker shall designate a formal session, to be held within seven days of said receipt, for the purpose of considering the question of passage of a bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, returned to it by the Governor pursuant to Article 2, Section 1, Clause 1, Part 2 of the Massachusetts Constitution. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [59.]

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

45. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, during consideration of the Orders of the Day, the committee on Ways and Means and the committee on Bills in the Third Reading may present matters for consideration of the House after approval of two-thirds of the members present and voting, without debate. [59.] (37.) [See Rule 47.]

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981; Jan. 12, 1983.]

46. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without

change in their order, to precede matters added under rules forty-one, forty-two and forty-three. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day. [60.] (35.)

Special Rule Affecting the Course of Proceedings.

47. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. [61.] (38.) [See Rule 45.]

Voting.

48. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifty-two. [64.] (57.)

49. If the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be made. When a yea and nay vote is taken, the members, with the exception of the Speaker, shall vote only from their seats. A member who has been appointed by the Speaker to perform the duties of the Chair, or a person who has been elected Speaker *pro tempore,* may designate some member to cast his vote for him on any vote taken on the electric voting machine while he is presiding. The Speaker shall state the pending question before opening the machine for voting.

If a member is prevented from voting personally on the electric voting machine at his assigned seat because of physical disability, said member shall, if present in the State House, be excused from so voting and the Speaker shall assign a court officer to cast said member's vote so long as said physical disability continues; provided that the Speaker shall announce his action to the membership prior to his assigning a court officer to cast the member's vote and provided that the Speaker shall announce his action to the membership the first time a vote is cast for that member on each successive day. [65.]

[Amended April 18, 1979.]

50. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to said Speaker by the sound. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his/her announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his/her place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a division of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. [66.] (55.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

51. When a return by division of the members voting in the affirmative and in the negative is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand. [67.]

52. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by twenty of the members present. The Speaker, after stating the pending question, shall forthwith open the electronic voting machine and instruct the members to vote for or against the question. After the electronic voting machine has remained open for not less than two minutes and kept open for no more than twenty-two minutes, the Speaker shall close said machine and cause the totals to be displayed and a record made how each member present voted.

Any member desiring to be recorded as being "present" when a yea and nay vote is taken on the electric roll call machine shall so notify the Clerk in person after said vote is ordered and before the vote is announced.

If an advance notice of at least sixty minutes is given by the Speaker a yea and nay vote may be taken at any prescribed time.

In the event the electric voting machine is not in operating order, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order but however said vote may be taken no member shall be allowed to vote or to answer "present" who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. Except that a member may be recorded within five minutes after a vote is closed, unless objection is made thereto and it has been seconded. Once the voting has

begun it shall not be interrupted except for the purpose of questioning the validity of a member's vote before the result is announced. Except as heretobefore provided, any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member or any person not a member who votes or attempts to vote for a member, or any member or other person who willfully tampers with or attempts to impair or destroy in any manner whatsoever the electrical voting equipment used by the House, or change the records thereon shall be punished in such manner as the House determines. [68.] (56, 57.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1983; Jan. 11, 1985.]

53. The call for yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules fifty and fifty-one relative to verification of the vote by the voices of the members or by a return of divisions shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by sections when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules fifty and fifty-one shall be omitted. [69.] (52.)

Reconsideration.

54. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (if made prior to July first) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith except that if said motion is moved on a day on which an informal session has been designated, it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day. If reconsideration is moved on July first, and thereafter, on any main question, it shall be considered forthwith. This rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on the subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary,

incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [70.] (53.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

55. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon any of the following motions:

to recess,
to adjourn,
on sustaining a ruling of the Chair,
to close debate at a specified time,
to postpone if voted in the negative,
to discharge or direct a committee to report,
for second or subsequent legislative days,
for the previous question, or
for suspension of rules.

This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [71.] (53.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981; Jan. 12, 1983.]

56. Prior to July first, debate on a motion to reconsider a vote on any main question shall be limited to thirty minutes and no member shall occupy more than five minutes. On July first, and thereafter, debate on a motion to reconsider the main question shall be limited to fifteen minutes and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

On a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

If the House has voted to close debate on any question, a motion to reconsider said question shall be decided without debate. [72.] (52.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

Rules of Debate.

57. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker and shall confine himself/herself to the question under debate. [73.] (39.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

58. Every member while speaking shall avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he/she has finished. No member shall speak out of his/her place without leave of the Speaker. [73.] (39.)

When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his/her place to one who does not. [74.] (40.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

59. If a member repeatedly violates any of the rules of the House, or disrupts the orderly procedure of the House, the Speaker, after warning the member of such violations, shall call the member to order, and order that said member take his/her seat. A member so called to order shall lose his/her right to speak on the pending subject-matter but shall not be debarred from voting. A member so called to order shall remain seated until the House begins consideration of another subject-matter or unless the Speaker earlier returns to the member his/her rights to the floor.

If a member so called to order refused to immediately take his/her seat, the Speaker shall immediately name that member, who shall be escorted from the Chamber under escort of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The matter shall thereupon, on motion, be referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the Speaker. Said special committee shall make a report to the House of its recommendations, which report shall be read and accepted.

Having been named, a member shall not be allowed to resume his/her seat until he/she has complied with the recommendations of the committee as accepted by the House.

If, after a member is seated or named, the action of the Speaker is appealed, the House shall decide the case by a majority vote of the members present and voting, but if there is no immediate appeal, the decision of the Speaker shall be conclusive.

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981; Jan. 11, 1985.]

60. No member shall interrupt another while speaking except by rising to a point of order, to a question of personal privilege, to doubt the presence of a quorum, or to ask the person speaking to yield.

Members may rise to explain matters personal to themselves by leave of the presiding officer, but shall not discuss pending questions in such explanations.

Questions of personal privilege shall be limited to questions affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of the member in his representative capacities.

Members may rise to ask questions of parliamentary inquiry concerning the pending matter by leave of the presiding officer, but shall not debate the pending questions. [75.] (42.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

61. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question.

This prohibition shall not apply to those members designated by the members designated by the committee or committees reporting the bill.

No member shall occupy more than thirty minutes at a time while speaking on any question where debate is unlimited.

Unless the operation of another rule provides to the contrary (such as previous question, limitation of debate, etc.), no member shall be prohibited from speaking more than once on any question when no other member who has not spoken is seeking recognition by the Chair. [76.] (41.)

Motions.

62. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. [77.] (44.)

63. A motion need not be seconded, except an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. [78.] (44.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

Limit of Debate.

64. A motion to recess or adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. On the motion to discharge any committee, or on a motion directing any committee to report matters before it, not exceeding fifteen minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

If the main motion is undebatable, any subsidiary or incidental motion made relating to it shall also be decided without debate. [79.] (52.) [See Rules 56 and 83.]

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

64A. Debate on the question of adoption of orders for second and subsequent legislative days shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. After entering into a second or subsequent legislative day, the House shall immediately proceed to consideration of engrossed bills, reports of committees, papers from the Senate or the Orders of the Day. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

[Adopted Jan. 12, 1983.]

65. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to recess or adjourn or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and the Speaker shall receive no motion relating to the same, except

for the previous question, ... See Rules 66, 67 and 68
to close debate at a specified time, ... See Rules 64, 69 and 70
to postpone to a time certain, ... See Rules 64 and 70
to commit (or recommit), ... See Rules 64 and 71
to amend, ... See Rules 72, 73, 74 and 75

which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. [80.] (46.)

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

Previous Question.

66. Any member may call for the previous question on the main question.

The previous question shall be put in the following form: *"Shall the main question be now put?"* and all debate on the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

The adoption of the previous question shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting and shall put an end to all debate, and bring the House to direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

A motion to reconsider the vote on any of the pending amendments shall be decided without debate. [81.]

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

67. Any member may call for the previous question on any pending amendment.

The question shall be put in the following form: *"Shall the question on adoption of the amendment be now put?"* and all debate shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

The adoption of the previous question on a pending amendment shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting and shall put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the pending amendment.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the pending amendment shall be decided without debate.

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

68. The previous question shall be decided without debate.

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

69. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [85.] (47.)

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

70. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House sees fit. [87.] (51.)

Motion to Commit.

71. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint selected committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. [88.] (48.)

Motion to Amend.

72. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [89.]

[Amended Jan. 12, 1983.]

73. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. [90.] (50.)

74. A quesation containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member, if the question includes points so distinct and separate that, one of them being taken away, the other will stand as a complete proposition. The motion to strike out and insert shall be considered as one proposition and therefore indivisible. The question on ordering a bill or resolve to a third reading, or to be engrossed, or to be enacted, or similar main motions shall be considered as indivisible under this rule. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [91.] (45.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1983.]

75. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put in first. [92.] (51.) [See Rule 70.]

Motion to Recess.

76. The Speaker may declare a recess of five minutes duration or less.

Appeal.

77. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. Debate shall be limited to a ruling by the chair, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes. [94.] [See Rule 2.]

Resolves.

78. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become law and have force as such. [95.]

Seats.

79. (1.) The desk on the right side of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he/she may employ to assist said Clerk, and that on the left to the use of the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading.

(2.) The seat assigned to any member, other than seats assigned under paragraph (1) of this rule, shall be his/her seat for the year and for such additional years as he/she may elect so long as his/her service in the House remains continuous. An exchange of seats may be made with the approval of the Speaker. [98.]

[Amended Jan. 11, 1985.]

Privilege of the Floor.

80. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1.) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2.) The members of the Senate.

(3.) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4.) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' galleries.

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of a special committee of the House, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [99.] (60, 61.)

Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

81. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall be subject to the approval of the committee on Rules.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' galleries of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association and the State House Broadcasters Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' galleries shall state in writing that he is not the agent or

representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the galleries; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

All formal sessions of the House of Representatives shall be open to both commercial and public radio and television. The manner and conditions of such broadcasts shall be established by the Speaker. Television or radio broadcasts may be prohibited on any given day by the Speaker with the approval of the House. [100.] (59.)

[Amended April 18, 1979; Jan. 12, 1983.]

Quorum.

82. Eighty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See amendments to the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

In the event that a quorum is not present, the presiding officer shall compel the attendance of a quorum. During the absence of a quorum, no other business may be transacted or motions entertained except motions to adjourn to a time certain or to take a recess. [105.]

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

Debate on Motions for Suspension of Rules.

83. The question of suspension of House rules 45, 47, 56, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 77 and 83 shall be decided without debate. Debate upon the motion for the suspension of any other House rule or any joint rule shall be limited to fifteen minutes and no member shall occupy more than three minutes. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [102.] (52.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

84. Unless otherwise indicated, nothing in the House rules or joint rules shall be suspended, altered or repealed unless two-thirds of the members present and voting consent thereto. This rule shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present. [103.] (63.)

[Amended Jan. 12, 1981.]

Reference to Committee on Rules.

85. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule sixty-five, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, which shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. [104.] (13A.)

85A. The House committee on Rules shall provide that outside, independent audits of House financial accounts be conducted at the end of each fiscal year. A copy of such audit shall be filed with the Clerk of the House and copies shall be made available to the members and the general public.

[Adopted Jan. 11, 1985.]

Parliamentary Practice.

86. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

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JOINT RULES

OF THE TWO BRANCHES

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

A committee on Banks and Banking;
A committee on Commerce and Labor;
A committee on Counties;
A committee on Criminal Justice;
A committee on Education;
A committee on Election Laws;
A committee on Energy;
A committee on Federal Financial Assistance;
A committee on Government Regulations;
A committee on Health Care;
A committee on Housing and Urban Development;
A committee on Human Services and Elderly Affairs;
A committee on Insurance;
A committee on the Judiciary;
A committee on Local Affairs;
A committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture;
A committee on Public Safety;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Transportation;

Each to consist of six members of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Within four weeks of the opening of the 1984 session and within the first four weeks of the first year of each General Court thereafter, each joint standing committee shall adopt rules of procedure regarding the conduct of said committee. Said rules of procedure shall be filed with the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House and

shall be available to the public and members of the General Court.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairman of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committee on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session and a majority vote of the two branches shall be required to approve such recommendations.

In order to assist the House and the Senate in their (1) consideration and enactment of new legislation and of modifications of existing laws, when either are deemed to be appropriate; (2) evaluation of the effectiveness and administration of laws and programs already enacted in the Commonwealth; and (3) appraisal of conditions and circumstances which may indicate the desirability of enacting new legislation, the various joint committees shall have oversight responsibilities as provided in the following paragraphs:

(i) Each joint committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the implementation, administration, execution and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of law, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee, the administrative regulations adopted to implement those laws, and those state agencies or

entities having responsibilities for the administration and execution of such laws.

(ii) In carrying out these review and study activities, each committee shall determine whether such laws, administrative regulations and programs thereunder are being implemented in accordance with the intent of the General Court and whether such laws, administrative regulations and programs should be continued, curtailed or eliminated.

(iii) Each committee shall also review and study any conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new legislation within the jurisdiction of that committee (whether or not any matter has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake research on matters within the jurisdiction of that committee.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8 and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 1, 1949; Jan. 7, 1953; Jan. 7, 1959; Jan. 30, 1961; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 12, 1965; Feb. 24, 1965; Mar. 10, 1966; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971; July 23, 1974; Sept. 30 and Oct. 12, 1976; Oct. 29 and Nov. 3, 1981; Dec. 16, 1981; Mar. 15, 1982; Oct. 3, 1983; May 30, 1985.]

1A. Private or executive meetings of joint committees acting concurrently, Senate and House standing committees, special committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and joint special committees and committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two branches shall be open to the public, unless a majority shall vote otherwise.

[Adopted July 17, 1973. Amended July 18, 1974.]

1B. A joint standing committee must hold a public hearing on each matter referred to it in each legislative session. A joint standing committee may adopt in its rules a provision stating that during the second year of the General Court the committee will accept only written testimony on matters that were heard by that committee during the first year.

[Adopted May 30, 1985.]

1C. To the extent that it is practical and feasible to do so, all joint standing committees shall schedule committee hearings and executive sessions so as not to conflict with previously scheduled or anticipated formal sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives.

[Adopted May 30, 1985.]

1D. All meetings of joint standing committees, and special joint committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be open to the public, and any person shall be permitted to attend any such meeting unless such committee convenes in private session, as provided herein. No private session shall be held except upon extraordinary circumstances and only after the committee has first convened in an open session for which notice has been given, the presiding officer has stated that the purpose of the private session, a majority of the committee members present has voted to go into private session, the vote of each member has been recorded on a roll call vote, and the presiding officer has stated before the private session if the committee will reconvene after the private session. The records of all such roll calls shall be kept in the offices of the committee for the duration of the General Court during which said vote was recorded, and shall be available for public inspection upon reasonable notice and during regular office hours.

All joint standing committees, and special joint committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall give notice of the time, place and agenda of all public hearings and executive sessions no less than forty-eight hours prior to the time of such meetings.

Nothing contained in this rule shall prohibit any joint standing committee or special joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives from taking appropriate action, including but not limited to the exclusion of a person from a committee meeting, in order to prevent the disruption of or interference with committee proceedings.

The forty-eight hour requirement shall be suspended in an emergency only after all reasonable efforts have been made to contact all committee members and upon a recorded vote of at least a majority of the members of each branch appointed to the committee, but no less than two-thirds of the members of each branch voting.

[Adopted May 30, 1985.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G.L., 268, section 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. (a) When the General Court is in session authorization for any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives to travel during the session of the General Court shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting. (b) When the General Court is in session, authorization for any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives to sit and travel during the recess of the General Court shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. (c) During the recess of the General Court, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives may, by written consent, allow standing committees of their respective branches or appoint special committees to sit, travel and incur expenses not exceeding sums authorized in writing by said presiding officers and appropriated for such purposes. (d) When the General Court is in session, authorization for any joint committee to travel during the session, or to sit or travel during the recess, of the General Court shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. (e) During the recess of the General Court, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, acting jointly, may, by written consent, allow joint committees or appoint joint special committees to sit, travel and incur expenses not exceeding sums authorized in writing by said presiding officers and appropriated for such purposes. The Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be notified of any appointments made and authorizations granted during the recess for said committees to sit, travel and incur expenses during the recess and the Clerks shall enter such information in the journals for the next year, as soon as may be practicable. Committees authorized by the presiding

officers to sit during the recess in the odd numbered year shall report not later than the fourth Wednesday of January during the following year and committees authorized by the presiding officers to sit during the recess in the even numbered year shall report not later than the fourth Wednesday of December during the same year.

No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred and shall be approved by a majority of said committee before being presented to the Comptroller for payment.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925; March 2, 1943; July 27, 1950; Oct. 18, 1971; March 28, 1972; Jan. 15, 1973.]

3A. A joint standing committee may, upon the written and signed report of two-thirds of the members of the Senate and two-thirds of the members of the House appointed to said committee, report a bill or other form of legislation without said legislation being founded upon petition; provided, however that matters so reported shall be germane to the subject matters regularly referred to the committee. The committee shall hold a public

hearing on such bill or other form of legislation before it is reported. A bill or other form of legislation so reported shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerk of the respective branch wherein it is reported or referred to a standing committee of said branch under the rules. All reports of committees not founded upon petition shall bear the designation "committee bill, resolve, order or resolution", as the case may be, in the Orders of the Day. Committees to which messages from the Governor, reports of state officers, boards, committees, commissions and others authorized to report to the General Court, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them.

[Adopted May 30, 1985.]

4. Favorable reports, and adverse reports on subjects of legislation other than petitions, by joint committees may be made to either branch, at the discretion of the committee, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that reports on money bills shall be made to the House; and if adverse reports on matters other than petitions which are accompanied by "money bills" are accepted by the House, this shall constitute final rejection. Adverse reports by joint committees on petitions shall be made to the branch in which the petition was originally introduced, excepting that such adverse reports on petitions accompanied by proposed "money bills" shall be made to the House; and, if accepted by the branch in which they are made, shall be considered as a final rejection. When a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the reference originated. [See also Joint Rule 5.]

A vote of a joint standing committee to give legislation a favorable or adverse report shall be conducted by a roll call upon request of two committee members present at the committee meeting. Such votes shall be recorded on appropriate forms that show all votes for and against the particular committee action. The records of all such roll calls shall be kept in the offices of the committee for the duration of the General Court during which said vote was recorded, and shall be available for public inspection upon reasonable notice and during regular office hours.

A report of a joint standing committee will not be final and shall not be filed until all committee members have been given the opportunity to sign an appropriate form to accompany said report signifying approval of, dissent or abstention from, said report. No signature shall be valid unless the report to which the signature is affixed includes the substantially complete text of the legislation being reported.

[Amended Jan. 3, 1952; April 8, 1959; June 7, 1965; Jan. 7, 1971; March 11, 1974; May 30, 1985.]

4A. In compliance with the provisions of section 38A of chapter 3 of the General Laws, all joint committees of the General Court when reporting on bills referred to them shall include therewith a fiscal note prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 3A of chapter 29 of the General Laws, showing the estimated cost or the fiscal effect of the proposed legislation, if, in the opinion of said committee, such cost exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

[Adopted Jan. 15, 1973.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may be recommitted to the same com-

mittees at the pleasure of the branch acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch. If a bill or resolve is laid aside in either branch for the reason that it is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based, the subject-matter shall be recommitted to the committee. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommittal, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; March 26, 1963; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971; March 11, 1974.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 9, 1941; Feb. 8, 1949.]

Joint Petitions.

6A. A member of the Senate and a member of the House of Representatives may file a joint petition in either branch and shall endorse their name thereon and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. The petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of either the Senate or House of Representatives, depending on whether it is a "Joint Senate-House Petition" or a "Joint House-Senate Petition" but the Journal records in the Senate and House of Representatives shall carry both members names as presentors of the petition.

[Adopted Jan. 15, 1973.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which

such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "ought not to pass".

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 7, 1971.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, or to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county retirement or pension law, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by Senate Rule No. 20 and by House Rule No. 24, be reported adversely, unless, when filed it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the county commissioners.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973.]

7B. A petition, the operation of which is restricted to a particular city or town (and which does not affect the powers, duties, etc., of state departments, boards, commissions, etc., or which does not affect generally the laws of the Commonwealth) and which is not filed in conformity with Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution shall, subsequent to the procedure required by Senate Rule 20 and House Rule 24, be reported adversely, unless when filed, be on petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town. A joint committee to which is inadvertently referred a petition or

other subject of legislation the operation of which is restricted to a particular city or town and which is not in conformity with Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution — shall report a general law which applies alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two; or shall report "ought not to pass", with the further endorsement that it "would be unconstitutional to enact such special law".

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7 and March 22, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting adversely for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of

this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 7, 1971.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexaion of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be placed on file, and not referred to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as most recently amended by chapter 31 of the acts of 1956. But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report adversely, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When an adverse report is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the branch in which it is filed to the office of the State Secretary. If such a petition is returned by said Secretary with a statement that the petitioner has failed to comply with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937, section 2A of chapter 549 of the acts of 1943 and section 1 of chapter 750 of the acts of 1962, said pettiion shall be placed on file, and shall not be referred to a committee.

Any petition placed on file for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; April 8, 1959; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 7, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall make final report not later than the fourth Wednesday of April on all matters referred to them previously to the fifteenth day of April, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the fifteenth day of April. When the time within which said committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall forthwith be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with an adverse recommendation under this rule. If the chairman fails to make such

report by the end of the legislative day next following the expiration date, all matters remaining unreported shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerk of the branch in which the matter was originally filed with an adverse report under this rule. Matters which have been referred under the provisions of Joint Rule 29, upon which the chairmen of the committees on Rules fail to make a report shall be placed by the respective Clerks in the Orders of the Day of the branch in which the subject matter was referred to said committees. Committees to whom are referred subjects of legislation may combine petitions of similar subject matter, into one adverse report, and the report thereon shall be that said petitions or other forms of legislation "ought NOT to pass," and if the report is accepted, all the matters contained therein shall be disposed of. However, petitions upon which an adverse report is accepted in only one branch, may not be combined with other subjects of legislation upon which adverse reports must be accepted, in concurrence. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to petitions referred to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan., 7, 1971; Feb. 4, 1974.]

10A. The form for all subjects of legislation receiving a favorable report shall be "ought to pass." The form for all subjects of legislation receiving an adverse report shall be "ought NOT to pass." A committee to whom is referred any other matter may report recommending that the same be placed on file.

[Adopted Jan. 7, 1971.]

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves, shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

11A. Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of differences in respect to appropriation bills, including capital outlay programs, shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two branches, acting concurrently.

Upon the appointment of a committee of conference to whom matters of difference in respect to any appropriation bill or in respect to any bill providing for capital outlay programs and projects are referred, the clerk of the branch requesting said committee of conference shall cause to be printed and made available to members of the General Court a list of the matters in disagreement identified by item number and item purpose and showing the amount appropriated therefor by each branch of the General Court, and any other matters in disagreement and the position of each of the said branches with respect thereto.

The report of said committee of conference shall consist of the matters of difference so referred and so identified, showing the amounts appropriated therefor

by each of the said branches and other matters in disagreement and the position of each branch with respect thereto, and shall state said committee's recommendations with respect to the matters so referred. Matters on which there exists no disagreement between the branches shall not be disturbed by the committee on conference.

The committees on ways and means of each branch of the General Court shall assist such committee of conference in any and all matters necessary to the preparation and completion of its report.

[Adopted July 30, 1974. Amended Oct. 3, 1983.]

11B. No report from a committee of conference shall be considered or acted upon by either branch until the calendar day following during which said report shall have been in print and available to the public and to the members of the General Court and provided further that in no case shall less than twelve hours expire between such availability and consideration, except that a report from such committee of conference that it is unable to agree may be considered and acted upon at the time that such report is filed.

[Adopted Oct. 3, 1983.]

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, petitions, and all other subjects of legislation, shall be deposited with the Clerk of either branch prior to five o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday of December preceding the first annual session of the General Court and prior to five o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday in November preceding the second annual session of the General Court.

All such matters (except messages from the Governor, reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature and petitions filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town for the enactment of a special law in compliance with the requirements of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution and which do not affect the powers, duties, etc., of state departments, boards, commissions, etc., or which do not affect generally the laws of the Commonwealth) deposited with the respective clerks subsequent to five o'clock on the first Wednesday of December preceding the first annual session of the General Court or deposited with the respective clerks subsequent to five o'clock on the first Wednesday of November preceding the second annual session of the General Court shall be referred by the clerks to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. No such matter shall be admitted for consideration except on report of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, and then upon approval of four-fifths of the members of each branch voting thereon. Matters upon which suspension of Joint Rule 12 has been negatived shall be placed on file.

At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts, constituting the necessity for convening such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22,

1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30. 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 27, 1948; Jan. 30, 1967; March 26, 1969; Jan. 7, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973; Oct. 2, 1973; Oct. 3, 1983.]

Papers to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same of the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal as soon as may be practicable.

A member or member-elect may include a brief written statement of intent with all papers intended for presentation to the General Court. Upon a favorable report by a joint standing committee, a committee may include a brief written statement of intent. Said written statement shall be dated and be limited in length to one double-spaced typewritten page and shall include the scope of the matter presented for consideration; provided, however, that this rule shall not be construed to require the printing of such statement of intent presented pursuant to this rule.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 7, 1971; May 30, 1985.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch. the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall prepare the same for final passage in the manner prescribed by law; and when so prepared the same shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in the House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian. If a bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered in like manner, to the Senate after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatves and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch. If the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put

upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1971.]

18. [Omitted in 1971.]

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day and date on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 7, 1971.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a bill or other document, the number printed shall be determined by the Clerks of the two branches as approved by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, except that such number, not exceeding two thousand, shall be printed as determined by the committee on Rules on the part of the branch in which the report is filed.

The Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the approval of the President and Speaker, may have printed, documents for use of committees.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make such changes in distribution of documents as they deem necessary for expediting the work of the legislature.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947; Apr. 5, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII, as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representa-

tives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been prepared for final passage; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall again be prepared for final passage without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923; Jan. 7, 1971.]

22A. Bills and resolves passed to be engrossed by both branches and before being transmitted by the clerks to the Legislative Engrossing Division shall be made available to the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two branches, acting jointly, who shall examine them to insure accuracy in the text; that the legislation is correct as to form; that references to previous amendments to any particular law are correct and to insure proper consistency with the language of existing statutes. These committees, with the approval of the majority and minority leadership of both branches may make corrections which are not substantive in nature. The clerks of both branches shall be immediately notified, in writing, of such changes. Errors discovered by the committees of a substantive nature shall be reported to the General Court, which in turn shall take appropriate action under its rules. Upon completion of examination and possible

correction of any such bills and resolves, the bills and resolves shall be returned to the clerks, who in turn, shall transmit them to the Legislative Engrossing Division to be prepared for final passage.

[Adopted Sept. 16, 1971.]

Legislative Amendments to the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment to the Constitution shall make in each branch a separate report recommending either that the proposal ought to pass or ought not to pass no later than the last Wednesday of April. The committee shall file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. When the time within which said committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has been made shall forthwith be placed in the Journal of the respective branches, with an adverse report under this rule; and shall then be placed on file in the office of the Clerk of the Senate. For further information of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the respective Clerks shall also place all such matters under a separate heading in the Calendar of each branch, as soon is is practicable. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII (as amended by Article LXXXI) of the Amendments to the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment to the Constitution made by the Governor and contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be

deemed to have been introduced by a member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report ought not to pass for the reason that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation ought not to pass; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in May. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Nov. 9, 1951; Jan. 15, 1973; July 1, 1974.]

Executive Reorganization Plans.

23A. Any reorganization plan (accompanied by a bill) submitted by the Governor under the provisions of Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution shall be referred by the Clerks of the Senate and the House to the Senate and House committees on Rules, acting jointly, within five days of the presentation thereof.

Said committee, to which is referred any such reorganization plan, shall, as required by said Article, not later than thirty days after the presentation of such plan by the Governor, hold a public hearing thereon; and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it either approves or disapproves such plan.

When recommending action, the committee shall make, in each branch, a separate report of its recommendations, and shall file said report together with the committee's recommendations and the reasons therefor in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee. Any official papers in the possession of said committee that relate thereto shall be filed with the Clerk of the Senate.

If the committee recommends favorable action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought to be approved." If the committee recommends adverse action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought NOT to be approved." In each instance, the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

In each branch, the report shall be read and forthwith recorded in the Journal. On the legislative day next following the Journal record, the report shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerks of each branch and the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

The sense of each branch shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the question of approving the plan, as reported in each branch, and when such plan is before either branch, no motion relating to said plan shall be allowed except the motion to lay on the table, to postpone to a time certain, or to commit or recommit (at the pleasure of either branch). All of which motions shall be decided by the yeas and nays. The motions to take a recess, to adjourn, the previous question (if provided in the branch debating the issue), to close debate at a specific time, and the motion to reconsider shall also be in order.

A motion to discharge any committee to which is referred or to which is recommitted a reorganization plan shall not be in order prior to the expiration of forty days after the Governor's presentation of such plan. After the expiration of said forty days, a motion to discharge a committee shall be decided by a majority vote of the branch in which the motion is made.

Unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the General Court present and voting, the General Court not having prorogued within sixty days from the date of presentation by the Governor, the plan shall be approved and shall take effect as provided by Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Within seven days of the expiration of the sixty days from the date of presentation of said plan by the Governor, unless the question has already been decided, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives shall place the plan in the Orders of the Day; and no motions except the motions to take a recess, to adjourn, and previous question, or to close debate at a specified time, shall be in order.

No such reorganization plan presented to the General

Court shall be subject to change or amendment before expiration of such sixty days.

[Adopted June 13, 1967. Amended March 27, 1969.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian shall be the Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote, excepting that it shall be in order to recess the convention from time to time upon a majority vote of said convention.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1971.]

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Special Sessions.

26A. If written statements of twenty-one members of the Senate and eighty-one members of the House of Representatives, that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble in special session on a particular date and time specified therein during a recess of the General Court, are filed with their respective Clerks, such Clerks shall forthwith notify all the members of their respective branches to assembly at the State House in Boston on said date at the time so specified. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in

accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If twenty-one members of the Senate and eighty-one members of the House of Representatives judge by vote taken by call of the yeas and nays that such assembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying in such vote the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the consideration of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necesasary.

[Adopted Aug. 7, 1939. Amended March 2, 1943; March 27, 1969; June 5, 1979.]

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

27A. In all cases of elections by ballot a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice, and where there shall be no such a majority on the first ballot the ballots shall be repeated until a majority is obtained; and in balloting, blanks shall be rejected and not taken into the count in the enumeration of votes, excepting that when the number of blanks shall be more than the number of votes received by the candidate having the highest number of votes, then the election shall be declared void and the balloting shall be repeated as provided herein.

[Adopted March 27, 1969.]

28. [Omitted March 28, 1972.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing

joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court, all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court, and all matters referred under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule 10. All matters which have been referred under this rule shall, in each instance, be reported back into the branch making such reference.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967; Oct. 18, 1971.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. Such extension shall be granted by a concurrent majority vote if recommended by the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently; but no such extension shall be granted, against the recommendation of the said committees, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947; Jan. 27, 1955; June 7, 1965.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L. 271, sec. 40.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session, and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organizations of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association and the State House Broadcasters Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' galleries of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association and the State House Broadcasters Association shall each transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925; May 23, 1979.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

Audit of Accounts.

34. The committee on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall provide that an outside independent audit of joint financial accounts be conducted by a certified public accountant no less frequently than at the end of each second fiscal year. A copy of such audit shall be filed with the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives and made available for public inspection upon reasonable notice and during regular office hours.

[Adopted May 30, 1985.]

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NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. or S.J. stands for Senate Journal, H. or H. J. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Constitutional Questions. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the Chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the Chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the Chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. Pitman, S. 1869, p. 341. See also Stone, H. 1866, p. 436; Jewell, H. 1868, p. 386; Butler, S. 1894, p. 648; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Darling (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 506; Young, H. 1922, p. 683; Willis, H. 1947, p. 528; Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1591.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the

province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480; BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 999; HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1344.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on the constitutional question that the House was in session on the Lord's Day contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; or whether the passage of a resolve would result in abridging the rights of a contract. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 2112; GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 927.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on questions as to legality or form of legislation involving decisions of the courts. HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1429.

That an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill which, if adopted, would delegate the powers of the General Court to change general statutes to a commission and as such was clearly beyond the power of the House, raises a question of law, or of the Constitution, that was beyond the prerogative of the Chair to pass on. See GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1556.

That an amendment to the House Bill imposing limitations on property tax levies and expenditures of cities, towns and other local governmental units dependent on the property tax (House, No. 5757) would limit the appropriation power of the General Court as granted by the Constitution. MCGEE, H. 1979, p. 562.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 315; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836; COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 784; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1095. See also notes under Declaration of Rights, ART. XXX., CHAP. I., SECT.

I., ART. II., CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII., CHAP. VI., ART. II. and ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, LXII and LXIII.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — For a case in which it was ruled that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of a bill that delegated legislative power to the Supreme Judicial Court, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 487. See also note to CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — *"No bill or resolve."* See LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

"Laid before the Governor for his revisal." If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, concurrent action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House. See SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A motion to request the Governor to return a bill to the Senate having been made on the fifth day after the bill had been laid before the Governor and, during debate on this motion the five days within which executive action was required to be taken having expired at midnight, the motion was then ruled out of order. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1954, p. 1160.

"Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same." In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

"But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law." Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586 (full discussion). See Kay Jewelry Company *v.* Board of Registration in Optometry, 305 Mass. 581. See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra,* see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U.S. 360; 2 Op. Att. Gen., 513 (1904, July 11).

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058, 2151.

"Returned by the Governor within five days." It is not within the province of the Chair to rule on a point of order that a bill is not properly before the House for the reason

that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

"Both Sunday and a legal holiday . . . are to be excluded in computing the five-day period." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 838. *Contra,* see Op. Att. Gen., Vol. III, p. 414.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879. [See notes to Articles of Amendment, LVI.] [Number of days Governor has to consider bills and resolves changed to *ten* (10), see Article LXXXX of the Amendments.]

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — *"All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders."* An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers." For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VII. — For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen., H. 1921, p. 1027.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VIII. — For discussion of impeachment of public officers, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see

HALE, H. 1859, p. 149. [For discussion of impeachment of public officers, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — *"All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives."* The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. 557; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1317; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, pp. 806, 815, 859. *Contra,* see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563.

See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 450; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, pp. 376, 447, and S. 1926, p. 372; BACON, S. 1932, p. 670; FISH, S. 1933, p. 282 and S. 1934, p. 360.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a "money bill." TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill to provide for changes in the employment security law was held not to be a "money bill" for the reason that the money in the unemployment compensation fund is used only to pay benefits to certain employees and not for general purposes. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 991.

A bill granting a subsidy to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to aid in continuing service on a branch thereof was held not to be a "money bill." HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1181. [See OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1958, p. 1139.]

A bill which amends an existing tax law is not a "money bill" if it does not increase the tax. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1091.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

An amendment offered to the General Appropriation Act calling for a surtax of ten percent on corporations was laid aside. DONAHUE, S. 1964, p. 952. [See J. R. 4 "Money Bills"]

[For discussion of "Budget — Powers of General Court and Executive Branch" see Senate document numbered 1525 of 1973, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.] [For a discussion of what is a "Money Bill" and where should such bills originate, see Senate document numbered 2010 of 1973, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — *"Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time."* Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313. [See also notes to CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — *"And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House."* See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. BLISS, (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. III., ART. I. — For discussions of "removal by address" - see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

CHAP. III., ART. II. — Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may be required only when "such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the body making the inquiry, in the exercise of the legislative or executive power entrusted to it by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth" and "upon solemn occasions." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 448.

"Important questions of law" must be explicitly stated. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1938, p. 382.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — *"But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives."* It is not within the province of the Chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

ART. I. — As to authority of Governor to approve within the five-day period after prorogation of the General Court of measures laid before him before prorogation. See Op. Att. Gen. 168, KNOWLTON, 1894; FINGOLD, 1956. [See also OPINION OF JUSTICES to Governor, Oct. 1956.] [See Article LXXXX of the Amendments.]

ART. VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ART. IX. *(Annulled by Art. XLVIII.)* — An amendment to the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 906; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment to the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422-427; MORAN *(in joint session)*, S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

That a named member may not be ejected for an extended period without a trial was not subject to a point of order because it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on constitutional matters. See BULGER (acting President), S. 1978, p. 1097.

That the report of the special committee on the naming of a member placed before the joint convention cannot be voted upon since it calls for the expulsion of the named member from the assembly unless he takes a course of action and also that the named member has not been afforded a trial prior to the meeting of the joint convention was not the subject of a point of order because there was ample precedence for the procedure being used. See BULGER (acting President), S. 1978, p. 1097.

ART. X. — *"But nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary."* As to methods of providing for such assembling, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461. See note to CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V.

ART. XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a State office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not constitute a "ballot" within the meaning of this Amendment. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

A majority vote is necessary to elect a State officer to fill a vacancy, and a plurality vote is not sufficient. HOLMES *(in joint session),* S. 1958, p. 1356, H. 1958, p. 1860.

ARTS. XXI and XXII. — See 157 Mass. 595.

ART. XXV. — The question being raised that the method of voting for a Councillor to fill a vacancy, by call of the roll, could not be considered a ballot, the Chair rules that this Article did not require the election to be by *ballot*, but by *concurrent vote*. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 389.

ART. XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See notes to House Rules 67 and 105, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

The words *"a majority of the members"* means a majority of the whole membership established by the Constitution. See Op. Att. Gen., Vol. I (1892), p. 36 (House Doc. No. 38). [See Senate document numbered 1496 of 1971.]

[For discussion of *majority* under certain circumstances, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ART. XLVIII. — See notes to Art. of Amend. IX. See also note to House Rule 80, *"And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc."*; and note to Joint Rule 23. See Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian for discussion of Initiative and Referendum. [See Mass. Reports 1956 Vol. 334, p. 757. See Statement, POWERS, S. J. 1960, p. 939.]

THE INITIATIVE. III. Sect. 2. — It is not necessary to take action on a resolution providing for a legislative substitute before taking final action on an original initiative bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 1029.

A proposed legislative substitute for an initiative bill, of the same general subject matter, although not confined to the particular wording or scope of the original petition, may be offered. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1097.

Various rulings on Legislative Substitutes to Initiative Measures. MCGEE, H. 1976, pp. 1668, 1669, 1670.

THE INITIATIVE. IV. Sect. 2. — Action must be taken on a proposed legislative amendment to the Constitution not later than the second Wednesday in June. See MCKNIGHT *(in joint session)*, Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61, and H. p. 87. [See also OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1921, p. 329.]

Such provisos or limitations as may seem fit may be added to proposed legislative amendments to the Constitution. FURBUSH *(in joint session)*, S. 1954, p. 897, and H. 1954, p. 1504.

That members in joint convention had no right to vote on an amendment relative to reducing the size of the House of Representatives for the reason that said House was malapportioned, see DONAHUE *(in joint session)*, S. 1970, p. 724; H. 1970, p. 878.

Amendments to a proposal for amendment to the Constitution which go beyond the petition forming the basis for the prayer, are not in order, See DONAHUE *(in joint session)*, S. 1969, p. 1323; H. 1969, p. 1878.

Amendments to a proposal for amendment to the Constitution do not go beyond the scope of the petition because House Rule 90 had been suspended. See HARRINGTON *(in joint session)*. S. 1978, p. 1031; H. 1978, p. 1459.

For discussion of degree of vote necessary on amendments to Constitution, See Senate document numbered 1496 of 1971.

THE INITIATIVE. V. Sect. 1. — Neither house has power to take a vote upon the enactment of a law introduced by initiative petition later than the day preceding the first Wednesday in June. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 981, and O'NEIL, H. 1950, pp. 1474 and 1475. [These rulings were based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1945, p. 925.]

Affirmative action having been taken on an Initiative Amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget, it was held *(in joint session)* that a motion to reconsider such action must be entertained. MORAN *(in joint session)*, S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289. [This ruling was

confirmed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1935, p. 1084.]

THE REFERENDUM. II. — That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill is not in order, for the reason that this Article of Amendment (XLVIII) repealed Article XLII (authorizing reference to the people of acts and resolves) and substituted therefor a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080, 1740; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836. [See also DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 717.]

As to the power of the Governor in declaring an emergency law, see 299 Mass. 191.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. II. *Limitations on Signatures.*

As to the validity of an initiative petition concerning an excessive number of certified signatures, See OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1950, p. 1054.

For a discussion as to the constitutionality of an initiative petition brought pursuant to Article 48 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to ascertain and carry out the will of the people in 1970 relative to the calling and holding of a *constitutional convention* in 1971 to deal with subjects limited to the revision, alteration and amendment of the structure of government and to the arrangement, simplification and methods of amending the constitution; and to provide for a preparatory commission thereof, see *Opinions of the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1970.*

ART. LVI. — As to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith. See S. 1919, pp. 749, 750; Op. Att. Gen., Vol. V. (1919), p. 349.

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A bill must be returned to the branch in which it originated. FISH, S. 1934, p. 562.

The Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition. YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 630-632; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573; HARRINGTON, S. J. 1974, p. 2006. For a complete ruling on the matter of a Governor's right on proposed amendments, see B. LORING YOUNG, H. J. 1924, pp. 630-632.

That returning a bill with a recommendation that it be referred for further consideration and study to a special commission is an evasion of the responsibility of the Governor. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1622.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment," and a motion to refer to the next annual sessions is not in order. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764; HULL, H. 1927, p. 639.

That after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. SLATER WASHBURN (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

"Within five days." [See Article LXXXX of the Amendments.] Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day is not sufficient. SALTSONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1191, 1250. [See notes of Rulings on Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.]

As to the danger of substituting a new bill for one returned by the Governor, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910 and H. 1932, p. 458.

That, when a bill is returned by His Excellency the Governor with a recommendation of amendment specified by him, a motion to place the message on file is improperly before the House for the reason that the Constitution provides that "Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the General Court and subject to amendment and re-enactment." HERTER, H. 1939, p. 895. [Changed to ten (10) days for Governor to return with Amendment - see Article LXXXX of the Amendments.] [Entire bill open to amendment - General Court not limited to Governor's amendment.]

ART. LXII. — That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the constitutionality of a bill providing for the loaning of money of the Commonwealth to individuals. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945. p. 1229. See H. J. 1964 Const. of elections.

The requirement of a two-thirds vote on a bill providing for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth is at the enactment stage. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1601.

That it is not the prerogative of the Chair to rule on the constitutionality of a pending bill which, if enacted, might result in pledging the credit of the Commonwealth in contravention to the prohibition contained in the Constitution. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1952, p. 1433.

ART. LXIII. — Special appropriation bills may be enacted, on recommendation of the Governor, before final action on the general appropriation bill. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 852.

After final action on the general appropriation bill, or on recommendation of the Governor, special appropria-

tion bills may be enacted, but such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained. See YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 683-685.

That an amendment, providing for the appropriation of a sum of money for further continuing the special commission (including members of the General Court) established to investigate the existence and extent of organized crime and gambling and other related matters, was improperly before the House for the reason that it made an appropriation prior to the passage of the General Appropriation Bill. The Speaker stated that the question raised was whether the proposed amendment came within the exceptions provided in Article LXIII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Because of the constitutional nature of the question, he was of the opinion that it was beyond the province of the Chair to rule thereon. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2020.

That a bill providing a loan through the issuance of state bonds was not an "appropriation bill." SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2075.

That a bill which provided for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act only "after an appropriation had been made therefor" is not a special appropriation bill. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1940.

That a bill providing a twenty per cent increase for certain officers and employees in the service of the Commonwealth is not an appropriation bill. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1643. [For ruling of Supreme Judicial Court on definition of an "appropriation bill," see H. 1948, p. 1556.]

That a bill providing for "a distribution of funds" is not an appropriation bill. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217. That a bill authorizing a department to expend money for state functions "without appropriation" is contrary to facts, for

the reason that a state department cannot operate without an appropriation. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217.

That there is no law, provision of the Constitution, or legislative rule which would bar the General Court from considering the revenue "Bill to provide for state activities" prior to the passage of the General Appropriation Bill, see GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 855.

On a point of order that appropriations must be made by bill and not by resolve, it was ruled that while it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on a question of interpretation of the Constitution, a precedent had been established for appropriating money by resolve. COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general [or supplementary] appropriation bill of an item not included *in the budget* is out of order, and defining the words "in the budget." HULL, H. 1926, p. 327; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 581; GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1536 and H. 1954, p. 1343; SKERRY, H. 1955, pp. 2377, 2380, 2381, 2383; DONAHUE, S. 1969, p. 1510.

That an amendment to a supplemental appropriation bill was not beyond the scope of the Governor's message for the reason that Section 3 of Article LXIII of the Amendments to the Constitution states, in part, that "the General Court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget." MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 1856.

That the General Court cannot narrow the Governor's power to disapprove items or parts of items in a budget, or to veto any other legislation laid before him, but "on the same hand . . . the powers of the legislature cannot be narrowed, and one of said powers has always been the right to amend recommendations submitted by the Governor." HARRINGTON, S. 1978, p. 84.

As to competency of amendments which would introduce into appropriation bills subject-matter in the

nature of new legislation "not required for reasonable financial control," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, pp. 879, 889; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 775. See also SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1273; H. 1935, p. 1637; H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

That it is not the intention of the Constitution to limit or deny the authority of the General Court in its ability to act in relation to the General Appropriation Bill. HARRINGTON, S. 1978, p. 821.

As to competency of amendments of appropriation bills "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

"The Governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money." But the right to disapprove "does not extend to the removal of restrictions imposed upon the use of the items appropriated." "No power is conferred to change the terms of an appropriation except by reducing the amount thereof." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1323, 1424. [This ruling was based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (from which the quotations are made), — see H. 1936, p. 1418.] BARTLEY, H. 1974, p. 2381.

As to advisability of the House amending its rule so "that budgetary items may not be moved a second time (except under suspension of the rules), on the ground that the Constitution recognizes and provides for separate action on individual items of an appropriation bill, thus giving them a separate entity," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

As to reference of budget recommendations to the House committee on Ways and Means only, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

[For discussion of "Budget — Powers of General Court and Executive" see Senate document numbered 1525 of 1973, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

ART. LXXI. — For opinion relative to the appointment of commissioners to divide the Commonwealth into representative districts, see 157 Mass 595 (SJC 1893); S. 1939, p. 935.

ART LXXIX. — See Article XVII.

ART. LXXX. — The intent of this provision seems to be to provide for the continued representation in the General Court of the people of a particular district pending action by the House itself in determining the question by seating one of the two individuals or by providing for determining the incumbent by means of a special election. QUINN (acting Speaker), H. 1965, p. 388.

ART. LXXXI. — If the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding a joint session to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, which has been called for by either house, the governor shall call the same. For opinion on whether certain proposals were properly before a joint session so called, see FURBUSH *(in joint session)*, S. 1955, pp. 861, 929; H. 1955, pp. 1354, 1435. [See FURBUSH *(in joint session)*, S. 1956, pp. 902, 930; H. 1956, pp. 1404, 1432.] [Statement POWERS, S. 1960, p. 939.]

That members in joint convention had no right to vote on an amendment relative to reducing the size of the House of Representatives for the reason that said House was malapportioned, see DONAHUE *(in joint session)*, S. 1970, p. 724; H. 1970, p. 878.

Amendments to a proposal for amendment to the Constitution which go beyond the petition forming the basis for prayer, are not in order, see DONAHUE *(in joint session)*, S. 1969, p. 1323; H. 1969, p. 1878.

For a discussion as to the constitutionality of an initiative petition brought pursuant to Article 48 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth entitled "An Act to ascertain and carry out the will of the

people in 1970 relative to the calling and holding of a *constitutional convention* in 1971 to deal with subjects limited to the revision, alteration and amendment of the structure of government and to the arrangement, simplification and methods of amending the constitution; and to provide for a preparatory commission thereof, see *Opinions of the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1970.* See Mass. 585. S. J. 1893.

ART. LXXXIX. — That an amendment to a pending bill which had been filed with the approval of the mayor and city council of the city of Boston would be in violation of the Home Rule Amendment to the Constitution. MCGEE (acting Speaker), H. 1974, p. 1654. Home Rule. For various rulings by Attorney General see:

1969 - (Boston - rent control) - see House, No. 5667 of 1969 (printed in full in House Journal for August 14, 1969, page 2545).

1969 - (city and town charters) - see House, No. 5655 of 1969 (printed in full in House Journal for August 13, 1969, page 2524).

1969 - (Stadiums) - see House, No. 5668 of 1969 (printed in full in House Journal for August 14, 1969, page 2549).

1970 - (West Springfield - taking of water from town of Southwick) - see House, No. 5517 of 1970.

[For opinion of Attorney General on appointments to special commissions by Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, see H. J. June 29, 1973 – or House document numbered 7097 of 1973.]

That a petition relative to reforming the charter of the city of Boston was properly referred to the committee on Local Affairs and was not subject to the provisions of Joint Rule 12 for the reason that said petition was accompanied by an attested copy of an order showing

approval of the city council and the mayor of the city. McGee, H. 1977, p. 16.

That an amendment to the Senate Bill establishing the Boston water and sewer commission and defining the powers thereof was improperly before the House for the reason that the pending bill was filed with the approval of the mayor and city council as required by section 8 of Article 89 of the Amendments of the Constitution, and to make a substantive change in the bill would require further approval of the mayor and city council of the city of Boston. McGee, H. 1977, p. 1566. [For similar ruling on a Somerville bill, see McGee, H. 1978, p. 1267.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

ORGANIZATION.

The election of a presiding officer being the first business necessary for the organization of the Senate, an order providing that the Senate proceed forthwith to the election of a President and determining the method of holding the election is in order even though no rules have been adopted to govern the Senate. HALEY (preliminary Chairman), S. 1949, pp. 4, 13, 14. See also pp. 27, 32.

An order for the appointment of a special committee to appoint committees was ruled out of order prior to the organization of the Senate, as business cannot be transacted by a legislative assembly until it is duly organized, the three essential parts of which are the qualification of the members, and the choice of the presiding and recording officers. MORAN (preliminary Chairman), S. 1935, p. 4.

THE PRESIDENT.

For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen. H. 1921, p. 1027.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue

an order for the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 489, 575.

[For power of President to declare informal sessions or call off sessions, see Senate Rule 5A.]

CLERK.

[Senate Clerk shall be official Parliamentarian - see Senate Rule 7A.]

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 435; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1349.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders," etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299. It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

[This rule was omitted in 1969, but the mere fact that the rule no longer exists in no way takes away or diminishes the right of a member to move reconsideration, as long as the papers can be made available.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which

the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730.

A senator may vote on a measure affecting his private right if the vote is cast against his own pecuniary interest. FISH, S. 1934, p. 716.

In the case of a bill providing for the election by the General Court of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, it was held that the private right of a member of the Senate who was a director of a division under the control of said commissioners was not distinct from the public interest. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 487.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the vote has been recorded and before the result is announced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

For a case in which the private right of a member was declared to be immediate and distinct from the public interest, see WRAGG S. 1938, p. 502.

See S. J. 1973, May 16.

See also notes to Senate Rule 56 and House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on Joint Rules "Committees" and "Sundry Rulings."

"A committee on Ways and Means" (formerly "on the Treasury"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

For ruling on inability to dictate type of report committee should make. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, S. J. May 9, 1973.

Rule 13A. An order relating to procedure of the Senate is exempt from this rule. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1181.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732.

A bill to abolish an office in the State service was held not to come within the provisions of this rule. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1415.

See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589. It is not within the province of the Chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD [acting President], S. 1899, p. 249), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Amendments which, if adopted, would change the character of a general bill to a special bill are not in order. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 489; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1235; POWERS, S. 1963, p. 1663; KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, S. 1966, p. 394; DONAHUE, S. 1966, p. 1609.

A bill applying to only one city or town is special in its application, and cannot be offered as an amendment to an adverse report of a committee on a petition for general legislation applying to the entire Commonwealth. SMITH,

S. 1900, p. 873; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1300.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

An amendment affecting all permanent positions in a State commission was held to be special in its application. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1489.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

A new draft offered as a substitute for a bill based on petitions for special legislation was laid aside on a point of order as it was beyond the scope of the petitions and could not be considered a general bill as it did not accomplish the result desired by the petitioners. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1164.

This rule applies to resolves as well as bills, so that a resolve which is special in its application should not be reported or moved as a substitute for one that is general in nature. A committee to which is referred a resolve, special in nature, should if feasible report a general resolve.

Amendments to a general bill which, if adopted, would eliminate certain counties, cities or towns from the provisions thereof, or which make the bill applicable to only certain cities and towns, are not in order as they would have the effect of converting said general bill into a special act. See COTTON, S. 1939, pp. 711, 1340; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 675; DOLAN, S. 1949,

pp. 437, 452; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 584; KEVIN B. HARRINGTON (acting President), S. 1966, p. 394.

However, an amendment to a general bill which would eliminate all cities of a specific classification from the provisions thereof, would be in order. DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 484.

That an amendment of the House Bill increasing the amount of contract assistance which may be provided by the Commonwealth to finance agreements with railroads to provide for passenger service to and from Boston for an extended period, was not in order for the reason that it would convert a general bill into a special bill. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON (acting President), S. 1967, p. 591.

That an amendment to substitute a "Bill abolishing the Walden Pond State Reservation Commission and transferring the care and maintenance of the Walden Pond State Reservation to the Department of Natural Resources", was laid aside for the reason that the bill was special and the petition upon which the matter was based, was general in nature. DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 681. A resolution which is special in nature should not be reported upon one general in its application.

See also S. 1967, pp. 2200, 2228, 2230; S. 1970, p. 1375, with relation to special and general bills.

See notes to Senate Rule 50, House Rules 30 and 31, Joint Rule 7 and Sundry Rulings.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

[See Senate Rule 18 - Petitions introduced by members.]

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolu-

tion was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

A bill reported on a joint order was laid aside. COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178.

A bill substituted by the House for an order was laid aside. NICHOLSON, S. 1947 p. 1245.

An order providing for the appointment of members of the General Court to make an investigation cannot be amended to include "persons to be appointed by the Governor". ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 720.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concurrently referred to the committee. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

A motion to substitute a resolve for an order is in order if the order is based on a petition properly introduced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 500.

Concurrent reference of the report of a State officer to committees for consideration is sufficient basis for legislation even though the report may not have been made in strict compliance with the General Laws. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 810.

Rule 20. This rule requires that petitions for legislation be referred to "appropriate committees", but the fact that a petition has not been considered by the proper committee would not invalidate legislation which is reported on a petition regularly referred to any committee. FISH, S. 1933, p. 478.

The committee on Rules is required to report not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day

of their deposit with the committee on any order or resolution referred to it under this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1788.

See notes on "Committees" under "Sundry Rulings."

Rule 23. See notes to House Rule 47.

"Unless received from the House of Representatives." A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches" under "Sundry Rulings."

See statement of DONAHUE on "Introduced on Leave", S. 1967, p. 623.

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

An order fixing the daily hour of meeting is not subject to this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1955, p. 1398.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. It is the duty of the committee to which bills or resolves have been referred, under this rule, to report only "on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth" and they may not recommend the addition of new subject-matter. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1002; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1176; FURBUSH, S. 1955, p. 521; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1282. [See FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1554.]

The question being on ordering to a third reading or passing to be engrossed a bill involving the *expenditure* of public money, and a point of order being raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. SMITH, S. 1898,

p. 759; DANA, S. 1906, p. 517; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356; S. 1920, p. 376; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 644; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 652; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1302; FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 334.

After a bill has been passed to be engrossed, however, it is too late to raise a point of order that it should have been referred, under this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 538.

A point of order having been raised that a bill *indirectly* involving the expenditure of public money, having had its third reading, had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. BACON, S. 1932, p. 425.

The question being on adopting an order which authorized the expenditure of public money for a special committee, and a point of order being raised that the order should have been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. EVANS (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1591; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1724.

A bill having been referred to the committee on Ways and Means under this rule and having been reported by said committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill does not come under the requirements of the rule. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1946, p. 939.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

It was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth.* See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income

does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

It was held that a provision in a bill requiring the State Secretary to furnish cards at cost to registrars did not come under this rule. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 748.

A bill to establish two districts for the administration of criminal law in place of one was ruled to come within the provisions of this rule and was referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1178.

General bills involving the expenditure of city or town money do not come under this rule, but only bills affecting a particular city or town. HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 519.

Under this rule, committees may report adversely or may recommend an investigation of the subject-matter referred to them. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, pp. 1116, 1144, 1199; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1201; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 693; HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 1296.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be a "different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

A bill may be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, on motion, even though it does not appear to definitely involve the expenditure of public money. RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 988; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 741.

For a case in which the committee on Ways and Means exceeded its authority in recommending certain amendments, see POWERS, S. 1963, p. 1818.

That a bill increasing the minimum salary of public school teachers, which was amended to provide that

the Commonwealth assume the cost of the increased minimum, was held to come under the provisions of this rule and was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 1016.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

[See Senate document numbered 1053 of 1963 for discussion of this rule.]

Rule 33. Nothwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

It is within the authority of the committee to recommend the adoption of a new emergency preamble in place of the one in the bill. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1629.

For a case in which the committee on Bills in the Third Reading exceeded its authority, see ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1014.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

See paper on retaining floor after adjournment due to lack of quorum, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Advisor to Senate, 1976, S.J., p. 1941.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

It is not necessary for a member to be in his seat in order to raise objection to a request for unanimous consent. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 349.

Although this rule requies a member to address the President, under Senate Rule 40, if more than one member rises at the same time, the President has the authority to designate the one who is entitled to the floor, even though he has not verbally addressed the Chair. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

Rule 41. The principle of this rule, although exemplifying the principles of general parliamentary procedure, was held not to apply in debate prior to the organization of the Senate and the adoption of its rules for the current year. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 6.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140. See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1108.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 44. A motion for a second legislative day does not have to be in writing. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 1227.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words

precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. *"To adjourn."* A motion to adjourn is in order at any time. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1238.

It was held what when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

For a case in which it was ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order at any time, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 928.

A motion to take a recess having been made and action thereon having been delayed beyond the time proposed, the motion was laid aside. FURBUSH, S. 1952 (Extra Session), p. 18.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"Or some other motion which has precedence." Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2:30 P.M., and one matter for 3:00 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3:00 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"To lay on the table." Pending the consideration

of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the Orders on the table is inadmissable. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to lay a bill on the table is in order pending a motion to refer the bill to the next General Court. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 586.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra,* see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

For an instance where a motion to *take from the table* was made by a person not making the motion to lay the matter on the table, see S. 1970, pp. 1961, 2118.

"To close debate at a specified time." See notes to Senate Rule 47 and House Rule 80.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"To postpone to a day certain." A motion to postpone to a certain day having been negatived, the Chair may entertain a motion to postpone to a different day. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1018.

"To commit (or recommit)." A motion to recommit,

with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"To Amend." For discussion of "motion to amend" see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

A proposed substitute bill can be amended, and should be perfected, before the question is taken on substitution. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 232; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 724; KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, S. 1970 (acting President), p. 1822; DONAHUE, S. 1970, p. 1846.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 930; GLOVSKY (acting President), S. 1956, p. 771; FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 774.

If a new draft is substituted for a bill, it is not in order, at the same reading of the bill, to offer amendments which would convert the bill into a bill substantially the same as the bill for which the new draft

was substituted, RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1375; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1353.

A motion is not in order to insert words previously stricken out by amendment or to strike out words previously inserted by amendment at the same stage of the bill. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, pp. 1159, 1197.

The substitution of a new draft for a bill is in effect striking out the entire text of the bill and inserting a new text. Inasmuch as words which are inserted by amendment cannot be stricken out in whole or in part, a substitute bill cannot be amended by striking out any of the words contained therein, unless the bill has been advanced to another reading. FURBUSH, S. 1951, pp. 1617, 1722.

An amendment adding a new section cannot be further amended at the same reading. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, pp. 944, 954.

See also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471; ROWE (acting President), S. 1947, p. 1179. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095. So also action on an amendment at one stage of a bill can be reversed at a subsequent stage. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 744; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1946, p. 867; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 900.

It is not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the form or effect of an amendment. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1563.

That amendments which go beyond the scope of a message from the Governor are not in order. DONAHUE, S. 1969, pp. 1847, 1957.

That an amendment is not in order for the reason that it is not proper to provide that acts of the General Court become effective contingent upon other states adopting the same provisions.

[For procedure relating to certain amendments in the Senate, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

"To refer to the next annual session." A motion to amend has precedence over this motion. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198. [Motion to refer to next annual session repealed.]

This motion may be applied to an order for consideration in joint session of a proposal for an Amendment to the Constitution. FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 761.

"To rescind." - For discussion of "motion to rescind" - see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

See notes to Senate Rule 45 and House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

A motion having been adopted to close debate on the main question in one hour, and that time having expired, debate is not permissible on any subsidiary question. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 1209.

Rule 49. An amendment to an engrossed bill is not in order unless this rule has been suspended. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 433.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra,* see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51; KEVIN B. HARRINGTON (acting President), S. 1966, p. 394.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indices to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. [See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.]

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656-658.

A proposal to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject-matter, and provide for a report to the General Court, upon which legislation could be based, must be held to be germane, even though not requested by the petitioners. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 928; H. J. 1938, p. 844.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the peti-

tion upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also notes to Senate Rule 23. This does not, however, give the second branch the right to exceed the provisions contained in the bill coming from the first branch.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

Also, amendments to a general bill which are special in nature are not in order. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON (acting President), S. 1966, p. 394.

That a special act cannot be reported upon, or substituted for an adverse report of a committee upon, a petition for general legislation is a well established principle of legislative procedure, not that the special act is beyond the scope of the petition, which upon the principle that the greater is inclusive of the lesser cannot be said to be true, but that in specializing the legislation prayed for and restricting its operation to particular individuals or corporations a different question is presented from that which extends its operation to individuals or corporations as a class. JONES, S. 1903, p. 491.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based, cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE *(in joint session),* S. 1946, p. 995, and H. 1946, p. 1381.

That it is in order to eliminate exemptions from a tax bill just as it is in order to provide exemptions. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON (acting President), S. 1966, p. 396.

See S. J. 1973, January 8 and 9, for ruling on amendments to "Resolutions memorializing Congress."

See also notes to Senate Rule 16 and House Rule 90.

For cases where an amendment recommended by the Governor under Article LVI of the Amendments to the Constitution was ruled out of order as beyond the scope of the bill, see H. J. 1936, pp. 1573-1574; KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, S. J. 1974, p. 2006.

For a complete ruling on the matter of a Governor's right on proposed amendments, see B. LORING YOUNG, H. J. 1924, pp. 630-632.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1897, p. 376.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. *"Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate."* Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis* with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

The Chair, having asked if there was objection to proceeding to the Orders of the Day, and hearing no objection, had read the first number in the Calendar, and a point of order having been raised that it was too late to move reconsideration of a matter, ruled that no action had been taken on the Orders of the Day and that the motion to reconsider could be entertained. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1548.

A motion to reconsider a vote recalling a bill from the Governor is not in order after the bill has been taken from the Governor's office. FISH, S. 1934, p. 578. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within

the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for reconsideration only on *"the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken upon the succeeding day,"* it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

A motion to reconsider a *"subsidiary, incidental or dependent question"* may be moved at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1206; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1264. A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning." Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to "Lay on the table" must be laid over until next session. See Senate Rule 24.

A vote to *lay a matter on the table* cannot be reconsidered. FURBUSH (acting President), S. 1950, p. 1272.

"When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered." The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500; MORAN, S. 1936, p. 1131; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 789.

Although a motion to reconsider the rejection of a bill may have been entertained and carried at one reading of a bill, a motion to reconsider may be entertained at a subsequent stage of the same bill. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 624.

In a case where the rejection of a bill has been reconsidered and the bill has been substantially amended and passed to be engrossed, a motion to reconsider engrossment may be entertained, as the second motion to reconsider presents a different question from the first. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 608.

An election vote cannot be reconsidered. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1579; FURBUSH, S. 1953, p. 499.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71 and note to Constitution, ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, THE REFERENDUM II.

REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46 under the heading *"To amend,"* and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713. [See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1047.]

"Finally rejected." These words must be construed

to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. [See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.]

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.' " COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808. See S. J. 1961, pp. 984-987.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure', that it, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of

passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 730; SOULE, S. 1902, p. 755. [See, *contra,* PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 517.]

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So, also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822. Nor would the fact that

a measure is pending in one branch preclude its introduction in the other branch. GOODWIN (acting President), S. 1939, p. 1364.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. [See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.] But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605, S. 1918, p. 318; FISH, S. 1933, p. 967.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"No measure substantially the same." A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. [See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.]

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710; S. 1915, p. 362; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 510; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1935, p. 739; S. 1936, p. 1045; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 553; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1948, p. 795; RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1437; DONAHUE, S. 1964, p. 1479.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1903, p. 875; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616; BACON, S. 1929, p. 613; FISH, S. 1933, p. 477; S. 1934, pp. 398, 548; MORAN, S. 1935, pp. 463, 667, 1164; S. 1936, p. 1011; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 554; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 477; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 300; NUCIFORO (acting President), S. 1971, p. 1367.

"Shall be introduced." The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the Senate because substantially the same subject-matter had previously been adversely disposed of. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 875.

Offering of amendment to bill held NOT to be re-introduction of a rejected measure. DONAHUE (acting President), S. 1962, p. 1207. [See change in Senate Rule 54, SJ January 16, 1971, which provides that a measure which has been rejected cannot be offered as an amendment to another measure.]

A point of order having been raised that the Senate Bill requiring persons doing certain electrical work to be licensed, was improperly before the Senate for the reason that an adverse report on the same subject-matter had previously been accepted by the Senate, the point of order was well taken and the bill was laid aside. DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 804.

VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and Op. Att. Gen., Vol. I., p. 36, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1949.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays, a point of order will not be entertained. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896; S. 1938, p. 394.

Contra, a member having arisen to ask for a call of the yeas and nays to verify a vote, a point of order was raised that he had not verbally addressed the Chair (see Rule 39), and after a ruling of the Chair and yeas and nays taken on an appeal therefrom, another point of order having been raised that it was too late then to ask for a call of the yeas and nays on the main question, it was ruled that the yeas and nays could be taken if the required number joined in the call. INNES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

A member may announce a pair with an absent member regardless of the vote required to carry the question. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 749. See S. J. 1963, p. 740.

The announcement of a pair with an absent member, being made before the call of the roll had been begun,

may be withdrawn, after the completion of the call of the roll and before the result is announced, without unanimous consent. POWERS, S. 1963, p. 740.

See S.J. May 16 and 23, 1973.

Rule 57. *"Unless excused before the vote is taken."* After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair." If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

A vote for election to an office cannot be changed after a ballot has been cast or the name of the person voted for has been announced. FURBUSH, S. 1953, p. 499.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS
ON THE
HOUSE RULES.

[Rule number refers to the rule number beginning with the year 1979. Number in brackets refers to the rule number prior to 1979.]

SPEAKER

Rule 7. [7A]. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, pp. 1158, 1284.

Custom makes it unnecessary for the Chaplain to officiate more than once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

Rule 6. [8]. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

Rule 12. [13]. Custom makes it unnecessary for the Clerk to have printed a Calendar of matters in the Orders of the Day when a second legislative day has been ordered. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954.

MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 15. [17.] *"No member shall absent himself from the House without leave."* The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

For a discussion of the power of the Speaker to order the doors closed when he believes a quorum is endangered or during a recess of the House, see WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1508.

A point of order that the action of the Speaker in keeping doors closed during a previous recess cannot be entertained after the recess has come to an end for the reason that the question had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1435.

COMMITTEES

Rule 17. [20.] For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"A committee on Ways and Means." Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see notes to House Rules 30 and 33.

That a motion directing the committee on Rules to fill the vacancy in the office of Counsel was properly before the House for the reason that the adoption thereof would not amend the statute relating to such office. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 977.

Rule 19. [24.] A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. HULL, H. 1928, p. 587.

In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1578; MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 1204.

A member on the payroll of the city of Boston is not debarred from voting on the adoption of an order providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the finances of said city, because of a private interest in conflict with the interest of the general public. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1945, p. 1586.

That members of the House who are attorneys-at-law are not debarred from voting under the provisions of this rule on a bill providing for a reorganization of the district courts. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1972; KEVERIAN, H. 1977, p. 2398; MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 2398.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H. 1928, p. 588; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1357; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1437.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

[This rule was combined with House Rule 24 on March 15, 1977.]

Rule 20. [25.] See note to Rule 17.

It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any existing statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

Said committee does not exceed its authority in "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council" (in appropriation bills), for the reason that "the House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions and limitations as to it may seem fit." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

This committee does not have authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328. [For various rulings in respect to amendments of appropriation bills, see Notes of Rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, LXIII.]

An amendment of a supplementary appropriation bill must be entertained, even though the identical amendment was presented and rejected when the general appropriation bill was under consideration. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347.

Said committee has not violated the provisions of this rule which requires it to report "the total amount appropriated" when reporting a supplementary appropriation bill for the reason that the section authorizing the transfer of monies from one state fund to another is not an appropriation within the meaning of the rule because such transfer does not in any way change the total funds belonging to the Commonwealth. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1407.

Rule 22. [26.] It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading had exceeded its powers in materially changing the provisions of a bill without reporting such changes to the House as an amendment. This point of order was sustained even though it was raised after the bill had several readings in the Senate in its changed form. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 1938.

It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading may recommend an amendment reinserting in a bill a provision which at a previous reading had been stricken out by the House. SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 2027.

When, the main question having been ordered, a bill is amended and referred, under Rule 50, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, debate may not be reopened when the bill again comes before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 888.

A bill having been substituted for another bill, in the engrossment stage, and prolonged debate having ensued on the question on passing the substituted bill to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that the substituted bill should have been referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1382.

On a motion to discharge all bills from the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, see BARTLEY, H. 1974, p. 2538.

A motion directing the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report a bill could only be entertained by unanimous consent. McGee, H. 1976, p. 2172.

[On March 15, 1977, the then House Rule 50 was consolidated with the then House Rule 26 and taken out of the unanimous consent category.]

Rule 24. [28.] On a motion to suspend paragraph two of this rule, it is beyond the province of the Speaker to rule on the question of the Mystic River Bridge Authority being a public agency or a private organization. Murphy (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 656.

On a motion to suspend paragraph two of this rule in order to adopt an order directing the committee on Ways and Means to report a certain matter forthwith would require the unanimous consent of the members of the House for the reason that Rule 28 requires such orders to lay over for seven days before being considered. McGee, H. 1980, p. 1035.

Rule 26. [30.] A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. Bates, H. 1897, p. 182. See Hull, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1158; Cushing, H. 1914, p. 1466; Barrett, H. 1892, p. 698; Murphy (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1387. See also Meyer, H. 1894, p. 350.

"Can be secured . . . under existing laws." It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; Barrett, H. 1892, p. 1160; Myers, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. Noyes, H. 1887, p. 808.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it.

YOUNG, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1943; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889; H. 1931, p. 1057; H. 1932, p. 855; BARTLEY, H. 1969, p. 1788; MCGEE (acting Speaker), H. 1974, p. 2180; MCGEE, H. 1976, p. 1977. See Senate Rule 16 and Joint Rule 7.

An amendment approving a certain contract by the town of Saugus was improperly before the House for it would change the character of a general bill to a special. KEVERIAN (acting Speaker, H. 1983, p. 1514.

An amendment including town clerks in a bill relating to city clerks is permissible, on the ground "that many references in the General Laws to city clerks are applicable also to town clerks." CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 958.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; H. 1888, p. 600; MEYER, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; BATES, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; H. 1898, p. 674; H. 1899, p. 332; COX, H. 1915, p. 835; H. 1917, p. 738; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1324; SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 813; QUINN, H. 1968, p. 2240; BARTLEY, H. 1969, p. 2102; H. 1970, p. 2017; H. 1971, p. 1893. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

An amendment to a general bill which would eliminate the city of Boston from the provisions thereof was held germane. WILLIS (acting Speaker), H. 1943, p. 550. [See Hull, H. 1926, p. 668 and also ruling under notes to Senate Rule 16.] *Contra,* MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 2180.

An amendment excluding the city of Newton from the provisions of a general bill was not germane for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

That an amendment giving a veto power to certain cities and towns over the expenditure of funds for highway projects was not germane to a bill giving such power to all cities and towns for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. THOMPSON, H. 1963, pp. 2288, 2289; BARTLEY H. 1971, p. 1893.

That an amendment including towns to a Bill relating to providing minimum pay for police officers in certain cities was germane for the reason that it would, if adopted, make the proposed law state-wide in its application. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

As to the rule of parliamentary procedure prohibiting special bills on petitions for general legislation, see ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 762; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

"Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law." Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

Rule 28. That an order directing the committee on Ways and Means to report a certain matter forthwith would require the unanimous consent of the members present for the reason that this rule requires such orders to lay over for seven days before being considered. MCGEE, H. 1980, p. 1035.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the Chaplain officiate but once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

Rule 29. [37.] After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 30. [40.] *"All motions contemplating legislation."* This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule

does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. LONG, H. 1878, pp. 58-61; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229; BARTLEY, H. 1969, p. 1217; H. 1971, p. 755. [See Mass. Const., Pt. the 2nd, Ch. 1, the Legislative Power, Art II.]

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"Founded upon Petition." A Senate order was improperly before the House for the reason that it directed a department head to participate in an investigation which would, if adopted, result in effecting legislation through the medium of an order. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1752. The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported it. WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530 (see H. 1927, p. 734).

A bill will be laid aside if found to be broader in scope than the petition (or other subject matter) on which it was presented. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 387, 691; H. 1931, p. 568; H. 1933, pp. 847, 1408; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1601; H. 1948, p. 917; BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 1866.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917 and 920.

A bill providing for punishment of murder in the first degree by imprisonment for life was held not to be germane to petitions asking for "the abolition of capital punishment." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1271.

For an instance when a bill was considered (in the interest of "justice, fair play and orderly procedure"), even though broader

than the scope of the petition on which it was founded, see CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1384.

A petition which used the language "for the passage of the accompanying bill or resolve, and/or for legislation" contained in the printed blank incorporates, by reference, the provisions of the accompanying bill. KING, H. 1943, pp. 951 and 965.

"The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills." See notes to Rule 20.

That an appropriation bill was within the scope of a message from the Governor and there have been no violations of the Constitution, or statutes by the committee reporting the bill. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1406.

"Unless otherwise ordered." In announcing that a message from the Governor would be placed on file, the Speaker is acting for and with the consent of the House, and his action becomes the action of the House if not disputed; and reference of the message to a committee is not required by this rule if the House thus otherwise orders. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1473.

The Governor's budget recommendations cannot be "otherwise" disposed of, because of this rule, than by reference to the committee on Ways and Means under Rule 25. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246; DAVOREN, H. 1967, p. 806.

As to the right to require the submission of facts and information as aid to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray 239; Attorney-General *v.* Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

That reference of the Governor's budget message to the House committee on Ways and Means is a proper disposition of the subject matter thereof even though a portion of said message deals with the subject of taxation for the reason that there is no provision in the rules that makes mandatory the reference of taxation matters to the committee on Taxation. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 364.

That an "Order relative to requesting the police commissioner of the city of Boston to re-establish the so-called communist squad for the purpose of acquiring new evidence" was

improperly before the House under Rule 30 as it was a motion contemplating legislation and as such should be "based upon a petition, a bill or a resolve." NATHANSON (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 2097.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after extended debate on the bill and amendments thereto have been acted upon and rejected. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 895. [Also see Sundry Rulings.]

An amendment originating new legislation was an improper amendment to an appropriation bill. BARTLEY, H. 1974, pp. 1218, 1219, 2032; H. 1976, p. 1569; MCGEE, H. 1976, p. 1975.

Rule 31. [42.] *"No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely."* HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

Rule 32. [43.] When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

Rule 33. [44.] As to the power of the committee on Ways and Means to examine a matter as a new question, see note to Rule 17.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled, comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; COX, H. 1915, p. 1172; COX, H. 1917, p. 533; HULL, H. 1928, p. 887.

For instances in which bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919; HULL, H. 1927, p. 516; SALTONSTALL H. 1934, p. 777; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 845, 912, 1170.

For instances in which bills were held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 580.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker, under this rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, even though the fact that it

involves expenditure of public money is not discovered, or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise, until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099; WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754; COX, H. 1917, p. 684; COX, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893, 1067, 1318, 1373, 1467, 1516; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; COLE, H. 1907, p. 914; MYERS, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; BATES, H. 1899, p. 516; WHIPPLE (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742; HULL, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1149. See also BATES, H. 1899 pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

For an instance in which this rule applies to county expenditures and to reference of a bill to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, see YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 260 and 265.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1923, pp. 750, 760.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said board. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 729.

The committee on Ways and Means may recommend rejection of a bill which would bring money into the treasury of the Commonwealth. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, pp. 967, 1409.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommendations. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 239.

That the language in this rule which relates to municipal expenditures requires that only bills which involve substantial expenditures of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, p. 1127.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

That resolves which effect state finances should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means. MCGEE, H. 1980, p. 1034.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885; P. MURPHY (acting Speaker) H. 1969, p. 2188. But the announcement of the reference to a committee of a substituted bill does not preclude verification of the vote, provided the bill is in the possession of the Clerk. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 869.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. COX, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless," etc.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had exceeded its authority, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1607; SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2397.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had NOT exceeded its authority, see BARTLEY, H. 1969, p. 715.

That the provisions of this rule which provides that "new provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof" do not bar said committee from recommending amendments in the same manner that individuals may move amendments, so long as they are germane to the subject matter under consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, pp. 889, 890; THOMPSON, H. 1963, p. 2694.

Also see COX, H. 1917, p. 810; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

After the House has ordered to a third reading a new draft of a bill recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, it is too late to raise the point of order that said committee had exceeded its powers in reporting to the House a new draft under this rule. WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1199.

After the House has substituted a new draft of a bill recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, it is too late to raise the point of order that said committee had exceeded its powers in reporting to the House a new draft. DAVOREN, H. 1967, p. 2521.

That the committee on Ways and Means was not exceeding its authority in substituting a bill for a Senate order providing for a study of several unrelated matters for the reason that such action is not introducing "new provisions" not connected with the financial features thereof because the order was based, in part, on the pending bill. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1827.

A bill should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means when there is any doubt that it affects the state finances for a determination by that committee as to whether or not state finances were involved. P. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1969, p. 2188.

That the committee on Ways and Means had failed to attach a fiscal note. BARTLEY, H. 1971, p. 2303; MCGEE (acting Speaker), H. 1974, p. 2222; BARTLEY, H. 1974, p. 2537; H. 1975, p. 2122; MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 1977.

That a Legislative Substitute for an Initiative Petition should have been referred, under this rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, MCGEE, H. 1976, p. 1668.

Rule 33A. That a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that copies were not available for twenty-four hours. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1983, pp. 1778, 1779.

Rule 36. [47.] See notes to Rule 30.

As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without getting special leave to introduce it, see LONG, H. 1977, p. 466 and OSGOOD, appellant, p. 469.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the scope of the petition, the petition may be recommitted but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 691.

"Unless received from the Senate." See note to Senate Rule 23.

"Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee." After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; HULL, H. 1927, p. 552.

Rule 37. [48.] Full reading may be requested of a bill not printed in amended form, if request is made at any time before the Clerk begins the calling of the roll. JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1933, p. 973. [Also see H. 1895, p. 1211.]

That a request for the full reading of a resolve must be made seasonably. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1958, p. 1408.

Rule 38. [49.] See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"Finally rejected or disposed of by the House." The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling [that the House could send to the Senate two or more similar bills] by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its ultimate success." COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306. But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill is not to be debarred when an identical bill has been reported and is pending before the committee on Ways and Means, for pendency of a bill before a committee does not constitute final disposition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 671. Also see KING (acting Speaker), H. 1941, p. 1915.

[Previous to the amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.]

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325. See also CUSHING H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order to move as an amendment a bill the same as one which has been passed by the House and then refused passage over to veto. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819. [Distinction should be made between a rejected *bill,* which had been reported by a committee or substituted by the House, and a rejected *amendment* in the form of a proposed substitute bill. The latter, because of its rejection, never acquired standing as a bill, and would not come under this rule.]

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

The final disposition of a bill accompanying an initiative petition does not prevent consideration by the House of a bill based upon a petition even though such measure is substantially the same. WINSLOW (acting Speaker), H. 1948, p. 1671.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Also

see BARTLETT, H. 1891, p. 419. [These rulings are inconsistent with the present practice of permitting the same amendment to be moved at different readings or stages of a bill.] Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made as that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

Previous to the foregoing rulings it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra,* see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

That this rule does not apply to amendments previously disposed of by the House, see HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1950; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1619. [Also see (under "Courtesy between the Branches") "Sundry Rulings."]

A bill changes in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. SHERBURNE (Acting Speaker), H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, p. 1146; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1590; NOYES, H. 1881, pp. 402, 447. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 1078; H. 1935, pp. 449, 1474; HAYS (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1185; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 301; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 643, 716(2), 845, 994, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 354, 373, 1045, 1431; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 821, 991. [Also see S. 1903, p. 875; S. 1922, p. 750; S. 1929, p. 613.]

Many proposed substitutes have been excluded, under this rule, when embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previously accepted reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation necessary. For examples see SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 934.

When the House substitutes a bill for one of several adverse reports on the same subject, it may then accept the other adverse reports and the provisions of this rule cannot be raised as a bar to further consideration when the substituted bill again comes before the House. O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 891.

An order cannot be excluded from consideration on the sole ground that its provisions contravene the provisions of an order previously adopted. HERTER (acting Speaker), H. 1937, p. 369.

For exclusion of an order limiting the number of cars to be run through the East Boston Tunnel, see WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1327.

When a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1199, 1220.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be considered further. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400. But see notes under Joint Rule 5.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897, p. 1197; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1279; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1175, 1196; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1444.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to because the committee might have reported a constitutional amendment

which would meet the Governor's recommendation and yet be materially different from the amendment the House had rejected. [In this case the Speaker refused to rule on the question whether, if the Governor had sent in a message recommending specific legislation which had already been rejected by the House it would, if reported by a committee, be such an introduction by a committee as would bring it within the provisions of this rule.] CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874. [But see HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849.]

"Introduced by any committee or member." As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427. That the above words do not apply to reports of committees based upon Governor's messages. HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849. [See *contra* — SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1587.]

That an order providing for forwarding to the Massachusetts Bar Association the transcript of evidence presented before the committee on Rules in connection with the summonsing of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other persons relative to corrupt acts by public officials and others is properly before the House, under Rule 38, for the reason that the prior subject matter was in the nature of a secondary amendment and as such presented a different parliamentary question. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1925.

That an amendment to the "Bill providing for certain night parking of motor vehicles in the city of Boston" was properly before the House for the reason that its prior consideration had been at a different reading of the bill. BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 1960.

It is not in order to move as an amendment to the General Appropriations Act the contents of a bill previously disposed of by the House. MCGEE, H. 1976, p. 1557; MCGEE, H. 1977, pp. 1282, 1286; PIRO (acting Speaker), H. 1984, pp. 550, 551.

Rule 40. [53.] For effect, after reconsideration of enactment and the striking out of the enacting clause, of a motion to reconsider the latter action, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

Rule 41. [56.] It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. COX, H. 1915, p. 1192.

That a bill filed in the Clerk's office after adjournment and placed on the Calendar for the next sitting is properly before the House since the first reading of a bill is an undebatable stage and it has been the custom over a period of many years to dispense with such first reading without prejudicing members' rights. KIERNAN (acting Speaker), H. 1962, p. 1128.

Rule 42. [57.] See note to Rule 41.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. HULL, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 43. [58.] After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. HULL, H. 1928, p. 738. Or that it is broader than the scope of the subject matter on which it was based. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1058. [Also see rulings under House Rule 73.]

Rule 45. [59.] Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

That an order for a second legislative day was properly before the House even though the House was considering the matters in the Orders of the Day since such an order was strictly a procedural matter similar to a motion to adjourn or to recess, which are always in order under House Rule 64. MCGEE, H. 1979, p. 1899.

Rule 46. [60.] A point of order that the House is not complying with the disposal of matters in the Orders of the Day according to the provisions of this rule [and also Rule 47] is premature if raised before the House has met for the second

legislative day. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954. [Subsequently, after declaration of second legislative day, the point of order was well taken, p. 955.]

Rule 47. [61.] If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred "by private interests distinct from the public interest." BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See House Rules 19 and 48.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent members from coming in to vote. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a quorum call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 48. [64.] Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the voting has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

The proper time to raise a point of order under this rule is before the vote has been completed and declared. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1699.

A point of order that before the vote is declared the Speaker should secure applications from members desiring to be excused from voting was not well taken for the reason that the present rules of the House do not give the Chair the power to compel members to vote. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1699.

"Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application," etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule forty-eight." This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 50. [66.] The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

Rule 51. [67.] *"And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand."* This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII, and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

The absence of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum may be made. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

That general parliamentary practice supports the view that if the House is in the process of verifying a vote when a member doubts the presence of a quorum, that, upon the securing of a quorum, no further debate should be permitted. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1853.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 52. [68.] The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the Calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1232; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1562; H. 1948, p. 1455; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1576.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared." For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

Rule 69. See notes on Rule 52.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 54. [70.] This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

Agreement to an Article of Amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 422; MORAN (in joint session), H. 1935, p. 1289.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270. ["The House alone has ample authority to make a committee, and may rescind its order for this purpose *before proceedings are had by the committee.*"]

[A motion was entertained to reconsider the adoption of an order providing for a joint committee to redivide the Commonwealth into congressional districts, although the members of the committee had been appointed in both branches. H. 1931, pp. 446, 453.]

[Speaker SALTONSTALL was prepared to rule that, upon reconsideration of a vote on which the main question had been ordered or debate had been closed, the bill was open for further debate. See bill creating a milk control board, H. 1934, pp. 880, 888, 895.]

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823; H. 1895, p. 982.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

"On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present." Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum (121 members) was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"Except during the last week of the session." These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. These words do not abrogate the right of a member to move reconsideration on the succeeding day. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

"Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up." For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day." Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"Shall be considered forthwith." This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a

suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

When a motion to reconsider is pending, it is too late to entertain a point of order that the matter under consideration is not properly before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 428.

The acceptance of an adverse report having been reconsidered at the next sitting, and an amendment rejected at the preceding sitting also having been reconsidered, it cannot be held that the amendment is not in order on the ground that a similar amendment had been rejected at said next sitting. CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1022.

That the House must proceed with a motion to reconsider the rejection of an amendment to the report of the joint special committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the two branches, under the provisions of Rule 54, unless a motion to postpone prevails. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 519.

Rule 55. [71.] *"No question shall be twice reconsidered."* Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration" of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

[See Rules 57 to 61, inclusive.]

See paper on member retaining floor after adjournment due to lack of quorum, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Advisor to Senate, 1975, S. J., p. 1941.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

A member is not debarred under the provisions of this rule from reading from the House Journal the names of members of the House, GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 887.

That the uniform custom of the House has been to consider it improper to divulge what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1954, p. 1628.

That a member was not violating the uniform custom of the House which prohibits the divulging what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 909.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

It is out of order for members to debate opinions of the Governor except in so far as said opinions are expressed in official messages and documents and that to impugn the motives of the Governor is clearly out of order. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1233; O'NEILL, H. 1951, pp. 1440, 1969; SKERRY, H. 1955, pp. 481, 846, 886, 1310, 1938, 2004.

That the remarks of a member related to official acts or orders of the Governor and even though they were not officially communicated to the Legislature, they were well within the ambit of previous rulings. O'DEA (acting Speaker), H. 1955, p. 1305. [Ruling of the Chair sustained on appeal.]

That considerable latitude is allowed in debating a question based on a message from the Governor which had been officially communicated to the House. SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 950.

A member, in presenting to the House his question of personal privilege, is not violating the general practice of legislative procedure which prohibits the introduction of the name of the Chief Executive in debate even though it directly relates to action of the Governor in relation thereto. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, pp. 1127, 1128.

When unanimous consent has been granted to make a statement a member must confine his remarks to a brief statement and not proceed to debate the passage of a bill. BURKE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1458; MACLEAN (acting Speaker), H. 1977, p. 2637.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the Chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7:30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 58. [74.] A point of order that a member was not on his feet when he made a motion to adjourn whereas the objector addressed the Chair from his seat, was not well taken. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1154. Also see BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 903.

Rule 61. [76.] The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1463.

That the Chair had not violated the provisions of this rule as the member who had the floor was speaking on the motion to suspend Rule 64 and that it was the first time he had spoken on that particular question. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1958, p. 1408.

Rule 62. [77.] That an amendment would be considered in legible form as it has been the custom of the Clerk to perfect, when possible, amendments that were not too clear as to the meaning. MOAKLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 1465.

That an amendment was not in suitable amendment form as it could not, if adopted, be attached to the bill. QUINN, H. 1968, p. 2155.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

That an amendment substituting (in part) a bill for an order providing for an investigation of the disposition of "breaks" at horse and dog racing meetings cannot be entertained for the reason it would reverse what the House had already done and subsequently had refused to reconsider. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1440.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a

subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 38.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 64. [79.] *"A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order."* A motion to adjourn is not in order "when a member in debate has the floor" or pending the verification of a vote. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 275, 365.

If the main question has been ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 275.

When a time has been fixed for taking a vote, and that time has arrived, a motion to adjourn is not in order, for the reason that adjournment would be a reversal of the decision to vote at a specified time. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

Although members' names are frequently used by presiding officers in presenting motions for adjournment this should never be done without the members' consent express or implied. THOMPSON, H. 1963, p. 2819.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780; DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1963, p. 1650. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

The lack of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum is in order. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

See notes to House Rule 69.

Rule 65. [80.] See notes to Rules 52 and 64.

"Or some other motion that has precedence." If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

"And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc." In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"For the previous question." A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903. p. 349.

A motion for the previous question cannot be entertained by the Chair when another member has the floor. THOMPSON (acting Speaker), H. 1956, p. 973.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

"To close the debate at a specified time." See notes to Rule 69.

"To commit (or recommit)." See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"To amend." See notes to House Rule 73 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

That a point of order that a recess declared by the Speaker was contrary to the facts since the question thereon had not been put to the House for its vote, is not well taken for the reason that it had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1971.

Rule 66. [81.] If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

After a motion has been made for the previous question, all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622.

Rule 68. [84.] After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"And then upon the main question." The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 69.[85.] Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

When the hour mentioned in an order closing debate at a specified time has arrived, further debate is in order if the House, by unanimous consent, extends the time. WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1533.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court, for the reason that one subsidiary motion cannot be applied to another. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

Rule 71. [88.] For rulings on recommittals see Joint Rule 5.

MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 72. [89.] When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "to amend."

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. HULL, H. 1927, p. 632.

Rule 73. [90.] The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained after a subsequent reading, or in connection with any other bill to which it would be germane. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; SALSTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

An amendment proposing a state-wide referendum on any bill has not been in order since adoption of the "Initiative and Referendum" Article of Amendment (XLVIII) to the Constitution, which substituted a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2362; SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 958; DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1388.

But an amendment adding a non-bidding referendum question to the ballot would not be beyond the scope of the petition upon

which the Bill prohibiting the appropriation or expenditure of state or federal funds for abortion purposes, was based. McGee, H. 1977, p. 1604.

An amendment providing for local acceptance of a bill providing for mass transportation facilities was held to be germane even though not requested by the petitioner. Davoren (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 2045.

An amendment eliminating certain taxes from a bill based on a message from the Governor was held to be germane even though the Governor had asked for legislation in the precise form of the bill submitted with such message. Davoren, H. 1965, p. 2588.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. Young, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. Myers, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject matter on which the report of a committee is based. Marden, H. 1883, p. 232; Barrett, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; Myers, H. 1900, p. 1146; Saltonstall, H. 1930, pp. 290, 405, 642; H. 1931, p. 938; H. 1933, p. 1194; H. 1936, pp. 533, 753; Bigelow (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 609; Cahill, H. 1937, pp. 453, 572, 714; H. 1938, pp. 237, 526, 1495, 1560. The Governor, in returning bills with recommendation of amendment, is not exempt from this principle. Saltonstall, H. 1936, p. 1573; Bartley, H. 1974, p. 2398; H. 1975, p. 2143; MacLean (acting Speaker), H. 1976, pp. 1650, 1651; Marotta (acting Speaker), H. 1984, p. 931. [Also see ruling under House Rule 43.]

See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker Barrett (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

For rulings as to amendments declared to be germane, see Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1064; H. 1936, pp. 388, 463, 886, 926, 1038; Cahill (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341; Cahill, H. 1937, pp. 577, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 661, 815, 1069.

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

For amendments deemed not to be frivolous in their nature see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 761; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1280.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public *control* and operation of such utility. HULL, H. 1928, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 938.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214. See notes to Amendment LXIII of the Constitution.

An amendment authorizing the playing of poker in connection with prizes to be won by chance, was held not to be germane to a bill authorizing the playing of "beano, or any similar game." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1934, p. 1169.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. MCDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1193.

An amendment which provides for a *modification* of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085. [For an interpretation of "modification" see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1740.]

On a petition for repeal of a law, it is competent to report or

substitute a bill for repeal of a part of that law, on the ground that it is competent to grant a part of the request of the petitioner. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1739.

On a petition asking for a study of the subject matter, it is not competent to substitute a bill. BARTLEY, H. 1970, p. 1669.

On recommendations for modification of the so-called compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, it was held not to be germane to move an amendment repealing that law. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1414.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restriction. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

An amendment providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645; CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 527; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1407; BARTLEY, H. 1969, pp. 1755, 1769; H. 1971, p. 1918; H. 1974, p. 1962.

An amendment proposing an investigation of *and report on* the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 504; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 630, 844.

But an amendment is not in order if it seeks only to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legislation could be based. HULL, H. 1927, p. 501; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 430; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 923.

It is competent, in connection with a bill requiring the expenditure of a large sum of money, to provide by amendment a method of raising the money. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1425; QUINN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1241. And to designate by amendment methods of financing a bill, "even from money already allocated for other purposes." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1644. And to reduce by amendment an amount of money authorized (in the preceding year) to be expended, provided the money has not been spent. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. HULL, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982; QUINN, H. 1967, p. 2653. And is it not in order to move to concur with the Senate is an amendment of an item, with a further amendment striking out the entire item, for the reason that it is not competent for the House to eliminate by amendment an item which had been agreed to by both parties. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 889.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual for the General Court of that year.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill may not be amended after adoption, until the next reading of the substituted bill. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984; DAVOREN H. 1966, p. 1632; H. 1967, p. 2521; QUINN, 1968, p. 1716; BARTLEY, H. 1971, p. 2030; H. 1974, pp. 2470, 2586.

That an amendment to a proposed substitute bill is in order for the reason that it is always proper to perfect a proposed substitute bill before it is adopted. MCGEE, H. 1978, p. 1657.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406; SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 821.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; H. 1903, p. 1032; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 774), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

Objection that a bill covers matters not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. [For citations on rulings based on the foregoing, see Sundry Rulings.]

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

That an amendment, offered as a substitute (in part) for a special report of the committee on Rules relative to an investigation of certain acts and conduct of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other public officials, was improperly before the House for the reason that it was broader in its scope than the subject matter of the pending report. The amendment was in the nature of a resolve addressing the Governor to remove John S. Derham from the office of Justice of the Second District Court of Southern Worcester. As the removal contemplates concurrent action by the other branch and as the Senate had no part in authorizing the investigation, no amendment would be in order which would make that branch a party to the proposed action. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1906.

That a point of order that the failure to adopt an amendment to a bill left it in a form where it was improperly before the House was held to be not well taken for the reason that the question raised was a matter of law. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 946.

That a point of order that a bill in its amended form is not properly before the House for the reason that the remaining provisions thereof were broader in their scope than the petition upon which the bill was based was held to be not well taken, because the amendments had already been adopted and the House had engaged in protracted debate on the question of referring the bill, as amended, to the next annual session. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 1576.

For ruling on amendment offered to a bill, where the Governor had recommended the enactment of the legislation in its *precise form* — —, see DAVOREN, H. 1965, p. 2588; BARTLEY, H. 1973, p. 3495.

That an item should not be in an appropriation bill but should be in a capital outlay bill. BARTLEY, H. 1973, p. 1090.

An amendment originating new legislation was an improper amendment to an appropriation bill. BARTLEY, H. 1974, pp. 1218, 1219, 2032; H. 1976, p. 1569; MCGEE, H. 1976, p. 1975.

For rulings as to amendments declared to be beyond the scope of pending bills. MCGEE. H. 1977, pp. 294, 309, 1118(2), 1203, 1427, 1804, 2037, 2038, 2585, 2606, 2673; MCGEE, H. 1978, pp. 270, 505, 589, 618, 778, 1506, 1584, 1649; MCGEE, H. 1979, pp. 90, 1570, 1883; MCGEE, H. 1980, p. 454; MCGEE, H. 1983, pp. 405A, 415A, 913; MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1983, pp. 1843, 1844.

That amendments to the House Rules (in House Rule 19, Code of Ethics) were improperly before the House. MCGEE, H. 1977, pp. 371, 372, 2222, 2263 (2), 2264 (2), 2266 (2), 2290.

That amendments to the House Bill prohibiting the appropriation or expenditure of state or federal funds for abortion purposes were beyond the scope of the petition upon which the bill was based. MCGEE, H. 1977, pp. 1605 (2), 1606 (2), 1614 (2), 1615, 1616.

That amendments to the General Appropriations Act (House, No. 5560) were improperly before the House for the reason that they sought to amend various items in the budget and also to insert "outside sections." McGEE, H. 1978, p. 916.

That an amendment to the General Appropriations Act was improperly before the House for the reason that said amendment was not directly related to an item in section 20 of the bill. McGEE, H. 1980, p. 684. [Decision of the Chair sustained.]

That an amendment to the General Appropriations Act (House, No. 5560) was improperly before the House for the reason that the House had previously engrossed and sent to the Senate a bill substantially the same as the amendment. McGEE, H. 1978, p. 984; H. 1980, p. 652.

That an amendment to the House Bill General Appropriations Act (House, No. 6262) was improperly before the House for the reason that the amendment sought to amend an item which had already been amended at the same reading. McGEE, H. 1980, p. 672.

Rule 74. [91.] This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.,* a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"A question containing two or more propositions capable of division." The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"Strike out and insert." See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 75. [92.] See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

Rule 77. [94.] An appeal from the ruling of the Chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the Chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the Chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House and thereby had become the judgment of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 365.

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See COX (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

Rule 78. That resolves which effect state finances should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, under Rule 33. MCGEE, H. 1980, p. 1034.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 85. [104.] That an order for a second legislative day was properly before the House since such an order was strictly a procedural matter similar to a motion to adjourn or to recess. MCGEE, H. 1979, p. 1899.

Rule 86. [101.] It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

QUORUM.

Rule 82. [105.] A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. HULL, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1, H. 1892, p. 118.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. (See "Sundry Rulings.") For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269. [Opinion of the Counsel to the House of Representatives as to whether members of the General Court on existing recess commissions retain their membership on said commissions who fail of re-election to the General Court. See House Journal, 1939, p. 129.]

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

Under authority of the last paragraph of this rule, the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may report, recommending changes in the joint rules which tend to facilitate the business of the legislature and such changes may be adopted on a majority vote of the two branches, even though the joint rules have been finally adopted for the life of a General Court. For an instance where this occurred, see S. J. 1926, pp. 687-688.

Amendment to a report of the committees on Rules offered from the floor ruled beyond scope of report and would require a two-thirds vote to adopt. MCGEE, H. 1976, p. 2209.

Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature, but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule, BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter on which it was based, the subject-matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397. See notes to Senate Rule 46. [See change in this rule adopted in 1953 which provides that a bill or resolve declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based shall be recommitted to the committee.]

Rule 7. *"Or other legislation."* Prior to 1891 this phrase was *"other special legislation,"* and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. HULL, H. 1928, p. 219.

A bill relative to appropriations for school purposes in the city of Boston should have had the approval of the mayor and city council to comply with the last paragraph of Joint Rule 7B. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 724. [In 1967 this rule was changed from one relating to requiring local approval on certain matters concerning cities, towns and counties, to one relating to home rule requirements under Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution.]

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See notes to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"No legislation." Prior to 1890 the phraseology was *"no bill or resolve,"* and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what

legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra,* see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

"Except by a petition." Prior to 1890 the words *"by amendment or otherwise"* were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used: — *"Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,"* and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S.

1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading." For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

A motion to substitute a bill for a report "reference to the next annual session" (for the reason that the requirements of this rule had not been complied with) is not in order, unless the rule is first suspended. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1015. See also VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1374; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1270.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner

notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268; SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 2122.

A bill reported on a petition properly filed under the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws is subject to amendment the same as any other bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 436.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tidewaters between two towns, involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

Bills reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, referred to the next General Court in compliance with this rule. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 1510.

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate and by the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897 and H. 1893, p. 706; COX, H. 1917, p. 641. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also COX, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

That certain petitions pending before the committee on State Administration should be placed on the House Calendar with an adverse report (under Joint Rule 10). MCGEE, H. 1980, p. 733 (2).

That all matters not reported by joint committees by the fourth Wednesday of April should be placed on the House Calendar with an adverse report (under Joint Rule 10) for the reason that any orders extending the time for committees to report should be adopted prior to that date. MCGEE, H. 1980, p. 733. [Decision of the Chair sustained.]

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

It seems that, although committees of conference must represent the vote of each branch, a fair interpretation of this rule, where the vote was not unanimous, would

permit the appointment of two members from each branch representing the majority and the third the minority. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1292.

That the Speaker had complied with the provisions of the rule requiring committees of conference to represent the vote of each branch, when the question before the committee was Senate amendments in which the House had non-concurred. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2215.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2410; KEVERIAN (acting Speaker), H. 1977, p. 1573.

That a report of the committee of conference was improperly before the House for the reason that said committee has exceeded the total cost of the House and Senate versions of the capital outlay program. MCGEE, H. 1983, p. 1941.

It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, and the matters of difference may be referred to a new committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A question on concurring with the House in the appointment of a new committee of conference comes properly before the Senate even though the Senate has previously refused a motion for said committee. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1256.

A report of a committee of conference was laid aside on a point of order, for the reason that it recommended substitution of a new bill (special) for the bill (general) with respect to which the disagreement occurred. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

That a report of a committee of conference on the General Appropriations Act was improperly before the House for the reasons that said report contained language not referred to the conference committee. MCGEE, H. 1979, p. 210; H. 1980, p. 1188; MCGEE, H. 1984, pp. 1126, 1127.

That a point of order relative to a report of a committee of conference with reference to certain amendments to the General Appropriations Act was not seasonably raised. MCGEE, H. 1980, p. 1189. [Decision of the Chair sustained.]

For warrant for departing, in connection with appropriation bills, from the usual procedure in respect to reports of committees of conference, and entertaining a motion for appointment of a further committee of conference on items on which the first committee had failed to agree, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

For an instance where a new committee of conference had amended a part of the bill not in disagreement. BARTLEY, H. 1975, p. 2093.

For statement relative to representation on a committee of conference, see POWERS, S. 1962, p. 1569.

That a report of a committee of conference on a special appropriation bill was *"in part"* and that the committee could continue to deliberate upon the matters still in disagreement and report their recommendations at a future time. DICARLO (acting President), S. J. 1975, p. 1961.

For statement relative to NOT allowing motion to recommit conference committee report because commit-

tee is discharged after report, see DiCarlo (acting President), S. J. 1976, p. 1537.

See paper on conference committee reports as to amendments, etc., by Norman L. Pidgeon, Advisor to Senate, 1976, S. J., p. 1940.

See "Sundry Rulings" (Courtesy between the Branches).

Rule 11A. That a report of the committee of conference on the General Appropriation Bill was improperly before the House for the reason that detailed information relative to the differences between the two branches was not made available. McGee, H. 1984, pp. 1125, 1126.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 583; Barrett, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"All other subjects of legislation." See Long, H. 1878, p. 572; Brackett, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. Marden, H. 1883, p. 311.

"Deposited with the Clerk of either branch." In 1891 these words were substituted for the words *"Proposed or introduced,"* previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of a new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the Chair was reversed. Long, H. 1877, pp. 466-473; Crocker, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578.

"Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court." Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote." Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

That a petition relative to reforming the charter of the city of Boston has properly been referred to the committee on Local Affairs and was not subject to the provisions of Joint Rule 12. MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 16.

Introduced "On Leave" for statement, see DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 623.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Rule 23. A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution cannot be introduced by substitution for

an adverse report of a committee on a petition calling for an amendment of the General Laws. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 677.

That an amendment to an order calling for a joint session of the two houses could not be entertained for the reason that if it was adopted it would result in amending a proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution other than in a joint session. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1285.

JOINT CONVENTIONS.

Rule 25. An order having been adopted by the Senate for a joint convention to receive a communication from the Governor, the Chair refused to entertain a motion to reconsider the adoption thereof for the reason that the time stated in the order for the joint convention to be held had expired. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1576.

Rule 26. Can a committee reference made (rightly or wrongly) in a joint convention be modified subsequently by concurrent action of the two branches? SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 500.

It is not competent for a convention, called for the purpose of receiving "such communication as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to make," to refer any matter to a committee of either or both branches. MORAN (in joint session), S. 1936, p. 529, and H. 1936, p. 695.

A motion to commit may be made while a motion to reconsider is pending. SKERRY *(presiding in joint session),* S. 1956, p. 919; H. 1956, p. 1421.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Rule 26A. As to methods of providing for assembling in special session, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461; H. 1939, p. 1853.

For ruling on calling special sessions during regular session of General Court, see KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, 1976, S.J., pp. 1859-1860.

JOINT ELECTIONS.

Rule 27. Pending the question on adopting an order that the joint convention proceed to the election of an Attorney-General to fill a vacancy, and a nomination having been made and seconded for said office, it was ruled that nominations were in order pending the adoption of the order. HOLMES *(in joint session),* S. 1958, p. 1355; H. 1958, p. 1860.

REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEES ON RULES.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 622.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

On a point of order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the point of order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the

point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and appendices to House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether the subject-matter in question has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 938; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1941, p. 1721; HUNT, S. 1943, p. 861; SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 408.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529. 669; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463. For recommittal of subject-matter, see notes to Joint Rule 5.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maxim of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once and for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers having been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circumstances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next annual session or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement

of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part" and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 711.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245; BARTLEY, H. 1971, p. 1921 (2); MCGEE, H. 1975, p. 2463.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the

various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

There is no rule or statute that makes mandatory upon a committee the holding of a public hearing. It has always been a matter of discretion and the custom has been invariably to do so. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

As to the scope of the report of a commission within which bills may be reported or amendments thereto moved, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should include all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 709; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 497.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1972, p. 419. It seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the Chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the Chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules

made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806 and H. 1905, p. 272; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844 and H. 1910, p. 1255; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546. See also COLE, H. 1908 p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit,

it was held that the Chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the committee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429 and H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702. *But such a bill may be recommitted.* See notes on Joint Rule 5.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020 and H. 1891, p. 807; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476 and S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; NEWTON (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; DANA, S. 1906,

p. 480; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; WRAGG, S. 1937, p 896. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

As to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

A motion to require the committee on Rules to report forthwith on a petition was ruled out of order for the reason that there was nothing in the records of the Senate to indicate that such a petition was before the committee. RICHARDSON. S. 1950, p. 1489.

[*For opinion of Attorney General on appointments to special Commissions by Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, see H. J. June 29, 1973 - or House Document numbered 7097 of 1973.*]

That an Order directing a joint committee to hold a public hearing prior to a certain date was improperly before the House for the reason that it would violate the long established precedent of authorizing committees of the General Court to schedule public hearings. MCGEE,

That an Order directing the House members of a joint committee to take certain action within the committee would be an improper interference in to the internal workings of a joint committee by not allowing Senate members to partake in such action. McGee, H. 1978, p. 124.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. This does not, however, give the second branch the right to exceed the provisions contained in the bill coming from the first branch. For instances in which this principle was followed, see Phelps, S. 1859, p. 325; Bullock, H. 1865, p. 492; Sanford, H. 1872, p. 125 and H. 1874, p. 392; Cogswell, S. 1877, p. 306; Long, H. 1877, p. 426; Bishop, S. 1880, p. 243; S. 1881, p. 384 and S. 1882, p. 307; Marden, H. 1883, p. 523; Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 582; Sprague, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; Pinkerton, S. 1893, p. 470; Lawrence, S. 1896, p. 1036; Myers, H. 1902, p. 1287; Henry G. Wells, S. 1916, p. 605; Bacon, S. 1932, p. 802; Nicholson (acting President), S. 1936, p. 1126; Nicholson, S. 1947, p. 1233. *For exceptions* see Cogswell, S. 1877, p. 300; Bishop, S. 1882, p. 307; Marden, H. 1883, p. 478; Barrett, H. 1891, pp. 790-795; Dana, S. 1906, p. 712; Chapple, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; Wellington Wells, S. 1927, p. 530; Burgess (acting Speaker), H. 1939, p. 1891.

One branch is not bound to entertain a matter from the other branch which has not been properly introduced in accordance with the rules. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

It is not within the province of the Senate to question any action taken by a House committee in reporting a bill to that branch. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1061.

If a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred to a committee, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; DANA, S. 1906, p. 982; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1369; BARTLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1968, p. 2299; MCGEE, H. 1983, pp. 1274, 1275. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478.

A point of order having been raised that a committee hearing on a matter was not called by the chairman in accordance with practice and that a report had been made in the other branch before the matter was referred to the committee, it was ruled that inasmuch as the House had received the report and passed the bill to be engrossed, the Senate must receive it and act upon it out of courtesy to the other branch. HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 665.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the

question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of certain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which has been agreed to by both branches and is sent from one branch to the other for concurrence in certain amendments, and the second branch, in addition to acting on the amendments, amends other parts of the bill *de novo*, it has been held that such amendments were not properly before the first branch. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1265.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 978; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982; QUINN, H. 1967, p. 2653; FONSECA (acting President), S. 1973, p. 2040; BARTLEY, H. 1969, pp. 2502, 2720; H. 1974, p. 2490; H. 1975, p. 1315.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

For ruling on amendment offered to a bill, where the Governor had recommended the enactment "of the attached bill in its precise form —", see H. J. 1958, p. 1507; POWERS, S. 1959, p. 298; H. J. 1961, p. 1533. *Contra*, see DAVOREN, H. 1965, p. 2588.

That a motion to concur with the Senate in its amendments to a House bill with a further amendment (inserting a new section) was improperly before the House for the reason that the only question before the House was concurring with the Senate in its amendments and that the proposed amendment was not an item in disagreement between the two branches. MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 1435.

That a motion to concur with the Senate in its amendment to a House bill with a further amendment was improperly before the House for the reason that the further amendment sought to change wording in an item that had been previously agreed to by both branches. MCGEE, H. 1977, p. 1500.

MOTION TO RESCIND

For discussion of "motion to rescind" see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

STATE OFFICERS.

A member holding a State office may retain his seat as a member of the Senate. HUNT, S. 1942 (Extra Session), p. 21.

For discussion of removal of public officers by "impeachment" or "address" - see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1973, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

RULES GOVERNING JOINT SESSIONS OF THE TWO HOUSES TO CONSIDER INITIATIVE AMENDMENTS AND PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

[Adopted by the House of Representatives and by the Senate for the joint session held on May 9, 1984 and for any subsequent joint sessions which may be held.]

Rule A. After a Proposal for an Initiative Amendment has been read, the question shall then be on agreeing to the Amendment; whereupon it shall be open to debate and any motion provided for in special Rule F.

Rule A1. A proposal for a legislative amendment which has received the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected to the preceding General Court shall be read; whereupon it shall be open to debate, but may not be amended, and the question shall then be on agreeing to the amendment. A proposal for a legislative amendment which has not previously been agreed to in joint session of the two houses shall be read twice in immediate succession; and the question shall then be on ordering it to a third reading, whereupon it shall be open to debate and amendment.

Rule B. If it is ordered to a third reading, the proposal shall be read and considered at such subsequent joint session or joint sessions as may be agreed upon by the two houses or called by the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

This rule may be suspended by a vote of four-fifths of the members of the joint session, present and voting thereon, in which case the proposal shall forthwith be read a third time; *provided, however*, that a motion to suspend the rule shall not be in order unless the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses,

acting jointly, have examined the proposal and reported thereon in accordance with the provisions of Rule C.

Rule C. Before the proposal is read a third time, it shall be examined by the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses, acting jointly, and reported on by them in the manner provided in the standing rules of the Senate and of the House; provided, however, that a motion directing the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses, acting jointly, to report on a proposal which was ordered to a third reading at a prior joint session shall require a two-thirds vote of the members of the joint session present and voting thereon.

Rule D. After the third reading of the proposal, the question shall be on agreeing to the Amendment, whereupon it shall be open for debate or any motion provided for in special Rule F.

Rule E. If a Proposal for an Initiative Amendment is amended, before the question is taken on agreeing to the Proposal, it shall be examined by the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses, acting jointly, and reported on by them in the manner provided in the standing rules of the Senate and of the House.

Rule E1. Proposals which have not previously been agreed to in joint session and which are amended subsequently to their being ordered to a third reading, unless the amendment was reported by the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses, acting jointly, shall be referred forthwith to said committees and reported on by them in the manner provided in the standing rules of the Senate and of the House.

Rule F. When the main question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not

relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

For the previous question;

To close debate at a specified time;

To postpone until the two houses meet again in joint session;

To commit (or recommit), with or without instructions, to a special committee of the joint session composed of members of both houses;

To amend (excepting during consideration by the second successive General Court);

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order here arranged.

No motion to reconsider a vote on a main question shall be entertained unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken; and if moved, shall be considered at the time it is made.

Rule G. The sense of the joint session shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty-five of the members present.

Whenever the yeas and nays have been ordered, the names of the Senators shall be called first, in alphabetical order; and the yea and nay vote of the House membership shall be determined in accordance with the House rules, excepting that those members of the House who have not been recorded in the usual manner as provided under the rules of the House may be recorded on a yea and nay list after the electric voting machine has been closed and before the final vote has been announced.

A pair with any member who is absent with a committee by authority of either or both houses may be announced, and shall be recorded, in the following manner:

If, before the question is taken, a member states that he has paired with another member who is absent with a committee by authority of the Senate or House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered in the Journals immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum; provided, however, nothing in this rule shall be construed as to permit pairing by a member on a question involving a required vote of two-thirds, three-fourths, four-fifths or a majority of a specified number of votes.

Rule H. It shall not be in order for the two houses to go into a Committee of the Whole when in joint session.

Rule I. If the two houses are in joint session ten minutes before the hour of meeting of either branch, the President shall declare an adjournment.

Rule J. The rules of the House of Representatives, including the last paragraph of House Rule 81, shall govern the proceedings in the joint sessions in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the provisions of Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution, or with these rules or amendments thereof, or with Joint Rules Nos. 23, 24, 25 or 26.

Rule K. It shall be in order to recess the convention from time to time upon a majority vote of said convention.

Rule L. Except as is otherwise provided in Rule B; Rules A to L, inclusive, may be altered, suspended or rescinded by concurrent votes of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon in their respective branches.

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